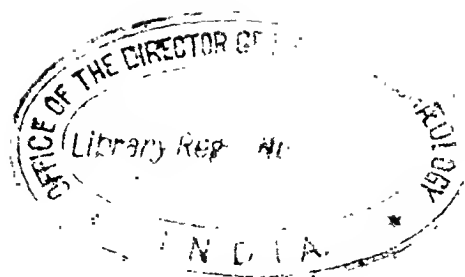


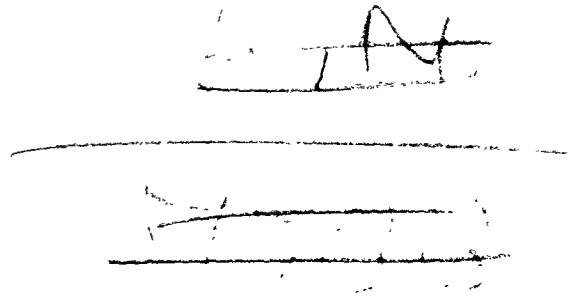
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Census of India, 1931

VOLUME XXII

GWALIOR

312.0954

Part I.—Report

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CJ (31)

By
RANG LAL, B. A.,
Census Commissioner,
Gwalior State

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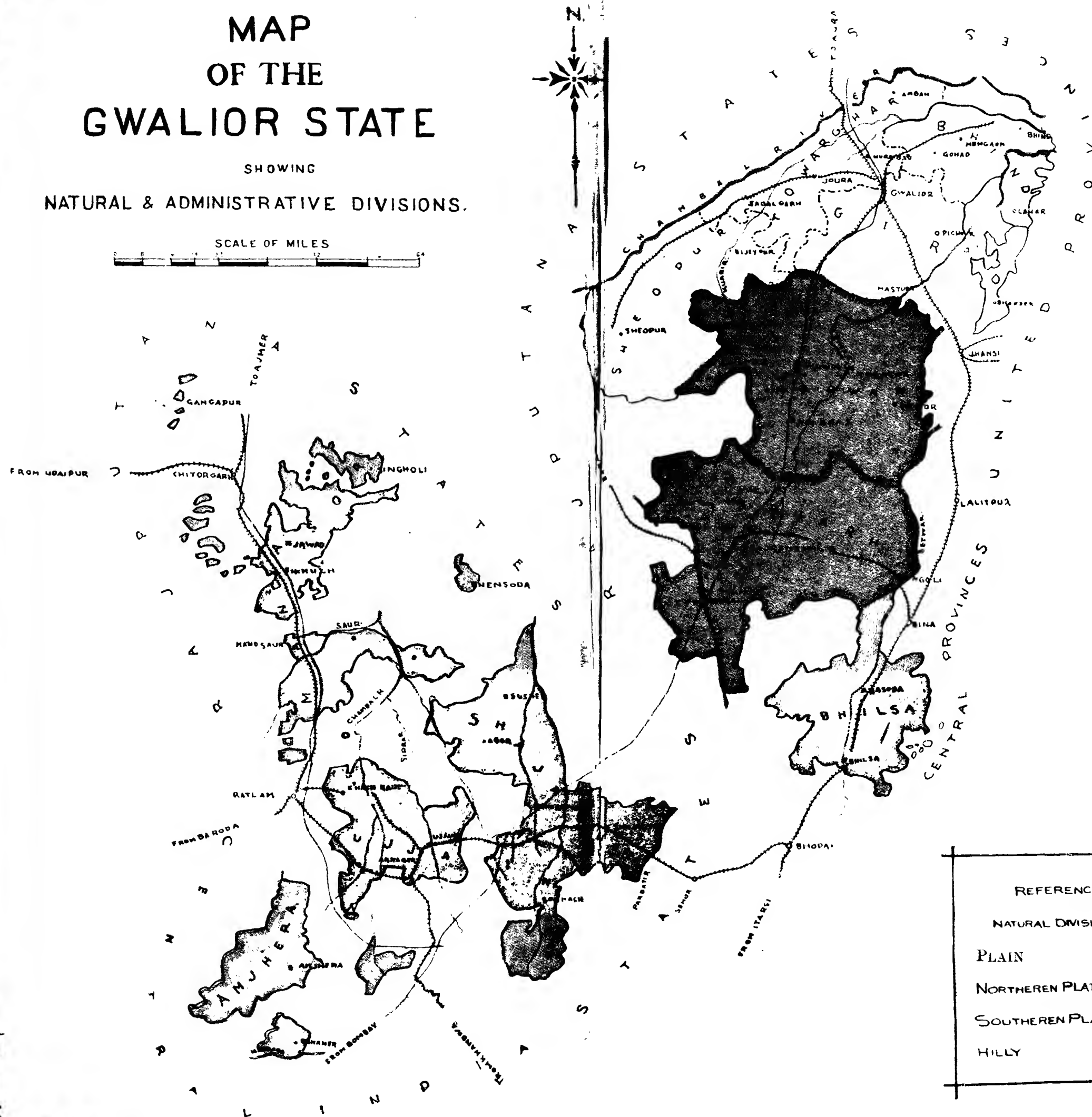
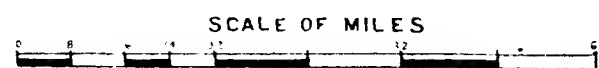
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MAP OF THE GWALIOR STATE

SHOWING
NATURAL & ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.



REFERENCES	
NATURAL DIVISIONS	
PLAIN	
NORTHERN PLATEAU	
SOUTHERN PLATEAU	
HILLY	

INTRODUCTION.

1. The present Report which counts as Volume XXII in the India series of Census Reports deals with the results of the Census of the Gwalior State taken on the evening of the 26th February, 1931.

2. There have been in all six censuses of the population of the Gwalior State and all these have been synchronous with those taken in British India. In the first four, namely, those taken in 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911, Gwalior was included in Central India, while in the last two taken in 1921 and 1931 the State has been a separate unit.

**Past and Present
Censuses.**

3. Probably only those who have closely studied or have been engaged in carrying out a Census realize the enormous amount of preparatory work that has to be accomplished for the purpose of getting accurate returns. The improvisation once in ten years of a huge unpaid staff, the organisation of arrangements for its training and supervision of its work at all stages are complicated matters at the best of times involving an enormous amount of attention to details. The existence of a single weak link in the chain of organization may involve a disaster out of all proportion to its apparent importance.

**Preparation for
the Census.
(a) General.**

The present Census was taken on lines similar to those of 1921. The more noticeable features connected with the operations are briefly as under.

4. As soon as it was decided that a decennial Census should be taken, I was appointed Census Commissioner for Gwalior and entered on my duties on the 1st January, 1930. The first thing that engaged my attention was the drafting of the Gwalior Census Bill, which passed into law on the 22nd November, 1930. Unlike the Indian Census Act, which is limited in operation to a single Census, the Gwalior Act, 1930, is a perpetual Act having application not only to the recent Census but also to all future Censuses in Gwalior. It is the duty of the Darbar's Census Commissioner to be appointed under that Act to take all necessary steps for carrying out the provisions of the Act subject to the directions of the Home Member. Under the authority thus given, arrangements were made for the taking and the collection of the present Census.

(b) Legislation.

5. Considerable preparations had, however, been previously necessary. Active arrangements commenced to be made at the end of 1929, when the nucleus of a Census Office was started. The first step taken was the preparation of the General Village Register in which was shown a complete list of the villages and hamlets in each Tehsil, the number of houses and the number of workers available for enumeration. Without such a register it is impossible to make sure that no villages or hamlets have been left out, to form Census divisions and to estimate the number of Census schedules required.

**(c) Various Steps
in the Enumera-
tion Stage.**

Soon after the issue of instructions for the completion of Village Registers, the whole State was divided into Census divisions and a Charge Superintendent was appointed for each such division. The Charge generally corresponded with a Parganah or Tehsil, a town, a city or an estate. In some cases the Parganahs were apportioned into two charges. The Charge Superintendents as a rule were either Tehsildars or Parganah Judicial Officers; Assistant Charge Superintendents, subordinate officers of the Revenue, Judicial, Police and Education Departments; the supervisors, subordinate revenue officers, clerks, schoolmasters, patwaris; the enumerators were the village patwaris, schoolmasters, clerks, senior students, shop-keepers and the like. All municipal areas were placed under the chief municipal officer of the place. Cantonments were censused by the Cantonment authorities and the Census of the Railways was carried out by the Railway staff. Big compact estates were treated as complete separate units and enumerated by their Kamdars.

On their appointment the Charge Superintendents started the formation of the necessary Census divisions, of charges, circles and blocks with the aid of the Village Registers. The basis of the enumeration was the "House". The Block was a group of from 30 to 50 houses in charge of an enumerator. The Circle was the next unit, each consisting of 10 to 15 blocks and was in charge of a supervisor who saw that the enumerators did their work properly and understood orders. The next unit was a Charge. It was composed of a group of circles and was under a Superintendent who attended to the general management of the charge. There were thus in the whole State 146 charges, 2,492 circles and 28,470 blocks. This sub-division entailed the preparation of maps of all the charges showing as clearly as possible the boundaries of the various circles and blocks in each charge. These maps were of the greatest service in the conduct of the Census. Tehsildars have been asked to preserve these maps carefully for use at the next Census.

The whole area was then ready for house-numbering. Each village was numbered consecutively right through. This was finished everywhere by the 15th of November, 1930. During the period the enumerators and supervisors had been selected and were undergoing training under the Charge Superintendents, I and my assistants held at the headquarters of the various Census charges training classes at which instructions to Charge Superintendents and selected supervisors and enumerators were imparted. The former in their turn opened training classes at convenient centres in their charges and circles.

General directions for the guidance of enumerators were furnished on the cover of the enumeration books. These were from time to time reinforced by circulars to facilitate each stage of the operations. Manuals of Instructions for Charge Superintendents and supervisors were also compiled and issued in advance. A specimen enumeration book with typical entries was also issued for instruction to each enumerator.

The principal new departure in the method of training the Census agency was the use made of the "pink schedule". A copy of this schedule was supplied to each enumerator who immediately after receiving instructions

was required to visit the neighbourhood and fill up the columns of his copy of the schedule. The schedules so filled in were scrutinized in the Head Office by a special staff and returned after correction to the individuals concerned. The entries in the final schedule were distinctly better, more accurate and more uniform. All officers concerned have testified to the extreme usefulness of this precautionary measure.

The dates for carrying out the principal operations and for the training of the Census agency, the completion of the different stages and supply of forms were fixed up in advance. Further, every Charge Superintendent was required to submit on specified dates a report as to the progress of the work in his charge at each stage of the operations. This had a very good effect. It kept me on the alert and at the same time made it possible for the operations to advance with precision up to the final day of enumeration.

The machinery being thus put in working order and house-numbering checked with the Block and House Lists, the Preliminary Enumeration was started in the first week of January in villages and on the 15th January in towns. This consisted of the writing up by the enumerator in the enumeration schedule the necessary particulars regarding all ordinary residents of each numbered house. The information recorded consisted of name, religion, sex, age, civil condition, caste, particulars as to occupation and dependence, birthplace, mother-tongue, literacy or illiteracy, literacy or illiteracy in English and certain infirmities. The preliminary record was finished by the 5th of February, 1931. The interval between this date and the Census day was utilized by supervisors and Charge Superintendents in checking and correcting the entries. My Assistants, and a number of other administrative officers also, checked portions of the record in the course of their tours.

After the completion of the Preliminary Enumeration the village and town-dwellers were warned by proclamation to remain in their houses on the night of the 26th February, 1931, until the enumerator came and to give all particulars asked for and to supply information regarding all newcomers and newly-born children. All zamindars were ordered to accompany the enumerators as the latter went round their blocks and to render to them all possible assistance in carrying out the enumeration. To allow all officials who could be spared to assist in the Final Enumeration and accelerate the compilation of the Provisional Totals, all public offices, schools, etc., were closed on the 26th and 27th February, 1931.

Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of fairs, railway travellers, hospitals, jails, etc. All travellers by road and by rail were provided with Travellers' Tickets showing that they had been enumerated to avoid double counting.

6. The actual Census was taken between 7 P. M. and midnight on the 26th February, 1931. Each enumerator visited every house in his block and brought the record up to date by striking out the entries con-

**The Final
Census.**

cerning persons who had left or died and entering the necessary particulars for all newcomers and newly-born children.

On the morning after the Census the enumerators of each circle met their supervisors and prepared an abstract which was carefully checked by a fellow-enumerator and posted by the supervisor in a summary for his circle. The circle summaries were in their turn similarly tested and combined into a charge summary after which the totals were telegraphed to me. The first totals were received from Narwar Town. Special arrangements were made in my office for combining and wiring the Provisional Totals for the State as a whole to the Census Commissioner for India. The total population of the State according to these Provisional Totals numbered 3,520,708 of whom 1,867,299 were males and 1,653,409 females.

After going through various processes of sorting and tabulating the Final Totals were obtained which gave 3,523,070 persons of whom 1,867,031 were males and 1,656,039 females. The final figures revealed a difference of only 0·67 per cent.

In a preliminary notification the obligations of all public servants and subjects of the Darbar to assist in the taking of the Census were clearly defined and published in the *Gwalior Government Gazette*. On the whole, the course of Census operations ran quite smoothly and no necessity for any prosecutions under the Census Act arose anywhere. All concerned cordially helped in the operations. The demeanour of the public was excellent throughout. For services rendered in the taking of the Census all Census officials were granted Certificates or Sanads. The enumerators and supervisors received certificates from the Charge Superintendents of the area in which they worked, while Sanads of four classes—Special, First, Second and Third—were granted to Charge Superintendents, Assistant Charge Superintendents and those enumerators and supervisors whose work was found specially commendable. The Sanads of the Special Class were issued over the signature of Her Highness the President of the Council of Administration, those of the First Class were signed by the Home Member and those of the 2nd and 3rd Class by the Darbar's Census Commissioner.

The Post-Census Operations.







7. After completing the enumeration stage the next step was to despatch the enumeration books as soon as possible to the Central Office where the Abstraction and Compilation work was to take place. On arrival the books were checked with the circle and charge summaries and entered in the record register so as to enable them to be issued for Abstraction systematically.

The Code of Instructions for copying on slips the particulars of each person enumerated, for sorting the written-up slips and tabulating and compiling the results was issued in advance by the Census Commissioner for India. This was followed in all processes.

(a) Abstraction.

8. The system of abstracting entries from the schedule form was the same as was followed in 1921. Religion was indicated by the colour, while

sex and civil condition were indicated by symbols printed on the slips, These symbols are shown below :—

Sex	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
Male			
Female			

The selection of the right slip thus obviated the necessity of making any entry for religion, sex or civil condition. The labour of copying was still further reduced by the use of abbreviations.

Abstraction offices were opened at Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar. Care was taken to select the best men available from among the clerks, teachers and students. With the object of finishing the work with all possible speed it was decided to work two shifts, the earlier shift commencing at 10 A. M. and the later at 5 P. M. This arrangement lasted for more than 8 weeks. The copying staff recorded a maximum of 460 and was gradually reduced by retrenchments, the more competent persons being retained for sorting and tabulation. This arrangement worked admirably and within 8 weeks of the Census the whole of the 3½ million slips had been prepared.

9. The Sorting took longer. There were in all 21 Tables to be constructed and some of them, such as those connected with Occupations and Caste were very complicated. The work, however, was practically finished by 24th June, 1931.

(b) **Sorting.**

10. Compilation was carried on simultaneously with Sorting. Tickets showing particulars required for all the Tables were prepared for the smaller units by the sorters and these were entered up in Compilation registers. Compilation of figures for all the Tables was finished by the first week of September. The Imperial Tables were sent to the Census Commissioner for India in manuscript and simultaneously to the Press. The Table Volume was issued on 29th March, 1932.

(c) **Compilation.**

11. Owing to the tremendous amount of work involved in checking the Subsidiary and other Tables it was impossible to start in earnest the writing of this report till the last week of June, 1932, though the material had been in process of collection for sometime past. In May, 1931, I was appointed Director of Co-operative Societies and the present report has been written during such time as I was able to spare from my other duties, of some

(d) **Report.**

portion of which I was relieved for 8 weeks by the kindness of the Finance Member.

It should here be remarked that although the report is a State publication, the views and conclusions therein are entirely my own and I alone am responsible for them.

The Cost of the Census.

12. The accounts have not yet been finally made up as the printing of this report is still in progress and the office is not yet closed. Approximate figures can, however, be given. The total expenditure up to the 1st of January, 1933 is Rs. 1,01,116/7/11 to which may be added Rs. 3,000 as the approximate cost of printing the report and of the small establishment that will have to be maintained for 4 months. This works up to Rs. 28/11/2 per 1,000 of the population against Rs. 32/3/9 in 1921.

Acknowledgments.

13. It would be difficult to specify by name all those who have cordially co-operated in all stages of the Census Operations. The Charge Superintendents who worked immediately under me have done extraordinarily well and my warmest thanks are due to each and all of them for the zeal and energy with which they carried out the exacting duties of the enumeration. Of these I must especially refer to the work of Bhaiya Kesho Lal and Lala Mathura Prasad. Both these gentlemen have been unsparing in their efforts in carrying out the enumeration of their respective charges and supervising the Abstraction offices at Gwalior and Morar.

I would also tender my best thanks to all the Heads of Departments and to all officials who assisted, for their ready and unfailing help.

I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to my immediate staff. I could have wished for no more devoted workers. The Assistant Commissioners, Rao Sahib S. S. Patey and Lala Shri Ram and the Superintendent, Jagir Areas, L. Badri Prasad, worked to my entire satisfaction. The last-named gentleman did exceptionally good work in supervising the Abstraction and Tabulation offices. I cannot too highly praise the industry, care and energy shown by my Head Clerk, L. Daya Ram Gupta, in the arduous task of checking the work of Abstraction and Tabulation as well as of attending to the correspondence work and the extra responsibilities which my transfer to the other duties latterly threw upon him. To my Special Assistant, L. Krishna Mohan Varma, M. A., LL.B., I am indebted for collecting the material for the Report. He deserves commendation for the painstaking accuracy with which the Subsidiary and Marginal Tables were prepared and final copies of the Chapters completed for the press.

I am likewise indebted to Mr. Y. T. Mangaonkar, the Manager of the Alijah Darbar Press, which printed this Report and the vast mass of the forms and schedules issued in the various stages of the Census, for meeting my most unreasonable requests and also to the Hindustan Times Press, Ltd., Delhi, where the maps and diagrams were printed. My thanks are also due to M. Mansur Ali Khan, District Engineer, Irrigation, who supervised the preparation of maps and diagrams.

A most welcome saving in the expenditure was effected by the offer of a large amount of office furniture by the officiating Political Member,

Sahibzada Sir Sultan Ahmad Khan, and I desire to express my thanks for the assistance so received.

I owe a personal debt of gratitude to Col. Sir K. N. Haksar for his great kindness in reading through the manuscript of each Chapter of this Report.

I must not omit to mention my obligations to the Home Member, Shreemant Khase Sahib Pawar, whose ready help was always at my disposal without which indeed I should have found my duties very difficult to carry out.

To Dr. J. H. Hutton, Census Commissioner for India, I owe more than I can acknowledge for his ready help in all my difficulties.

Finally, I cannot bring this review of the Census of Gwalior State to a close without recording my sense of obligation to the Council of Administration for their generous and willing assistance to me at all stages of the work.

1st January 1933.

R. L.

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF GWALIOR

1931

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

I. The Area Dealt with.

1. The Gwalior State, the dominion of the Scindia family, is an irregularly shaped tract lying in several detached blocks between Lat. $22^{\circ} 5'$ and $26^{\circ} 52'$ N. and Long. $74^{\circ} 2'$ and $79^{\circ} 12'$ E.

**Introductory
Remarks.**

Very full accounts of the history and physical features of the State are given in the Imperial Gazetteer and elsewhere, and it is therefore not considered necessary on this occasion to repeat this information.

2. For administrative purposes the State is divided into eleven districts, each controlled by a Suba, and these are again sub-divided into thirty-nine parganahs, each under the supervision of a Tehsildar. The only important change, that has taken place during the intercensal period, has been the abolition of the two Sarsubats or Commissioners' Divisions.

**Administrative
Divisions.**

3. In the Imperial Tables the statistics have been grouped by districts. But the districts themselves are not absolutely homogeneous compartments. Moreover, their statistics taken separately are too meagre to exhibit the various phases of the life of the people. For this reason, while the districts have been taken as the basis for the compilation of the Imperial Census Tables, in the Subsidiary Tables, showing percentages and variations, a different arrangement has been followed. The object of this is to group districts together in what may be called Natural Divisions corresponding, as far as possible, to geological, agricultural, linguistic and ethnological regions. The process indeed could be carried further by subdividing the districts and placing their components into the most suitable Divisions. But the breaking up of the districts and the multiplication of Divisions being undesirable,

**Natural Divi-
sions.**

there is no option but to leave the districts themselves in that Division to which the more important part of them belongs.

I have divided the State into four Natural Divisions—viz., the Plain, Northern Plateau, Southern Plateau and Hilly. The allotment of the administrative districts of the State to these Divisions is as follows :—

Plain.	Northern Plateau.	Southern Plateau.	Hilly.
Gird ... Bhind ... Tonwarghar ... Sheopur ...	Narwar ... Isagarh ...	Bhilsa ... Ujjain ... Mandsaur ... Shajapur ...	Amjhera.

This arrangement is practically the same as has hitherto been followed; the only change made being the dissection of the Plateau into two sections, the Northern and the Southern. I have made this alteration, as I think it brings out better the local, physical and ethnological variations. The only feature common to these two tracts is their elevation; in all other respects, there are extreme differences between the two. The characteristic features of the Southern Division are its rich soil and progressive population, that has a culture developed in continuous intercourse with the people of the surrounding districts. The Northern tract, on the other hand, is comparatively wild and rugged, admitting only of a precarious sort of cultivation. It is, moreover, a tract whose annals are those of constant internal warfare and which, owing to its comparative isolation, has not been able to make much advancement. It would, I think, have still lingered in obscurity, had it not been for the passage through it of the Agra-Bombay Road to which it owes much of its present position.

For more detailed description of the physical characteristics of the Natural Divisions the reader is referred to the Report on the Census of 1901 and the Imperial Gazetteer. The coloured map at the beginning of this report shows the boundaries of the Divisions.

Area.

4. The area of the State according to the revised figures supplied by the Surveyor-General of India is 25,972 square miles. This is 109 square miles more than the figure for 1911 and 411 square miles less than that for 1921. What actually happened in 1921 was this. Jagirdars were asked to give the areas of their Jagirs and the figures supplied by them were simply added (1911 Census Report, Part II, page 4, and 1921 Census Report, Part II, page IX). Thus to the total of 1911 an addition of 520 square miles was made “as a result of recent survey.”

There is little doubt that the 1921 area of 26,383 square miles is somewhat exaggerated, but as the revised figures now furnished by the Surveyor-General have yet to be checked and verified by the Land Records Department, I have had no choice but to accept in all cases the 1921 figures as they stand.

The chief changes which have taken place in the area during the intercensal period are these :—

Additions.—1. The Indore and Dhar Darbars' shares in Sundersi (7·9 square miles) and Dhar Darbar's village of Ladawad (3·6 square miles) were transferred to the Darbar in exchange of seven villages (7·4 square miles). By this intertransfer of territory the Darbar gained 4·1 square miles.

2. The areas of some holdings (11·9 square miles) which were not available in 1921 were added.

Deductions.—The Darbar have lost 32 square miles on account of the excision of Pathari (29 square miles) and Nimrol (3 square miles). The areas of these two Jagirs, which at the previous census were treated as part of the Gwalior State territory, have been excluded on this occasion on account of their real status being still in dispute.

The adjusted area of the State therefore comes to 26,367 square miles or 16 square miles less than the area in 1921.

II. The Population Dealt with.

5. There are two kinds of censuses—the *de jure* census and the *de facto* census. A *de jure* census takes account of those persons only, who constitute the fixed or permanent inhabitants of a locality. A *de facto* census, on the other hand, is the sum of all the units of the human species among whom only relations of time and space exist. According to it the population of a given place or area consists of all the persons who are found actually present within its boundaries at a particular point of time. The Indian Census of 1931 following the precedent of all earlier censuses is a *de facto* census and represents on this occasion the sum of the individuals enumerated between 7 P. M. and midnight on the 26th February, 1931. In short, then, by the census population of a place is meant its actual and not its residential population.

Meaning of
Population.

6. The total population enumerated in the Gwalior State on the census day numbered 3,523,070 of which 1,867,031 were males and 1,656,039 were females. The present total is the largest ever recorded in the State and exceeds the number returned at the enumeration of the 18th March, 1921 by 329,894, a growth in 9 years 11½ months of 10·3 per cent.

Population of
the Gwalior
State.

7. Doubts are often expressed as to the accuracy of the census figures. But it may, I think, be asserted with a fair degree of confidence that the wholesale allegations of numerous omissions are certainly without foundation. This is borne out by the fact that those who reported to me after the census that they had not been enumerated were all actually traced on the schedules. It is of course out of the question that in an operation so extensive as the census of a large area omissions and mistakes shall not occur. It is, however, gratifying to be able to state that so far as the absolute numbers are concerned the maximum amount of accuracy has been attained at this census.

Accuracy of the
Returns.

III. Area, Population and Density.

8. The general statistics of the area and population of each district will be found in Imperial Table I. State Table I contains similar information for sub-divisions of the districts, and at the end of this Chapter are 7

Subsidiary Tables arranged to compare densities in the different areas and variations from previous years and to correlate them with certain agricultural and vital statistics.

Density.

9. The mean density for the State as a whole is 134 persons per square mile. Comparative figures for the last four censuses are given in Subsidiary Table III at the end of this Chapter. The last decade shows an increase of 13 persons per square mile. In the Divisions the greatest increase is in the Hilly which has risen from 103 to 120. The Plain Division, where the density is greatest, has increased from 150 to 165, but it is the only division that has not regained its mean density of 1901. In the Southern Plateau Division the increase has been continuous throughout; its density during the last decade rising from 128 to 141 persons per square mile. The Northern Plateau, on the other hand, where the density is lowest, has increased from 90 to 99 only. The contrast between these two sections of the Plateau is striking. It demonstrates the vast difference that exists between these tracts and emphasizes the need of their being treated as two separate Divisions.

The relative density of the various parts of the State and of certain adjoining British districts and states is shown in the annexed diagram. It will be seen that there are five states, Datia, Dhar, Indore, Ratlam and Dholpur—all much smaller in area than Gwalior—in which the density of the population is higher than that of the Gwalior State as a whole. But comparing the densities of these states with those of the adjoining Gwalior districts we find that the latter are either higher than, or almost as high as, the former. Thus in the south, the densities of the Ujjain and Mandsaur districts are actually higher than those of Indore and Ratlam, while in the north the districts of Gird, Bhind and Tonwarghar supersede Datia and Dholpur in density. The very high densities of Agra, Etawah and Jalaun which adjoin the Bhind and Tonwarghar districts of the State are probably due to the inclusion of large towns.

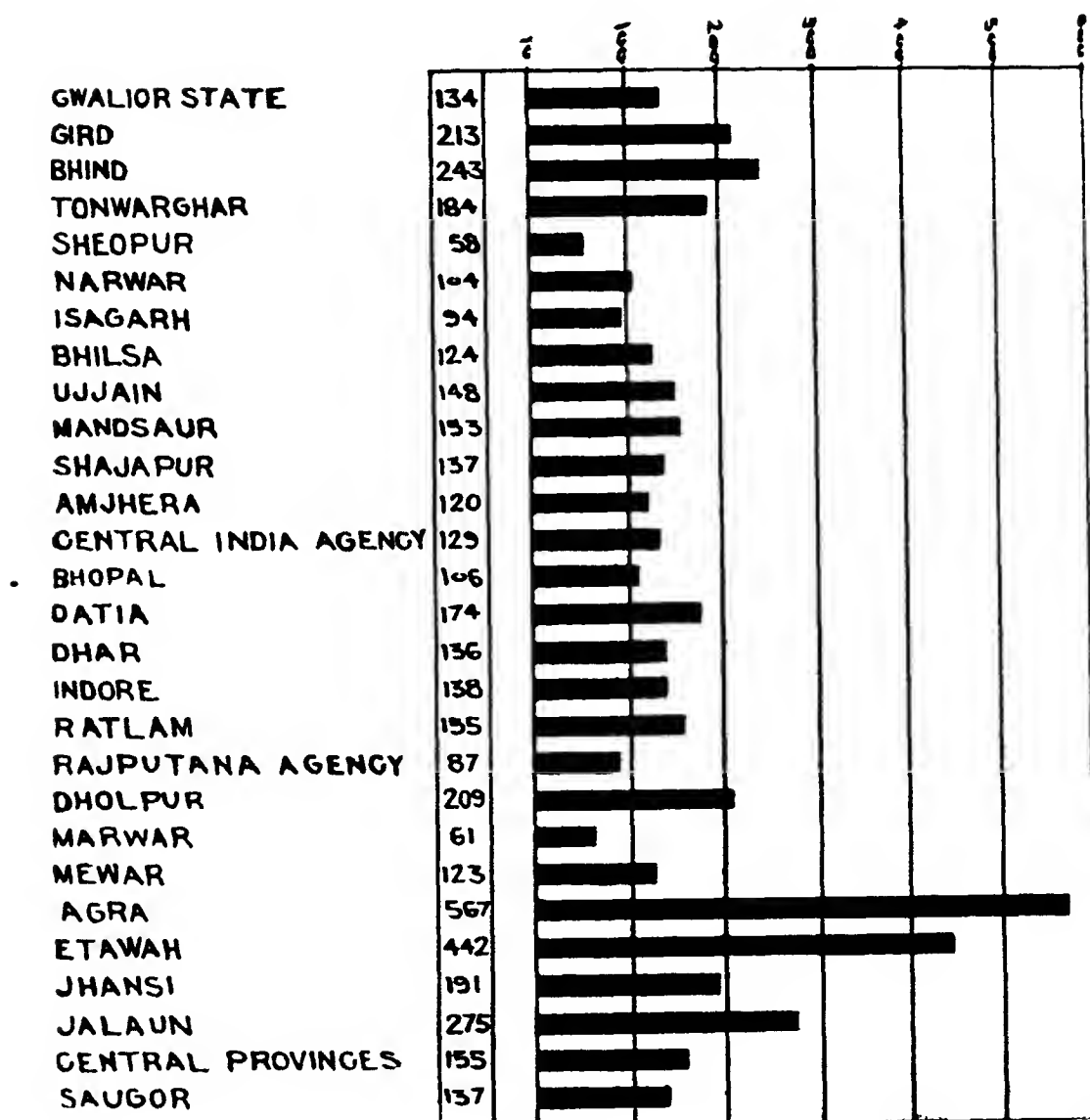
Comparing the figures with countries outside India, the European ones, with few exceptions, have much higher densities than our own. To cite only one instance there were in the British Isles in 1801, 153 inhabitants to the square mile or 19 persons in excess of the present-day density figure of the State. But the futility of such comparisons is obvious. There is absolutely no correspondence between the densities of countries in which the growth and movement of the population has for centuries been regular and symmetrical and of those, where famines and pestilence have from time to time decimated the population.

Density in the smaller local areas.

10. The map given on the next page illustrates the density of each district. It shows that the pressure of the population on the soil is far from uniform and that there are great variations even between districts of the same Natural Division. These variations will be dealt with later along with the analysis of the growth of the population.

Certain statistics of density and crops are given in Subsidiary Table I, but they are of little use because, firstly, they are for the most part estimates only and, secondly, they do not include figures for the Jagirs which form approximately 15 per cent of the total area of the State.

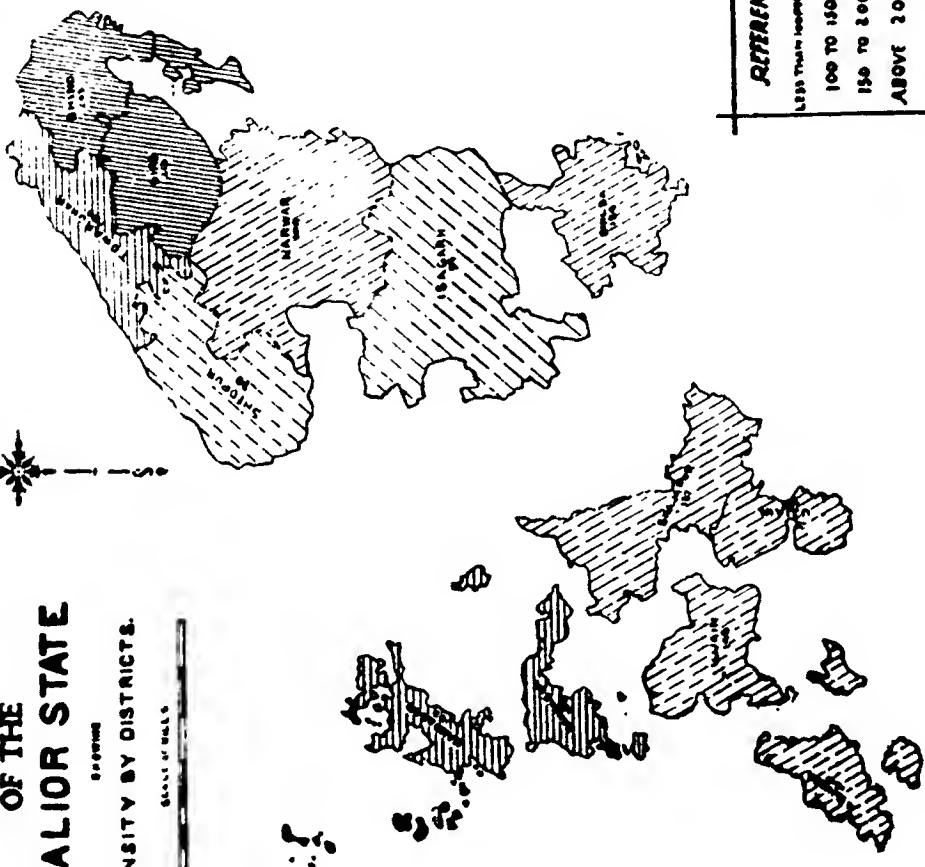
**DENSITY OF POPULATION COMPARED WITH
ADJOINING STATES & DISTRICTS**



MAP OF THE GWALIOR STATE

DISTRICTS
DENSITY BY DISTRICTS.

SCALE OF MILES



REFERENCES

LESS THAN 1000000
1000 TO 1500000
1500 TO 2000000
ABOVE 2000000

IV. Variations at Previous Censuses.

11. The earliest estimate of the population of the State appears to have been made about the year 1853 when its population was found to be 3,228,512*. This computation, however ingenious it might be, included figures for an area about 7,000 square miles in excess of the present size of the State and involved of necessity so large an intermixture of guess work as to deprive its results of any very substantial value. It was in 1881 that the first census of the State, with any pretensions to accuracy, was taken. The total number of persons returned at this census was 2,993,652, but it was non-synchronous and the area over which it was taken is not known. The next census which was taken in 1891 was somewhat better in that it was synchronous. The population at this census stood at 3,378,774, and showed an increase of 12·9 per cent over the figures of 1881. But neither this enumeration nor the one effected in 1901 can be regarded as an exact return of the population, in as much as the areas covered by these censuses differ materially not only from each other but also from the present area of the State.

On both these occasions certain areas actually belonging to the State were excluded, while such others were included as have since ceased to form part of its territory. So that it is not until we come to 1911 that the statistics can be studied over an area nearly coincident with that of the present census.

Between 1881 and 1911, then, we have to remember that the variations are considerably affected by the fluctuations in the census area. It is not possible to isolate completely the disturbing influence of this factor, but the figures in columns 5, 6 and 7 of the following table have been so reconstructed as to be comparable and may be taken as exhibiting the variations with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes.

Year.	POPULATION RECORDED AT CENSUS.			POPULATION ADJUSTED TO 1931 AREA.		
	Population.	Variation.		Population.	Variation.	
		Actual.	Per cent.		Actual.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1881	2,993,652	...	...	3,091,604	...	...
1891	3,378,774	+ 385,122	+ 12·9	3,521,267	+ 429,663	+ 13·9
1901	2,993,001	- 385,773	- 11·4	3,073,651	- 447,616	- 12·7
1911	3,236,753	+ 243,752	+ 8·1	3,235,303	+ 161,652	+ 5·3
1921	3,195,476	- 41,277	- 1·3	3,193,176	- 42,127	- 1·3
1931	3,523,070	+ 327,594	+ 10·3	3,523,070	+ 329,894	+ 10·3

*Statistical papers relating to India (London, 1853), pp. 10 and 11.

Another factor, which has to some extent obscured the true extent of population growth in the earlier censuses, is the progressive accuracy of enumeration. No estimate has in the past been made of the variation due to this cause but it is certain that the figures for the two earlier enumerations suffered from lack of experience. What was the actual rate of growth in 1881 we do not know, but it is almost certain that the population figure for that year is well below the actual. It would therefore not be excessive if we deducted 2 per cent to allow for the want of accuracy in 1881; we should then get 12 per cent as the approximately true rate of increase between 1881 and 1891.

A striking feature of the above table is the zigzag movement of the figures and with this may be contrasted the regular and linear growth of the pre-war population of England. From the commencement of the census era down to the year 1914 the population of England and Wales had risen with such precision that estimates of future populations based on the rate of growth of a given decennium were subsequently found to be approximately accurate. But in India matters are entirely different. In a vast majority of the Indian provinces and states the fabric of the population presents the appearance of a Penelope's web which is woven up in one decade, only to be unwoven in the next; so that it is not possible at any census to make any prediction in regard to the course of population changes in the future.

The violent fluctuations in the population of this State exhibited by the previous censuses are directly attributable to obvious and known causes. These have been dealt with in detail in the previous census reports and therefore need only be briefly recapitulated here. Between 1881 and 1891 was a decade of continued prosperity free from famine and pestilence. Consequently at the Census of 1891 the population showed an increase of 13·9 per cent. Between the years 1891 and 1901 came the great famine of 1899-01, which converted the whole of the accumulated increase of the past 20 years into a loss. In the next decade (1901-1911), the increase in the population was sustained and continuous during the first seven years, but the last three years were marked by partial scarcity and epidemics of plague culminating in a very bad year in 1911. The increase during the decade was 5·3 per cent only. The decade of 1911-1921 was on the whole favourable to population growth and the country would have made a rapid recovery but for the onslaughts of influenza in 1918-19 which wiped out the whole of the increase of the earlier years. Since 1881, then, the population of the State has increased by 14 per cent only in spite of the big jump of 13·9 per cent in the 1881-1891 decade. In other words, the present population of the State is only '05 per cent more than what it was in 1891.

This brings the story of the population down to the last census; what now follows relates to the changes from 1921 to 1931 only.

V. Conditions of the Decade.

12. The increase in the population of a given geographical area is primarily dependent on the joint operation of the biological forces of birth, death and migration. But these natural forces are not the sole determinants of population changes. There are also the secondary environmental

factors, such as seasonal and economic conditions, standard of culture and public health, etc., which by operating upon the primary biological forces exert a far reaching influence on the growth of a population. The final effect of this second set of influences on the growth of a population cannot always be determined with precision, but it is always and everywhere large enough to determine the growth and ultimate size of a population. It is therefore essential that before passing on to consider the results of the last census some of the conditions under which the people have lived during the decade should be briefly reviewed.

13. It is obvious that, if a population is disturbed by no cause except birth and death and the registration of births and deaths is accurate, the population of any one census plus the excess of births over deaths must be equal to the enumerated population of the next. The figures for this census are given in the margin. The enumerated population exceeds the

Calculated Population.			
Population 1921	...	...	3,193,176
Reported Births 1921-31	...	...	374,031
Reported Deaths 1921-31	...	...	288,135
Calculated Population	...	...	3,279,072
Enumerated Population 1931	...	...	3,523,070
Surplus	...	...	243,998

calculated population by about 244 thousand. This surplus is to be attributed either to immigration or to errors in the vital statistics. Of these the former may well be totally ignored, as the migration figures disclose an adverse balance of 15 thousand. Thus almost the whole of the difference is to be accounted for by errors in the registration of vital occurrences. In Gwalior the system of recording these statistics is so recent that their statistical value is almost negligible. The figures in the margin which are reproduced from the annual reports of the Medical Department show that the figures for the year 1928-29 are distinctly better than those for the rest of the decade. But considering the size of the population even these latest figures are so misleading as to be valueless for the purpose of calculating the variations in the population.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1920-21	18,416	18,672
1921-22	18,560	15,696
1922-23	19,486	17,400
1923-24	25,015	19,229
1924-25	29,834	26,956
1925-26	40,950	29,942
1926-27	41,147	32,359
1927-28	47,179	34,072
1928-29	62,742	39,789

The figures for the urban areas, which are collected by the municipal authorities, are perhaps more accurate but they, too, cannot yet pretend to a very close approach to accuracy.

An attempt was made at the recent census to secure through the agency of enumerators detailed birth and death figures for rural areas for a period of two months, *i. e.*, from the 1st January to the 26th February, 1931. On a comparison of the figures so collected with the return of the actually reported births and deaths for the identical period, it was found that the margin of error, due to omissions, was as high as 60 per cent in

Births and Deaths.

the case of births and 70 per cent in the case of deaths. The discrepancy disclosed by this limited enquiry was so large that the idea of reconstructing the population figures on the basis of vital statistics had to be finally abandoned.

Public Health.

14. The public health has been fair on the whole. The only thing that strikes one is the high proportion of deaths ascribed to fever. More than 20 per cent of the total mortality is returned under this head. Outbreaks of cholera and smallpox have occurred in some districts at different times, but the mortality from these causes has not been high.

Migration.

15. In the margin are compared the immigration and emigration figures

	1931	1921	Percentage of Variation.
Immigrants ...	281,550	293,409	-4'0
Emigrants ...	296,684	289,025	+2'7

for 1931 and 1921. It will be seen that the volume of immigration has declined by 4'0 per cent since 1921 while the number of emigrants during the same

period has increased by 2'7 per cent. We are unfortunately quite in the dark as to how many of these migrants migrated before the commencement of the last decade and how many did so during that period; but the figures as they stand indicate clearly that the factor of migration has not contributed to the increase in the population of the State during the last intercensal period.

Climate and Crops.

16. The last decade may be divided roughly into three parts: (1) 1921 to 1925, (2) 1925 to 1929 and (3) 1929 to 1931. In the first period the monsoons were all that could be desired and in consequence the crops were satisfactory. The prices of agricultural produce as a rule remained fairly high, only that of cotton fell steeply towards the close of 1925. In the next period the monsoon was ill-distributed and capricious and caused much distress in some districts. In tracts most affected relief measures were started, 'taqavi' distributed and the execution of civil decrees suspended. In 1927-28 scarcity fell with the greatest severity on the Gird, Bhind, Narwar, Isagarh, Bhilsa and Shajapur districts where the crops were mostly destroyed by excessive and untimely winter showers. In these districts the revenue demand was partially suspended and 'taqavi' to the extent of 22 lacs was distributed. In the last period an excellent monsoon brought bumper crops which were good enough to mark a great advance in prosperity, but the great fall in the prices of agricultural produce gave rise to a very serious economic situation which still continues.

Trade.

17. The general progress of the State is almost dependent on the yield of crops and its trade is chiefly concerned with the disposal of its agricultural produce. Figures of exports and imports are therefore a useful index to the prosperity of the State. Agricultural produce and ghee are among its chief exports and cloth is its main import. Speaking generally, during the period 1922 to 1926 the weight and value of exports and imports were much higher than in the succeeding unfavourable years. The year 1924-25 was a record year of prosperity. The exports of grain

and ghee exceeded 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ million maunds respectively, while the imports of cloth and metals were of greater value *pro rata* than at any other time during the decade. In the lean years from 1926-27 to 1927-28 the exports declined by 50 per cent in weight and the imports of cloth also fell by approximately 25 per cent in value. The figures for imports and exports for the period 1929 to 1930 are not yet available.

18. Yet another factor, which is calculated to exert a far reaching influence on the growth of a population, should be mentioned and that is the proportion of females of child-bearing age to the total female population. The figures in the margin show that the population when it started on its fresh journey in 1921 was severely handicapped in this respect. It is therefore quite clear that had it not been for this disadvantage the population would have shown at this census a still larger increase.

Proportion of Females.

Age.	Proportion per mille of females aged 10-40 to total female population at the census of		
	1921	1911	1901
10-15 ...	105	83	88
15-20 ...	74	79	85
20-25 ...	87	104	118
25-30 ...	88	100	103
30-35 ...	91	94	100
35-40 ...	57	58	75
Total ...	502	518	569

19. The growth of the population is in some degree also dependent on the racial characteristics and social practices of the people. This is, however, a subject which will be discussed in a later chapter. It will suffice to say here that the birth-rate is highest among the Hinduized Primitive Tribes. Next come the Muslims, then the Hindus and last of all the Jains. Thus it is in the Hilly tract, where the primitive tribes predominate, that the largest natural increase has occurred,

Other Factors determining the Growth of Population.

From the above discussion it is evident, that we have to deal with a moderately progressive decade, which, though marred towards the end by scarcity and economic depression, has been conspicuous by its complete freedom from widespread disease. The extensive failure of crops in 1928-29 and the extraordinary fall in the prices of agricultural produce in the succeeding two years have hit the people very severely, but they have not so far resulted in increased mortality. The full effects of the latter disaster have not yet asserted themselves; but they are of a magnitude that they cannot fail to reflect themselves in the figures for the next decade.

VI. The Movement of the Population.

20. The population of the State, as has already been stated, has increased by 10.3 per cent during the last decade. Some slight changes in the area occurred during the intercensal period, but the population figures in Table II have been so adjusted as to make them comparable. Also, there is no reason to suspect any marked difference between the accuracy of this and the previous enumeration. Migration figures, too, disclose an adverse balance of 15,134. There has thus been absolutely no gain resulting from any of these factors, and we must therefore look to natural growth as the main cause of the increase in population.

Disturbing Factors.

Variation-
General.

21. The actual amount and percentage increases for the State and its

	Increases in 1921-31.	Percentage of 1921 popu- lation.
Gwalior State ...	329,894	+10'3
Plain ...	119,542	+10'2
Northern Plateau ...	69,182	+9'2
Southern Plateau ...	117,624	+10'4
Hilly ...	23,546	+17'2

Natural Divisions are given in the margin. The greatest absolute addition to the population during the last decade has occurred in the Plain Division while the Hilly shows the greatest

proportional growth and the smallest absolute increase. The southern part of the Plateau has gained more both absolutely and relatively than the northern. The latter tract, as was to be expected, shows the smallest proportional increase.

Natural Popu-
lation.

22. Details of immigrants are given in Subsidiary Table IV, which shows that the number of immigrants is approximately 12,000 less than what it was in 1921, while the excess of emigrants over immigrants is 15,134. The natural population is obtained by adding the number of emigrants to the actual population enumerated and then deducting the number of immigrants. Thus calculated, the natural population comes to 3,538,204, showing an increase of 10'9 per cent on the natural population of 1921.

Detailed Exa-
mination by
Districts.

23. I now come to the consideration of the distribution and movement of the population in the districts and their sub-divisions. The annexed map and diagram illustrate the growth and variation in the population of each district.

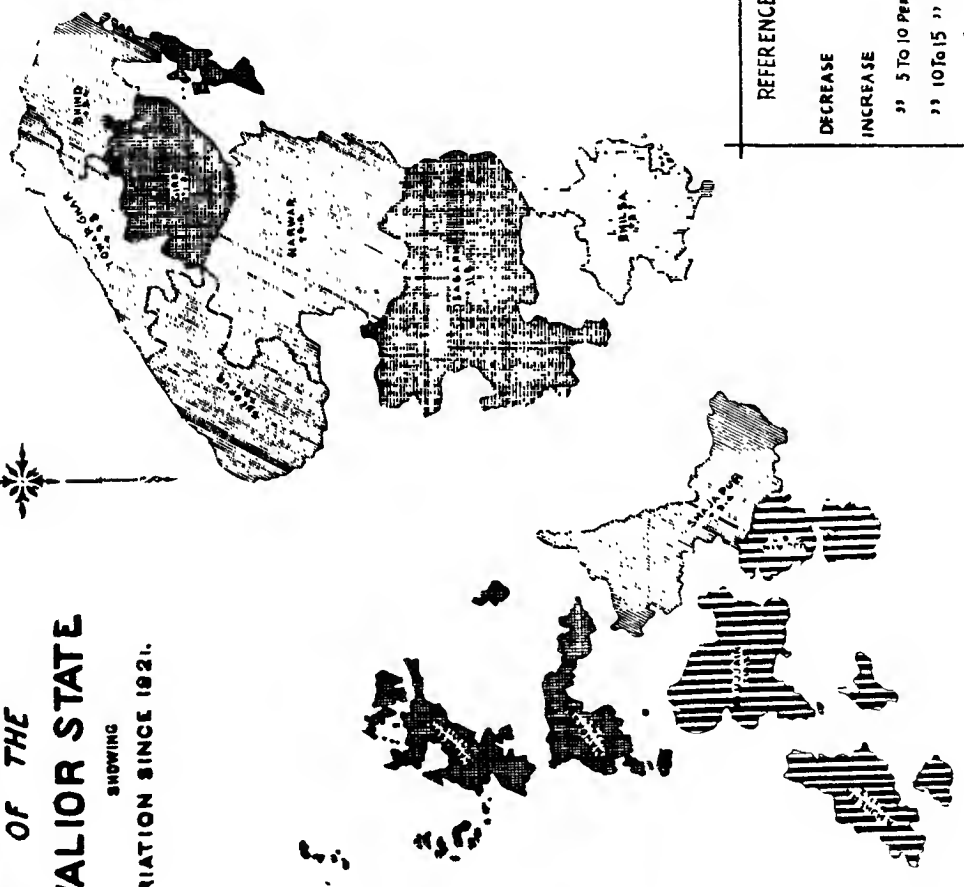
The Plain Division.—The Census of 1931 shows a net increase of 11'7 per cent in the population of this district, but this is the outcome of very different figures for the various parganahs. The most progressive parganah is Pichhore where the population

Parganah.	Population.	VARIATION.		Density, 1931
		1921-31	1911-21	
Total ...	364,806	+11'7	+4'5	213
Gird ...	184,911	+14'6	+16'2	412
Pichhore.	81,179	+20'1	—7'5	130
Mastura.	53,332	—0'1	—1'7	127
Bhander.	45,384	+2'8	—4'3	205

has increased by 20 per cent. The increase of 14'6 per cent in the Gird parganah is obscured by the inclusion of the City of Lashkar and the towns

of Gwalior and Morar. If these be excluded the rate of increase of this tract comes to 21'6 per cent. The development of these two parganahs is to be ascribed to the extension of irrigation. The decrease in the Mastura parganah has been continuous since 1901. It includes large forest areas and the whole country is intersected by strips of rocky land. The Bhander parganah has been losing ground since 1901. The proportion of females to 1,000 males has declined from 957 in 1901 to 922 in 1931, but it is still high enough to ensure a much larger rate of increase. Probably the population has here attained a density, that does not permit of further rapid growth, and, consequently, the parganah loses a substantial proportion of its population by emigration.

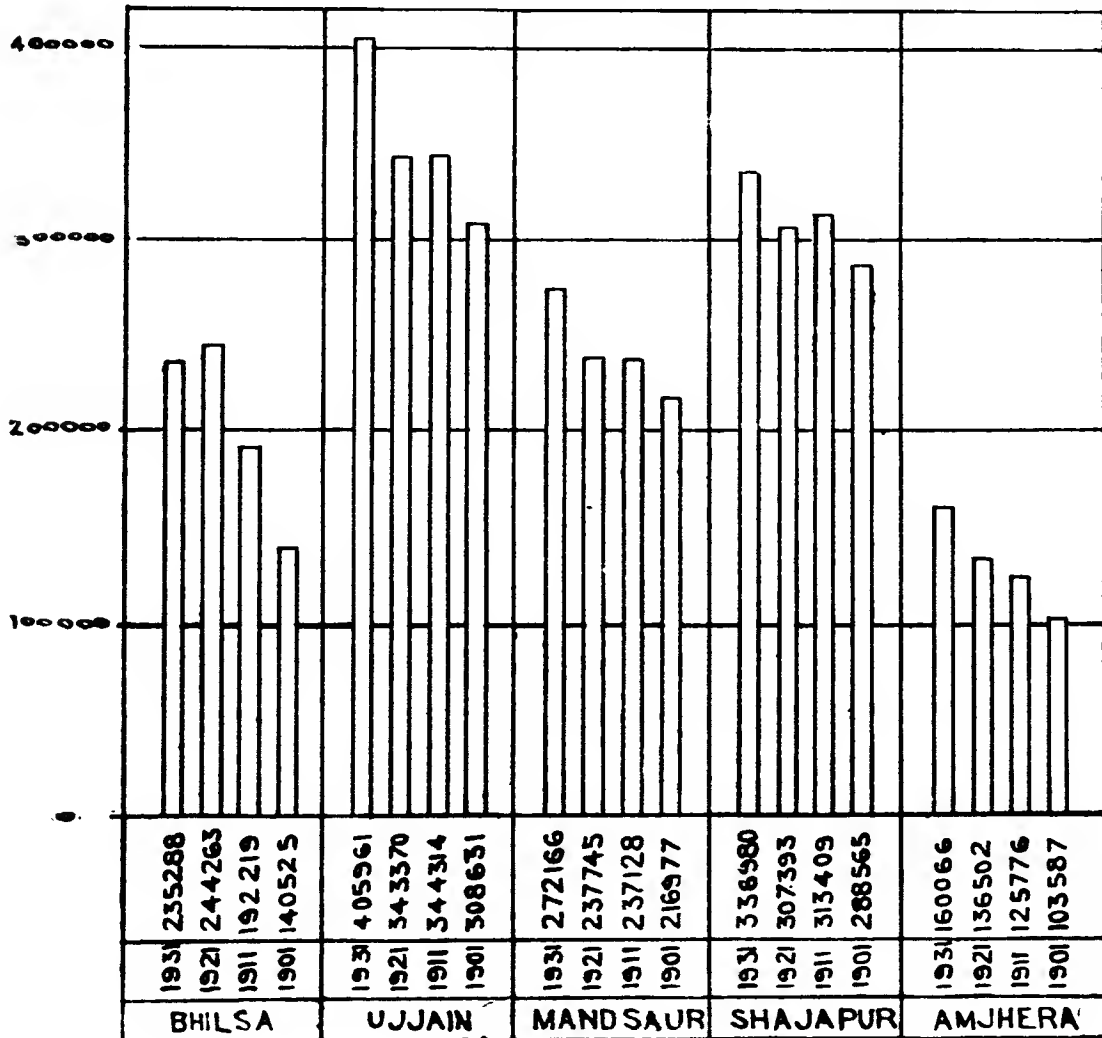
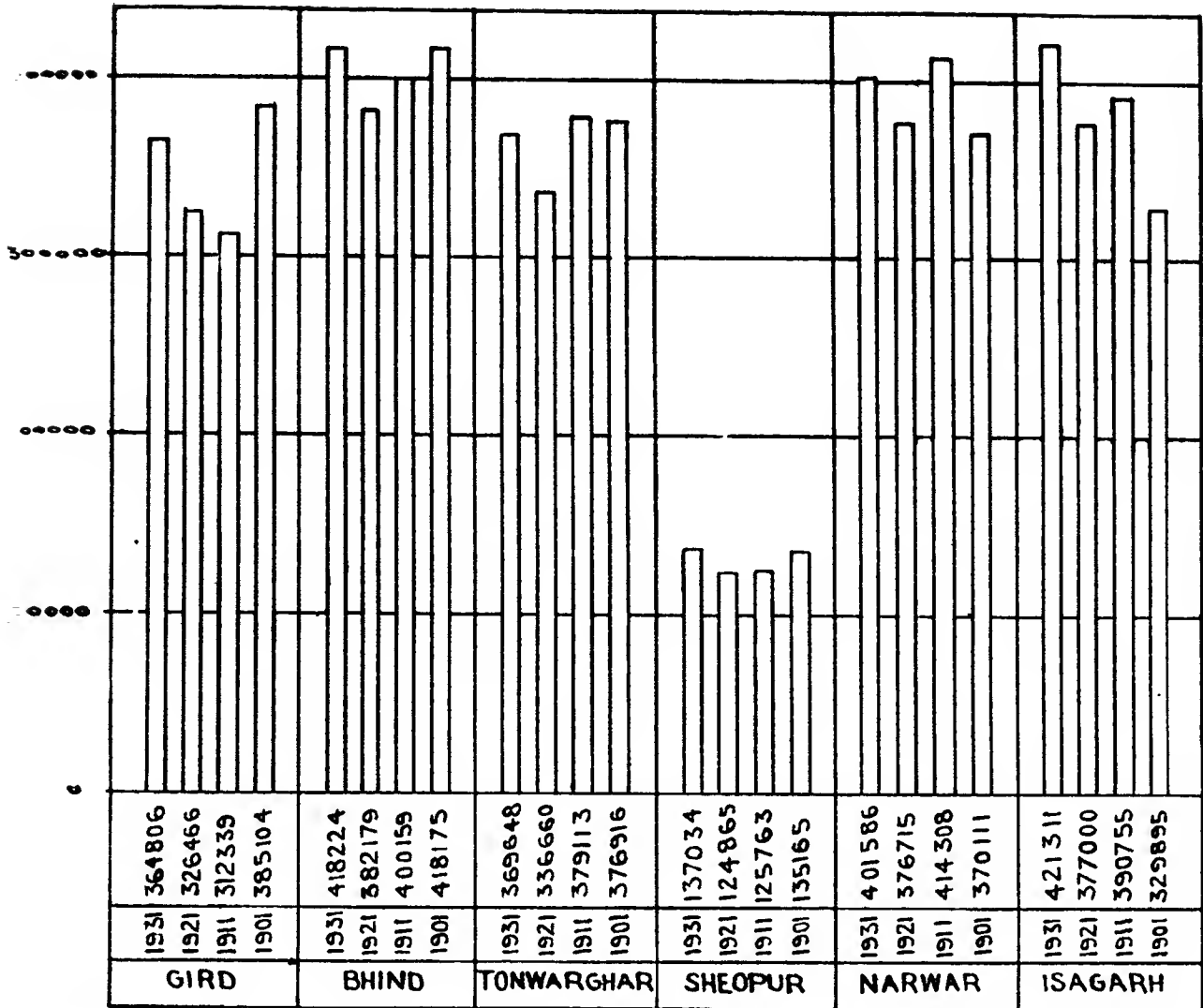
MAP
OF THE
Gwalior State
SHOWING
VARIATION SINCE 1921.



REFERENCES	
DECREASE	.....
INCREASE	|||||
33 5 TO 10 PER %	|||||
33 10 TO 15 "	|||||
33 15 TO 20 "	|||||

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-1931

INEACH DISTRICT



In this district the growth of the population during the decade has been 9·4 per cent and the whole of this has been due to natural development. A part of the district is irrigated by

Bhind District.

canals and its crops are thus to some extent free from drought. It is very densely populated and highly cultivated. The district already contains a larger popula-

Parganah.	Population.	VARIATION.		Density, 1931
		1921-31	1911-21	
Total ...	418,224	+ 9·4	—4·5	243
Bhind ...	152,638	+ 9·8	—7·4	268
Mehgaon.	80,082	+ 6·8	+1·7	218
Lahar ...	99,664	+10·8	—6·7	251
Gohad...	85,840	+ 9·8	—2·2	224

tion than it can support, and it sends its surplus inhabitants to Amritsar and Calcutta, as is evidenced by the fact, that postal money orders to the value of approximately 1,00,000 of rupees are received by the Bhind post office every year. The Bhind district contains the highest proportion of small cultivating owners. The holdings are uneconomic, and therefore a very considerable part of the agricultural population is under-employed most of the time. All these conditions indicate that the population of the Bhind and Lahar parganahs of this district has already reached saturation point. This is not to say that an absolute limit to the capacity of the land to support people has been reached. For, another people even more numerous in number but with a more efficient social and economic organization can live better on the same territory. But as matters stand, the whole social and economic organization of the existing population and the customs, traditions and the low level of culture of the dominant classes so restrict the use of the available agricultural resources as to prevent the people from obtaining even such living as is within their grasp. In these circumstances, the present increase in the population, when interpreted in terms of human welfare can only mean increased pressure on the means of subsistence and a lower standard of living. The great need of the district is more steady productive employment for a great majority of the village population. The situation can also be somewhat changed by opening up new lands in the sparsely populated tracts of the State for the settlement of the surplus population of this district. But it is more than doubtful whether this measure will actually bring permanent relief to the district; for, owing to the resulting relaxation of the pressure on the land, the vacant places will be filled up in no time, and the district will again be filled to capacity.

Much of what has been said above applies also to the Tonwarghar district. All the parganahs of this district except Joura show a uniform rate of increase. The latter tract contains vast stret-

Tonwarghar District.

ches of jungle area and the proportion of females to males is abnormally low in this parganah. The population of this district is still slightly less than what it was in 1901. The density is highest in the Ambah parganah.

Parganah.	Population.	VARIATION.		Density, 1931
		1921-31	1911-21	
Total ...	369,648	+ 9·8	—11·2	184
Joura ...	84,042	+ 8·9	—21·2	186
Ambah ...	107,754	+ 9·3	—13·2	274
Nurabad ...	83,975	+10·8	— 7·2	134
Sabalgarh ...	93,877	+10·2	— 0·9	176

The greater part of this district consists of hills and dense jungle. The increase in the Sheopur parganah is in the main due to natural development coupled perhaps with a more accurate enumeration. The immigrants are more numerous than they

Parganah.	Population.	VARIATION.		Density, 1931
		1921-31	1911-21	
Total ...	137,034	+ 9·7	— 0·7	58
Sheopur ...	86,972	+ 13·8	— 0·7	58
Bijaypur ...	50,062	+ 3·3	— 0·8	58

were ten years ago and have contributed 2 per cent to the total increase. The parganah of Bijaypur is an isolated and decadent tract and its small increase is due to long continued general

unhealthiness. This district has the lowest density in the State.

Northern Plateau Division.—The recent census shows a net increase of 24,871 or 6·6 per cent only, a rather small rate for a healthy district. The figures for internal migration indicate that the

Parganah.	Population.	VARIATION.		Density, 1931
		1921-31	1911-21	
Total ...	401,586	+ 6·6	— 9·1	104
Shivpuri ...	121,061	+ 2·7	— 4·5	72
Karera ...	93,151	+ 6·2	— 8·4	146
Pichhore ...	104,000	+ 7·1	— 8·7	188
Kolaras	83,374	+ 12·6	— 16·7	83

district cannot, under existing conditions, support its present population. The full extent of the loss by migration to foreign territory cannot be ascertained, but judging from the number of the Gwalior born

enumerated in the contiguous States of Kotah, Datia and Jhalawar, it is almost certain that the district loses enormously to these states. The face of the country is wild and vast stretches of dense jungle make extensive cultivation impossible. The increase of population is greatest in the Kolaras parganah where there is the greatest proportion of land fit for cultivation. Elsewhere the inaccessible character of the country combined with the scattered character of the population and the stolidity of the forest tribes who are content to raise their precarious crops of jowar and maize in their native jungles tend to retard development.

Of all the districts of the State, Isagarh supports the largest population. Its area also is larger than that of any other district, but its density is extremely low. It is obvious that a mean density of

Parganah.	Population.	VARIATION.		Density, 1931
		1921-31	1911-21	
Total ...	421,311	+ 11·8	— 3·5	94
Bajrangarh...	152,699	+ 6·2	— 2·1	78
Pachhar ...	92,065	+ 15·1	+ 8·7	111
Mungaoli ...	95,706	+ 17·6	— 6·7	90
Kumbhraj ...	80,841	+ 12·6	— 13·5	124

94 cannot be due to a deficiency of rainfall. With a rainfall well above that of the Bhind and Tonwargarh districts and almost equal to that of Bhilsa, Ujjain and Mandsaur, this district has a strikingly

low density. Such a discrepancy is the result of the operation of numerous factors the principal of which are the mountainous

nature of the country and its resulting isolation. These have in the past hampered the introduction of strong government and facilitated the multiplication of semi-independent Rajput clans, whose depredations made settled life impossible for a long time. It is to this secondary factor of isolation that the low degree of density of population must be ascribed. It is more potent even than the primary factors of the quality of the soil and the percentage of cultivable area available. With 45 per cent of the total area sulted for cultivation, only a little more than half is cultivated, and even this percentage has not been attained in the Mungaoli and Bajrangarh parganahs.

The district is for the most part healthy and the Sahariyas, who are a fairly numerous tribe, are remarkable for their fecundity. The population is, as the density figures show, still sparse and there is ample room for expansion. Since 1901 the district has added 27·7 per cent to its population, and its density, during the same period, has increased by 20 persons to a square mile. All the parganahs with the exception of Bajrangarh show an increase well above the average for the State. The immigrants are less than in 1921 and the arrival of new settlers has, if anything, been more than discounted by the departure of persons from other districts, who were enumerated in Isagarh in 1921. But for this loss the rate of increase in the district would probably have been not less than 13 per cent.

Southern Plateau Division.—This district possesses great natural fertility and is devoted mainly to the cultivation of wheat.
Bhilsa District. The decade preceding the present census has not been a

prosperous one and the whole district has suffered considerably during the last four years by crop failure. Since 1901 there has been an

Parganah.	Population.	VARIATION.		Density,
		1921-31	1911-21	1931
Total ...	235,288	—3·7	+27·1	124
Bhilsa ...	103,543	—13·7	+40·6	142
Basoda ...	131,745	+5·9	+16·0	112

increase of 67 per cent in the population of the district and the slight decrease of 3·7 per cent disclosed by the present census is fictitious. There has been a fall of 12,645 persons among the immigrants. An examination of the details reveals that the increase shown by the previous census was due to the presence of a considerable number of temporary field-labourers from contiguous territories who annually infiltrate into the district at harvest time. The recent census was taken before the crops were ready, and consequently there was on this occasion a much smaller concentration of these temporary migrants in the district.

The Ujjain district is one of the most prosperous in the Gwalior State. Wheat and cotton are very extensively grown, and yield a handsome profit to the cultivators. The result of this census shows a net increase of 18·2 per cent in the population of the district. This is due to the presence within its limits of a flourishing industrial city. The district has gained considerably by internal migration, the excess of which class of immigrants over emigrants being approximately 7,000. Eighty-seven per cent of the cultivable area is under crops. **Sonkach**

is the only parganah which is somewhat sparsely populated but its population is rapidly increasing. Barnagar is very densely populated and has little room for expansion, its population during the last decade having advanced

Parganah.	Population.	VARIATION.		Density, 1931
		1921-31	1911-21	
Total ...	405,961	+18·2	—0·3	148
Ujjain ...	135,929	+25·9	+2·7	232
Barnagar...	67,744	+7·4	+9·3	152
Khaichraud.	72,111	+20·0	+0·1	147
Sonkach.	130,177	+16·0	—8·0	107

by 7.4 per cent only. The low rate of increase in Barnagar is probably the complement to the prodigious increase in the adjoining parganah of Kha-

chraud. The latter parganah's sudden expansion is also due to the extension of the broad-gauge line to Muttra.

In the Ujjain parganah, the population has grown by 25·9 per cent and, if the city be excluded, the rate of increase comes to about 27 per cent. The cause of this large increase has not been clearly ascertained. It seems that immigration and the presence of a large number of labourers on the Ujjain. Agar Railway which was at the time of the census under construction are to some extent responsible for this extraordinary rise in the rate of growth.

The district of Mandsaur is composed of two main tracts and a number of scattered patches surrounded by foreign territory. The population is fairly dense and the condition of the cultivating

Parganah.	Population.	VARIATION.		Density, 1931
		1921-31	1911-21	
Total ...	272,166	+14·5	+0·3	153
Mandsaur.	103,476	+26·5	—4·7	186
Suwasra ...	39,451	—6·8	+5·4	175
Nimach ...	65,973	+14·4	+1·0	98
Jawad ...	52,872	+13·6	+3·9	177
Gangapur.	10,394	+10·6	+2·2	399

classes was very satisfactory until quite recently. The district is fast recovering from the effects of the extinction of opium cultivation which in the past very much affected its

prosperity. The crops, on the whole, have been good and even in 1928 the distress was comparatively slight. The census shows a net increase of 14·5 per cent and the population is now 25 per cent more than what it was 30 years ago. The greatest expansion has occurred in the Mandsaur parganah while Suwasra shows a decrease of 6·8 per cent. The result is attributable to the transfer of a large area from the latter to the former parganah. The increases in other parganahs are unimportant. The parganah of Gangapur is surrounded by Mewar territory, its area is only 26 square miles and consequently its density is abnormally high.

This district has suffered not so much from short crops as from the fall in the price of cotton. It shows the smallest increase in this Natural Division. The Susner parganah, which shows

Parganah.	Population.	VARIATION.		Density, 1931
		1921-31	1911-21	
Total ...	336,980	+9·6	—1·9	137
Shajapur ...	95,535	+10·1	—4·7	162
Agar ...	76,395	+11·1	—5·9	109
Susner ...	66,597	+7·8	+1·3	133
Shujalpur.	98,453	+9·3	—2·0	148

the lowest rate of increase, suffers from its remoteness from the main lines of communications. The comparatively large increase in

Agar is due to the fact that at the time of the census a large number of temporary immigrants were employed there in the construction of the Ujjain-Agar Railway.

Hilly Division.—This district consists to a great extent of rock and ravine and the cultivable area is small. It suffers from lack of communications and is unprotected by irrigation.

A large proportion of the inhabitants are Bhils and Bhilalas. The latter are more numerous in Bakaner

Parganah.	Population.	VARIATION.		Density, 1931
		1921-31	1911-21	
Total ...	160,066	+ 17·2	+ 8·5	120
Amjhera.	76,554	+ 10·9	— 2·5	105
Bakaner.	83,512	+ 23·7	+ 22·8	139

and it is to the magnitude of the reproductive contribution of these prolific tribes that the large increase in that parganah is to be ascribed. Since 1901 the district has added 54·5 per cent to its population.

VII. Houses and Families.

24. The definition of a house was the same as that at the previous census, *i. e.*, it was generally the building or buildings or part of a building occupied as a dwelling place by one commensal family. There were a few exceptions such as bungalows and public buildings (Hospitals, Jails, Military and Police Lines, etc.) where each ward, barrack or building was taken as a house. This definition was well understood everywhere. Before 1921, the definition was different, hence in Subsidiary Table VII figures for the census of 1911 and 1901 have been omitted. This Table shows that the number of persons per house has increased in almost every district. In Narwar and Bhilsa, however, there is a decrease. In the former the difference is only slight and is probably due to increased emigration. In Bhilsa the decrease of ·5 in the average number of persons per house is more apparent than real. It is, as has already been stated, due to the inflation of the 1921 figure by the presence on that occasion of a very large number of temporary immigrants.

The marginal figures are interesting. They show that the Hilly Division has the largest average families. This tract is inhabited by primitive tribes among whom it is

the usual practice for the newly married pair to set up an independent establishment at once. This is quite evident from the

Divisions.	NUMBER PER 1,000 FAMILIES OF		
	Persons.	Married females aged 15 and over.	Children under 10.
1	2	3	4
State	4,590	903	1,247
Plain	4,700	863	1,247
Northern Plateau.	4,620	963	1,302
Southern Plateau.	4,410	893	1,178
Hilly	5,040	992	1,558

figures in column 3. The point to notice is, that the size of the household in this tract is dependent not on the cohesiveness of the family which characterises the higher Hindu castes, but on the excessive fecundity of the tribes inhabiting it as is evident from the high proportion of children and dependants aged 0-10.

In the Southern Plateau where the people are prosperous and the holdings comparatively large, the joint-family system appears to be slowly melting away. In the Bhind and Tonwarghar districts, on the other hand, where the holdings are splintered into the merest fragments, it is a matter of extreme difficulty for even the most discontented co-sharer to leave the ancestral nest.

VIII. Summary.

The Rate of Growth of the Population.

25. The State has shown marked fluctuations at each enumeration; a drop at each census being succeeded by a rise in the next. This phenomenon is by no means peculiar to Gwalior. In almost every part of the Indian continent, famine and epidemic diseases have, from time to time, swept away a large proportion of the population, but in no case have they inaugurated a permanent decline. On the other hand, we find that these devastating calamities have caused only a momentary hesitation in the onward march of population growth and that in almost every instance the surviving population has tended to regulate itself back towards the normal after each visitation.

This is exactly what has happened in Gwalior. The stricken population of the State has once again responded in the familiar historic fashion. In the previous decade it was hit very severely by the influenza epidemic, and on the present occasion it has simply hit back with the same amount of force with which it was struck. The result is that the population has increased on the whole at a rate greater by approximately 3 per cent than the normal, which is between 7 and 8 per cent for the territory as a whole. We have seen that there is nothing in the conditions of the decade, distinctly suggesting an abnormal increase in the population by natural accretions. Also, since influenza fell with the greatest severity on the reproductive ages, the age and sex constitution of the 1921 population cannot be said to be favourable to population expansion. How then are we to explain the extraordinary rate of growth which the present census has disclosed? It seems that the convalescence of a population runs much the same course as that of any individual organism. It is in either case a period of maximum growth and vitality compared with which a full return to health appears as a setback. In other words, a population recovering from a widespread calamity acquires a biological value of its own which sets the pace of its expansion.

It is difficult to explain this phenomenon. The result is perhaps due to the innate endowment and the resulting uncanny behaviour of the population which survived the formidable ravages of the influenza epidemic. The texture of that population was of necessity so uneven and so full of flaws and knots and holes as to preclude the possibility of so stupendous a rebound. But it was at the same time a population that had become, so to speak, highly specialized through the agency of selection and was therefore in a position to expand at an extraordinarily rapid rate. Thus with the gradual disappearance of the psychological reflexes of the influenza

epidemic, which tended to induce sterility, the recuperative and reproductive powers of the people were unleashed and these hastened the process of filling up the gaps in the depleted population. The population left behind was stronger and consequently the birth and survival rates among the survivors were relatively high and the death rate abnormally low. Also, since influenza had diminished very considerably the number of births by destroying an overwhelming proportion of possible parents, the death rate among infants for some years after the epidemic must have been low and the natural rate of increase much higher than usual.

The conclusion therefore is that, while the comparative freedom of the decade from scarcity and epidemic diseases has prevented the mortality rate from rising above the normal, it is the superior biological equipment of the 1921 population and the higher survival rate resulting from diminished mortality, especially among infants, that are the principal contributaries to the magnitude of the increase in the population.

26. Assuming an even distribution of the 1931 population over the whole area, the mean density of the State represents 134 persons per square mile. The density of the population in each of the districts of the State is shown in the marginal tables reproduced in the foregoing paragraphs. It is superfluous to point out that densities in this composite form are the resultants of a combination of physical factors, such as the relative proportions of the dense urban units, sparse rural areas, waste lands and practically uninhabited jungle tracts, and are therefore of little use as an index of population pressure. It is only by breaking these figures into their component parganah figures that we can get some insight into the conditions prevailing in each tract. The factors affecting density are many and their influence has already been noticed in respect of the areas the density of which differs widely from the State average. The results are so complex that it is impossible to reduce them to a single formula. All that can be said is that the amount of cultivable area available is the principal determinant of density in all the four Natural Divisions.

Principal Influences Determining Density.

27. Overpopulation may be said to be confined to the districts of Bhind, Narwar and Tonwarghar. In order to appreciate the full significance of the pressure of the populations on the land, it is necessary to travel considerably beyond the mere census record. We must study the incidence of this evil as it actually exists and observe the restlessness through which it makes its voice heard. Although these districts show an increase in their populations, the signs of congestion are to be seen in a large emigrant population, large remittances by money orders to relatives at home, under-employment of the cultivating classes, excessive cutting up of holdings and in the annual returns for serious crime. The case of the fertile districts in the Southern Plateau is also one of congestion. Here the weight of numbers thrown on the soil is at present not beyond its capabilities but in some districts the population is increasing at a tremendous rate. In fact it is a question whether the present increase in the populations of the Ujjain and Amjhera districts has been accompanied by a parallel development of their resources.

The Population Pressure.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Density, Water Supply and Crops.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Mean density per square mile in 1931.	PER- CENTAGE TO TOTAL AREA.		PER- CENTAGE TO CUL- TIVABLE AREA.		Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall.	PERCENTAGE OF GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER					
		Cultivable.	Net cultiva- ted.	Netcultiva- ted.	Double cropped.			Makka.	Wheat.	Gram.	Jowar.	Poppy.	Barley.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gwalior State ...	134	48	33	70	4	6	31'30	3	16	10	29	...	1
Natural Divisions.													
1. Plain ...	165	43	28	66	2	9	27'67	...	10	16	23	...	3
2. Northern Plateau.	99	43	26	60	4	8	33'45	6	11	11	36	...	2
3. Southern Plateau.	141	56	45	80	6	3	34'57	3	23	7	30	...	...
4. Hilly ...	120	49	36	76	3	1	28'41	18	10	6	14	...	...
Districts.													
1. Gird ...	213	44	23	52	2	8	28'77	...	16	19	30	...	1
2. Bhind ...	243	57	44	77	3	14	25'55	...	9	17	20	...	5
3. Tonwarghar.	184	51	40	77	2	5	29'33	...	5	15	19	...	2
5. Sheopur ...	58	25	12	50	2	4	27'30	1	18	8	35	—	1
5. Narwar ...	104	41	24	58	6	12	30'40	6	9	9	27	...	4
6. Isagarh ...	94	45	28	61	3	4	36'86	6	14	12	46	...	...
7. Bhilsa ...	124	64	46	71	3	...	37'22	2	41	15	25	...	...
8. Ujjain ...	148	59	52	87	6	2	32'17	2	28	4	31	...	...
9. Mandsaur ...	153	48	39	81	13	10	35'14	7	12	9	29	2	...
10. Shajapur ...	137	53	43	80	3	3	33'75	3	12	2	35	...	...
11. Amjhera ...	120	49	36	76	3	1	28'41	18	10	6	14	...	...

NOTE.—1. The figures in columns 3 to 14 relate to the Khalsa portion of the State only.

2. Cultivable area includes net cultivated area and fallows.

3. In this and other Subsidiary Tables

Plain includes the Gird, Bhind, Tonwarghar and Sheopur districts,
Northern Plateau includes the Narwar and Isagarh districts,
Southern Plateau includes the Bhilsa, Ujjain, Mandsaur and Shajapur
districts, and

Hilly includes the Amjhera district.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the Population classified according to Density.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	PARGANAHS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF					
	Under 150.		150-300.		300-450.	
	Area.	Population (000's omitted).	Area.	Population (000's omitted).	Area.	Population (000's omitted).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwalior State ...	19,319	1,979	6,573	1,348	475	195
	<i>73'3</i>	<i>56'2</i>	<i>24'9</i>	<i>38'3</i>	<i>1'8</i>	<i>5'5</i>
Natural Divisions.						
1. Plain ...	4,035	355	3,316	749	449	184
	<i>51'7</i>	<i>27'6</i>	<i>42'5</i>	<i>58'1</i>	<i>5'8</i>	<i>14'3</i>
2. Northern Plateau...	7,799	719	554	104	...	...
	<i>93'4</i>	<i>87'4</i>	<i>6'6</i>	<i>12'6</i>	...	...
3. Southern Plateau ...	6,154	745	2,703	495	26	10
	<i>69'3</i>	<i>59'6</i>	<i>30'4</i>	<i>39'6</i>	<i>'3</i>	<i>'8</i>
4. Hilly ...	1,331	160	...	...	...	...
	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	...	...	...	...
Districts.						
1. Gird ...	1,042	135	221	45	449	184
	<i>60'9</i>	<i>36'9</i>	<i>12'9</i>	<i>12'4</i>	<i>26'2</i>	<i>50'7</i>
2. Bhind ...	...	...	1,718	418	...	...
	...	...	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	...	...
3. Tonwarghar ...	627	84	1,377	286	...	...
	<i>31'3</i>	<i>22'7</i>	<i>68'7</i>	<i>77'3</i>	...	...
4. Sheopur ...	2,366	137	...	...	...	...
	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	...	...	...	...
5. Narwar ...	3,322	298	554	104	...	...
	<i>85'7</i>	<i>74'1</i>	<i>14'3</i>	<i>25'9</i>	...	...
6. Isagarh ...	4,477	421	...	...	...	...
	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	...	...	...	...
7. Bhilsa ...	1,905	235	...	...	...	...
	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	...	...	...	...
8. Ujjain...	1,709	202	1,032	204	...	...
	<i>62'3</i>	<i>49'8</i>	<i>37'7</i>	<i>50'2</i>	...	...
9. Mandsaur ...	672	66	1,079	196	26	10
	<i>37'8</i>	<i>24'3</i>	<i>60'7</i>	<i>71'9</i>	<i>7'5</i>	<i>3'8</i>
10. Shajapur ...	1,868	241	592	95	...	...
	<i>75'9</i>	<i>71'6</i>	<i>24'1</i>	<i>28'4</i>	...	...
11. Amjhera ...	1,331	160	...	...	...	...
	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The figures in italics represent the proportion per cent which the area and population of each density group bear to the total area and population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.
Variation in relation to Density since 1901.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	PERCENTAGE VARIATION (INCREASE + DECREASE —).			Net variation 1901-31	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.			
	1921-31	1911-21	1901-11		1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gwalior State ...	+10'3	— 1'3	+ 5'3	+14'6	134	121	123	117
Natural Divisions.								
1. Plain ...	+10'2	— 3'9	— 7'4	— 1'9	165	150	156	169
2. Northern Plateau.	+ 9'2	— 6'4	+15'1	+17'6	99	90	96	84
3. Southern Plateau.	+10'4	+ 4'2	+13'9	+31'0	141	128	122	107
4. Hilly ...	+17'2	+ 8'5	+21'4	+54'5	120	103	92	74
Districts.								
1. Gird ...	+11'7	+ 4'5	—18'9	— 5'3	213	191	183	224
2. Bhind ...	+ 9'4	— 4'5	— 4'3	+ 0'0	243	222	233	243
3. Tonwarghar ...	+ 9'8	—11'2	+ 0'6	— 1'9	184	167	188	187
4. Sheopur ...	+ 9'7	— 0'7	— 6'9	+ 1'4	58	52	53	57
5. Narwar ...	+ 6'6	— 9'1	+11'9	+ 8'5	104	98	108	97
6. Isagarh ...	+11'8	— 3'5	+18'5	+27'7	94	83	89	74
7. Bhilsa ...	— 3'7	+27'1	+36'8	+67'4	124	128	101	73
8. Ujjain ...	+18'2	— 0'3	+11'6	+31'5	148	125	126	113
9. Mandsaur ...	+14'5	+ 0'3	+ 9'3	+25'4	153	134	127	114
10. Shajapur ...	+ 9'6	— 1'9	+ 8'6	+16'8	137	125	125	115
11. Amjhera ...	+17'2	+ 8'5	+21'4	+54'5	120	103	92	74

NOTE.—Percentage variations and mean densities have been calculated on adjusted figures embodied in Imperial Table II of 1931.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.
Variation in Natural Population.

Districts.	POPULATION 1931.				POPULATION 1921.				VARIATION PER CENT IN NATURAL POPULA- TION + OR -
	Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Popu- lation.	Actual Popu- lation.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Popu- lation.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gwalior State...	3,523,070	281,550	296,684	3,538,204	3,195,476	293,409	289,025	3,191,092	+ 10.9
Districts.									
1. Gird ...	364,806	33,813	...	...	326,466	30,987	...	..	...
2. Bhind ...	418,224	14,906	...	...	382,633	18,886	...	...	...
3. Tonw a r- gbar.	369,648	10,615	...	...	336,660	9,511	...	...	...
4. Sheopur.	137,034	10,058	...	...	124,865	7,476	...	...	..
5. Narwar...	401,586	8,679	...	...	369,627	5,753	...	..	..
6. Isagarh...	421,311	15,143	...	...	384,088	22,108	...	...	..
7. Bhilsa ...	235,288	35,852	...	...	247,667	48,497	...	..	...
8. Ujjain ...	405,961	57,653	...	...	344,218	54,604	..	...	...
9. Mandsaur.	272,166	39,934	...	...	237,745	40,080	..	...	...
10. Shajapur.	336,980	35,152	...	...	304,987	34,291	..	..	..
11. Amjhera.	160,066	19,745	...	...	136,520	21,216	..	...	...

NOTE 1.—Details of emigrants by their district of birth being not available, columns 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10 have been left blank

2.—Figures in columns 4 and 8 do not include emigrants to foreign countries.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Comparison between Census Figures and Vital Statistics.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	In 1921-30 total number of		Number per mille of population of 1921 of		Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Births over Deaths.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of population of 1931 compared with 1921.	
	Births	Deaths.	Births	Deaths		Natural Population	Actual Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gwalior State	374,031	288,135	11·71	9·02	+ 85,896	+3,47,116	+ 329,894
Natural Divisions.							
1. Plain ...	138,492	104,951	11·84	8·97	+ 33,541	...	+ 119,542
2. Northern Plateau.	114,798	74,357	15·23	9·87	+ 40,441	...	+ 69,182
3. Southern Plateau.	111,083	98,580	9·81	8·70	+ 12,503	...	+ 117,624
4. Hilly ...	9,658	10,247	7·07	7·51	— 589	...	+ 23,546
Districts.							
1. Gird ...	27,188	21,216	8·33	6·50	+ 5,972	...	+ 38,340
2. Bhind ...	62,500	43,860	16·35	11·48	+ 18,640	...	+ 36,045
3. Tonwarghar.	34,079	26,425	10·12	7·85	+ 7,654	...	+ 32,988
4. Sheopur ...	14,725	13,450	11·79	10·77	+ 1,275	...	+ 12,169
5. Narwar ...	55,335	38,162	14·69	10·13	+ 17,173	...	+ 24,871
6. Isagarh ...	59,463	36,195	15·77	9·60	+ 23,268	...	+ 44,311
7. Bhilsa ...	29,078	24,905	11·90	10·20	+ 4,173	...	— 8,975
8. Ujjain ...	25,221	26,039	7·35	7·58	— 818	...	+ 62,591
9. Mandsaur.	28,397	20,880	11·94	8·08	+ 7,517	...	+ 34,421
10. Shajapur...	28,387	26,756	9·23	8·70	+ 1,631	...	+ 29,587
11. Amjhera ...	9,658	10,247	7·07	7·51	— 589	...	+ 23,546

NOTE.—For column 7 see explanation given under Subsidiary Table IV.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation by Natural Divisions classified according to Density.

Natural Division.	De- cade.	Actual variation in Natural Divisions with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of			Proportional varia- tion in Natural Divisions with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of.		
		Under 150.	150—300	300—450	Under 150.	150- 300.	300- 450.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gwalior State ...	1921-1931	+ 230,062	+ 75,286	+ 24,546	+ 11'5	+ 7'4	+ 14'4
Natural Divisions.							
1. Plain ...		+ 42,634	+ 53,355	+ 23,553	+ 10'5	+ 8'9	+ 14'6
2. Northern Plateau		+ 62,283	+ 6,899	...	+ 9'5	+ 7'1	...
3. Southern Plateau		+ 101,599	+ 15,032	+ 993	+ 12'6	+ 4'7	+ 2'2
4. Hilly ...		+ 23,546	...	..	+ 17'2	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Persons per House and Houses per square mile.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.				AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUIRE MILE.			
	1931	1921	1911*	1901*	1931	1921	1911*	1901*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gwalior State ...	4'59	4'45	...	...	29'12	27'21	...	...
Natural Divisions.								
1. Plain ...	4'70	4'51	...	..	35'17	33'30	...	...
2. Northern Plateau...	4'62	4'48	...	...	21'20	20'15	...	...
3. Southern Plateau...	4'41	4'33	...	...	31'93	29'45	...	...
4. Hilly ...	5'04	4'97	...	...	23'86	20'77	...	...
Districts.								
1. Gird... ..	4'39	4'09	...	...	48'57	46'65	—	...
2. Bhind ...	4'85	4'82	...	..	50'18	46'10	...	...
3. Tonwarghar ...	4'99	4'71	...	...	36'98	35'65	...	...
4. Sheopur ...	4'44	4'28	...	...	13'05	12'34	...	...
5. Narwar ...	4'56	4'59	...	..	22'75	21'41	...	...
6. Isagarh ...	4'68	4'38	...	...	20'09	19'11	...	..
7. Bhilsa ...	4'65	5'15	...	...	26'58	24'86	...	..
8. Ujjain ...	4'35	4'09	...	...	34'01	30'57	...	...
9. Mandsaur ...	4'39	4'13	...	...	34'90	32'34	...	...
10. Shajapur ...	4'33	4'21	...	...	31'60	29'59	...	..
11. Amjhera ...	5'04	4'97	...	...	23'86	20'77	...	..

*See para 27.

CHAPTER II.

THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

I. Introductory.

28. *Data for Discussion.*—Imperial Table I shows the general distribution of the population over urban and rural areas, Table III its distribution over towns and villages classified by size of their population, Table IV the grouping of towns by classes and the variation in their population since 1881 and Table V the distribution of towns by districts and by religion. Of the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter, Table I gives the distribution of the population between towns and villages, Table II the number per mille of each main religion who lives in towns, Table III the classification of towns by population and the percentage of variation and proportion of sexes in each class and Table IV the density, percentage of variation and proportion of sexes in cities.

29. *Definitions.*—In order to understand the data presented in the abovementioned Tables it is necessary to take careful note of the meaning of the three terms employed, *viz.*, 'Village,' 'Town,' and 'City.' A 'village' signifies a well-defined unit of area known as the Revenue Village which was not uninhabited on the census night. The 'towns' of the State consist of well-marked urban areas which are either Cantonments or possess some sort of municipal government. According to this definition there are in all 43 towns in the State of which only two, namely, Lashkar and Ujjain, have been selected as coming within the definition of 'city'. Both these places fall short of the numerical standard (of a population of a hundred thousand or more) prescribed for a city, but both are of sufficient importance to justify the more detailed presentation of statistics which has been prescribed in the case of cities.

II. Cities.

30. *Lashkar.*—Of the 43 towns, Lashkar is easily the largest. It is the modern capital of the State and has for this reason been treated as a city at each successive census since 1901.

Lashkar as a census city includes the City proper and the Cantonment. It is open to question whether at future censuses its belt of extra-municipal suburbs and the rapidly growing towns of Gwalior and Morar ought not to be also included. The latter are satellite towns located within the orbit of the City. Though not directly dependent on the City they are administered by the City's Municipality and their economic and social life ebbs and flows in accordance with the forces set in motion in the central urban area. Moreover, they owe much of their present size and prosperity to their proximity to the City. There is evidence of the thick population crusts in the denser regions of the City gradually melting away and their displaced inhabitants settling themselves in these towns. Two magnificent

roads connect the City with Morar and along these roads buildings are fast springing up. It seems highly desirable that at future censuses these two towns together with the intervening strip of extra-municipal area should be included in the City. Lashkar will then have acquired an unimpeachable title to being called a city.

The City has gone through a series of vicissitudes in the way of

Year.	Population.	VARIATION.	
		Actual.	Per cent.
1881 ...	88,066	...	...
1891 ...	104,083	+16,017	+18'2
1901 ...	102,626	-1,457	-1'4
1911 ...	56,187	-45,439	-45'3
1921 ...	80,387	+24,200	+43'1
1931 ...	86,767	+6,380	+7'9

ups and downs of population. In the decade 1901-11 it lost no less than 45 per cent of its population. This extraordinary drop was due mainly to the plague which was raging in the City at the time of the census and

not only killed a great number but drove many more away. The 1911 Census thus entirely failed to afford a true indication of the normal population of the City. The increase of 43 per cent at the Census of 1921 was therefore not so remarkable as would on the surface appear; and here, too, the imposition of the severe influenza mortality experienced in 1918-19 has completely obscured the true extent of the City's revival.

It is thus clear that the figures for 1911 and 1921 were secured under conditions which render their comparison with the results of the present census misleading. All that can be said is that in spite of the net gain of 6,380 during the decade the net population loss to the City since 1901 still exceeds 15,000.

The population of the City is now 86,767 which represents an

Cities.	POPULATION.		Approximate decennial increase per cent.
	1931	1921	
Indore ...	127,327	93,091	36'8
Ujjain ...	54,650	43,908	24'5
Agra ...	229,764	185,532	23'8
Jaipur ...	144,179	120,207	19'9
Baroda ...	112,862	94,712	19'2
Lashkar ...	86,767	80,387	7'9

increase of 7'9 per cent since 1921. It will be of interest to compare the rate of growth in this and in other cities and this is done in the marginal statement for some of the more important neighbouring cities for which statistics are

available. It will be seen that Lashkar is the only city in the group in which the rate of increase has been less than 10 per cent. The decline is all the more noticeable because it has occurred in a decade in which no calamitous occurrence of any magnitude has disturbed the even course of the City's births and deaths. It would obviously be a mistake to ascribe this result wholly to the late effects of the plague and influenza epidemics. Even allowing to the fullest extent for the disturbances caused by these factors a rate of increase of approximately 8 per cent in a decade so favourable to population growth appears to be unduly low. This rather exceptional phenomenon points to the probability that other and more potent influences have also been at work which have in the past operated to weaken the City's momentum of growth.

The city of the eighties owed its size and growth to circumstances which permitted a larger concentration of the population in the locality than modern conditions will support. It was at that time an important focus of trade-routes and dominated the trade to the interior of the whole of Northern Gwalior. In 1879 the extension of a broad-gauge railway from Agra with Lashkar as its extreme southern terminus provided an enormous stimulus to its commercial activity. But a few years later the extension of the railway towards Jhansi, the construction of the Bina-Baran Railway and finally the opening of the various sections of the Gwalior Light Railway effected a wide dispersal of the trade of the City. Then followed the abolition of 'sayar' or internal customs which by stimulating the growth of independent collecting and distributing centres all along the various railway routes further reduced the City's area of commercial dominance to extremely narrow dimensions. The resultant deterioration which first manifested itself in 1901 has in the past been completely masked by the more extensive and spectacular disturbances caused by the plague and influenza epidemics. But the low rate of the City's recovery disclosed by the present census makes it plain that there has been a continuous decline in its rate of growth from census to census since 1891. In recent years vast developments and improvements have taken place in the City but there has been no industrial advancement on a scale sufficient to offset the effects of its decommercialization.

We may therefore regard it as certain that the lessened rate of increase is a reflection of the adverse influences which have been operating not only to accelerate emigration but also to diminish immigration which in former years provided a substantial portion of the City's trading community. Statistical proof of this statement is difficult, because we have no means of ascertaining with accuracy to what degree the changes in the rates of migratory movements have affected the trading section of the City's population. It is, I think, sufficient to point out that the present total of 9,296 immigrants is too low a figure for a capital City of the size of Lashkar with a large army and an equally large contingent of civil employees.

The density of the City according to the area reported by the Municipality is 21,691 persons per square mile. The age and sex composition differs very little from the normal and emphasises its non-industrial character.

The actual numerical changes in the main religions since 1921 are shown in the margin. The Hindus, though they show a larger numerical increase than the Muslims, have increased by 6·8 per cent only, while the Muslims show an

Actual increase and decrease in each religion.				
Religion.		Difference.	1921-1931	(+) or (—)
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	...	+ 4,135	+ 1,642	+ 2,493
Muslim	..	+ 2,198	+ 1,097	+ 1,101
Jain	...	+ 123	+ 102	+ 21
Christian	...	— 29	— 31	+ 2

increase of approximately 12 per cent. The increase of females among Hindus is probably due to the increased emigration of males.

The following is the percentage distribution of the whole population since 1901. The figures for the 1911 Census have been omitted as

Percentage distribution of the population of Lashkar by religion 1901-31.				
Religion.	1901	1911	1921	1931
Hindu ...	76	...	75	74
Muslim ...	22	...	23	24
Jain ...	2	...	1	1
Others ...	...	...	1	1

they are abnormal on account of the confusion caused by the plague epidemic. It will be seen that the percentage of Hindus has diminished by 2 per cent since 1901 while that of Mus-

lims shows an increase of 2 per cent during the same period. On the whole both these religions show the same fluctuations in the City as in the general population of the State.

The actual distribution of the population according to birthplace

Distribution of every 1,000 of the population of Lashkar by birthplace, 1921 and 1931.		
Birthplace.	1931	1921
Gwalior State ...	892	870
United Provinces ...	54	64
Rajputana ...	17	22
Central India ...	12	13
Bombay ...	8	14
Punjab ...	5	6
Other places including other countries ...	12	11

is shown in the inset for the last two censuses. It has already been stated that the City has long been suffering from diminished immigration. This is quite clear from the table. It will be seen that while the proportion of the total population which has actually been born within the State has increased from 870 to 892

per mille, the stream of immigrants from other parts of India and notably from the United Provinces and Rajputana is not as large now as it was in 1921.

Unfortunately, separate birth and death figures for the City are not available. But as far as the results of the special enquiry go it would appear that the average number of births and deaths per annum is 3,669 and 2,817 respectively. This means a decennial increase of about 7,900. Since the population in the decade has increased by 6,380 only we have in some way to account for the deficit of approximately 1,500. If the birth and death estimates were correct this figure would represent the City's loss by emigration. But since the method by which the above estimates of births and deaths have been arrived at is rather uncertain it is hardly worth while to pursue the matter further.

31. *Ujjain*.—It is for the first time that Ujjain figures as a census city. From ancient times a capital city it was the seat of Scindia's Government till the year 1810. It has had its eclipses in the past but it still retains its cultural endowment and metropolitan character. The life of its inhabitants is highly urbanized and it possesses in an eminent degree the psychological mechanism by which a city thrusts itself into the subjective life of its inhabitants. It stands astride of important traffic routes and railways and is so ancient and sacred that it attracts year by year thousands of pilgrims from every part of the country. In recent years it has found in the cotton industry a force that has contributed considerably to its expansion.

Its population has increased by 22·4 per cent since 1921 and by as much as 63·3 per cent since 1881. Its density is 11,086 per square mile.

The population of Ujjain is extremely cosmopolitan in character. The immigration figures for the city show that 37·9 per cent of the population are immigrants born outside the district and assuming that at least another 5 per cent are born in the Ujjain district but outside the city it will be seen that no less than 41 per cent of the inhabitants are foreign-born. Of the immigrants born outside the State 64 per cent hail from the Central India Agency alone, while Rajputana Agency and the United Provinces contribute 19 and 7·5 per cent respectively. The high proportion from the Central India Agency will cause no surprise if the position of the Ujjain district on the map is borne in mind.

The distribution of every 1,000 persons by religion is as follows :—

Hindus	...	...	...	...	681
Musalmans	...	...	...	...	282
Jains	...	...	...	...	35
Others ...	...	...	...	...	2

The sex proportion of the city is highly abnormal. The proportion of females is only 789 to every 1,000 males as compared with 922 in the whole district. Such a condition is inevitable in the case of manufacturing towns.

III. Towns.

32. *Number.*—There are at this census 43 towns, an increase of 16 since 1921. Three places included in the 27 towns of 1921 have dropped out while 19 new places—15 Municipalities and 4 Cantonments—have been added to the remaining 24. Lashkar and Ujjain are the only towns which have populations over 50,000.

Of the 43 towns 23 fulfil the numerical qualification while 20 have populations of under 5,000.

The urban population has risen by 96,829 in the decade. The increase is largely due to the inclusion of new towns which bring the proportion of urban population up to 325 per mille. If they be excluded the increase is only 40,384 or nearly 135 per mille as against 110 in 1921. Gwalior is a distinctly agricultural country and many even of the large towns are set in the midst of rich agricultural areas on which they are dependent for their maintenance as business centres. None of these urbanized regions is without its rural residue. The smaller towns are but overgrown villages—a sort of sociological no man's lands, where urban and rural ways of life still contend for mastery.

33. *Towns in the Plain Division.*—There are 13 towns in this Division. The most progressive is Gwalior which has grown by more than 68 per cent during the decade. It owes its expansion to the establishment of a large spinning and weaving mill. This accounts for its abnormal sex ratio which is 788 females per 1,000 males.

Morena is also a rising town and is fast coming into importance as a trading centre. It shows a considerable gain of population.

The apparent loss of population in Morar is due to the reduction in the Army. The town proper has probably gained ground.

The old towns of Gohad and Sheopur show an increase of 16 and 17 per cent respectively.

Bhind is prosperous but has not shown much increase during the last decade.

Of the remaining towns Joura and Ambah are new, Bhandar is stationary and Sabalgarh slightly decadent.

34. *Towns in the Northern Plateau Division.*—There are in all 10 towns in this Division of which 6 are new. The increase of 62 per cent in Guna is due to the inclusion of the Cantonment area.

Shivpuri is growing slowly but Narwar in the same district is decadent.

Chanderi is growing steadily since 1911 but its population is still less than what it was in 1891. This town is still noted for the manufacture of delicate fabrics.

35. *Towns in the Southern Plateau Division.*—Excluding Ujjain there are 14 towns in this Division. Of these 4 are new and 1 is a British Cantonment. The most progressive are Khachraud and Bhilsa which have grown by 25 and 20 per cent respectively. The apparent increase of 44 per cent in Agar is due to the inclusion of the Cantonment area.

Barnagar, Jawad and Nimach are prosperous towns but have not grown much during the last decade.

Mandsaur was one of the most flourishing towns of Malwa, but the abolition of opium trade and the advent of the railway have hit it very severely. The result of these adverse conditions is that its population has declined by 40 per cent since 1891. The same remarks apply to Shajapur, which has lost 30 per cent during the same period. Shujalpur has lost 16 per cent of its population during the decade. This smart decline is probably due to the catastrophic fall in the price of cotton.

36. *Towns in the Hilly Division.*—All the 3 towns in this Division are new and none of them is of much moment. The largest is Manawar with 4,311 persons but it is secluded and shows no tendency to grow. The hilly nature of the country and its isolation from railway preclude the growth and formation of large towns.

IV. Urbanization.

37. The marginal statement shows the classes of towns and their number and population. It will be seen that the bulk of the urban population (44 per cent) now lives in towns having between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabi-

Class.	Number of towns.	Population.	tants, 33 per cent in towns of over 50,000, 5·6 per cent in towns of 20,000 and over and 17 per cent in towns
II 50,000-1,00,000 ...	2	132,459	
III 20,000-50,000 ...	1	21,999	
IV 10,000-20,000 ...	7	80,900	
V 5,000-10,000 ...	13	92,964	
VI Under 5,000 ...	20	66,987	

having a population of less than 5,000.

Between 1921 and 1931 the urban population of the State has increased by 32·5 per cent as compared with an increase of 8·3 per cent in the rural population. This marked increase is, of course, due to the inclusion of a large number of new towns, the increase in the comparable towns being only 13·9 per cent.

In the State as a whole out of every 1,000 persons only 112 live in towns. The following table and the diagram facing this page exhibit the growth in the urban population of each district.

District.	Proportion per 1,000 of urban population in		District.	Proportion per 1,000 of urban population in	
	1921	1931		1921	1931
Gwalior State ...	97	112	Isagarh ...	41	74
Gird ...	360	359	Bhilsa ...	36	65
Bhind ...	38	38	Ujjain ...	178	202
Tonwarghar ...	27	50	Mandsaur ...	156	151
Sheopur ...	74	56	Shajapur ...	66	60
Narwar ...	41	61	Amjhera ...	...	54

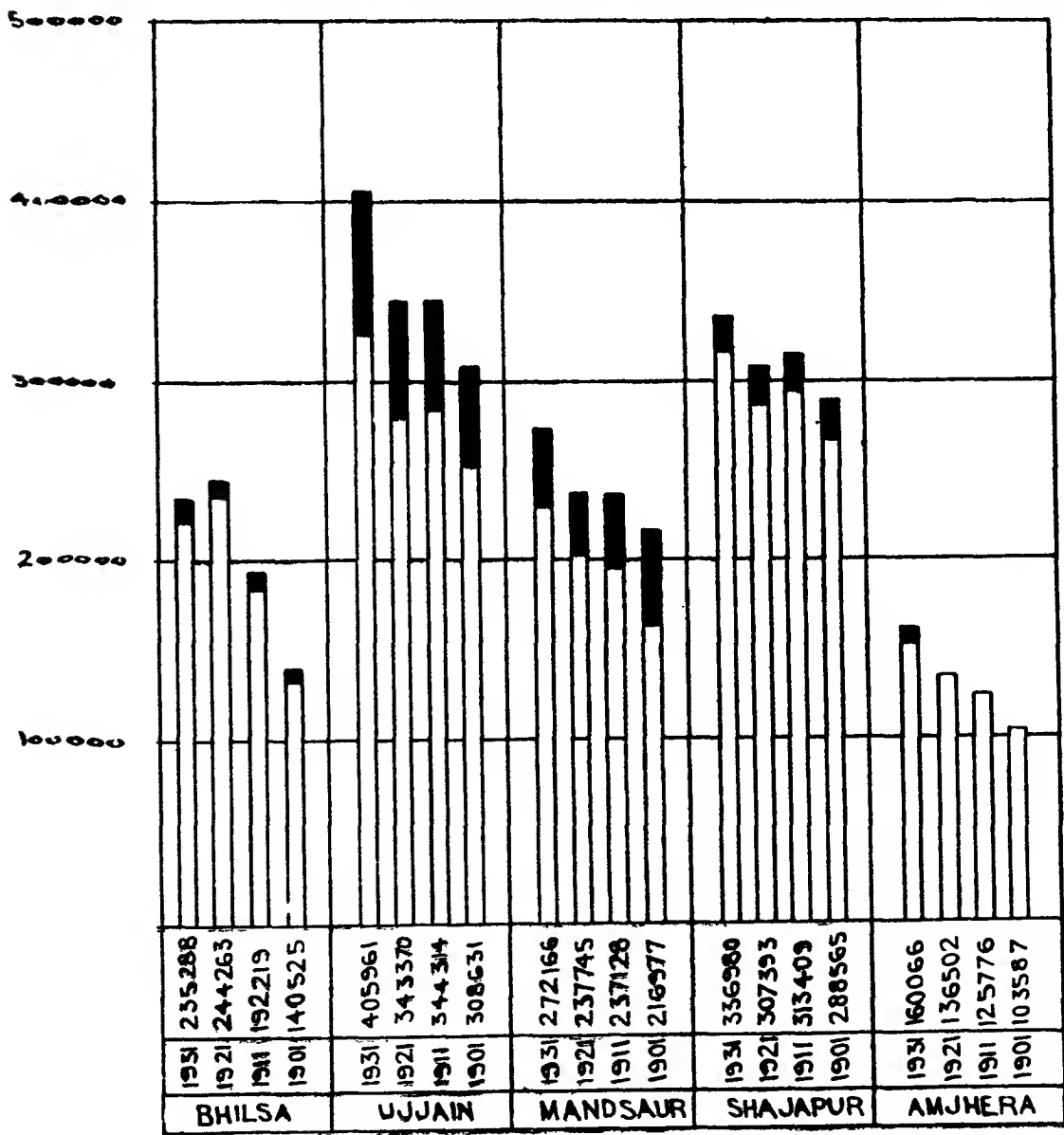
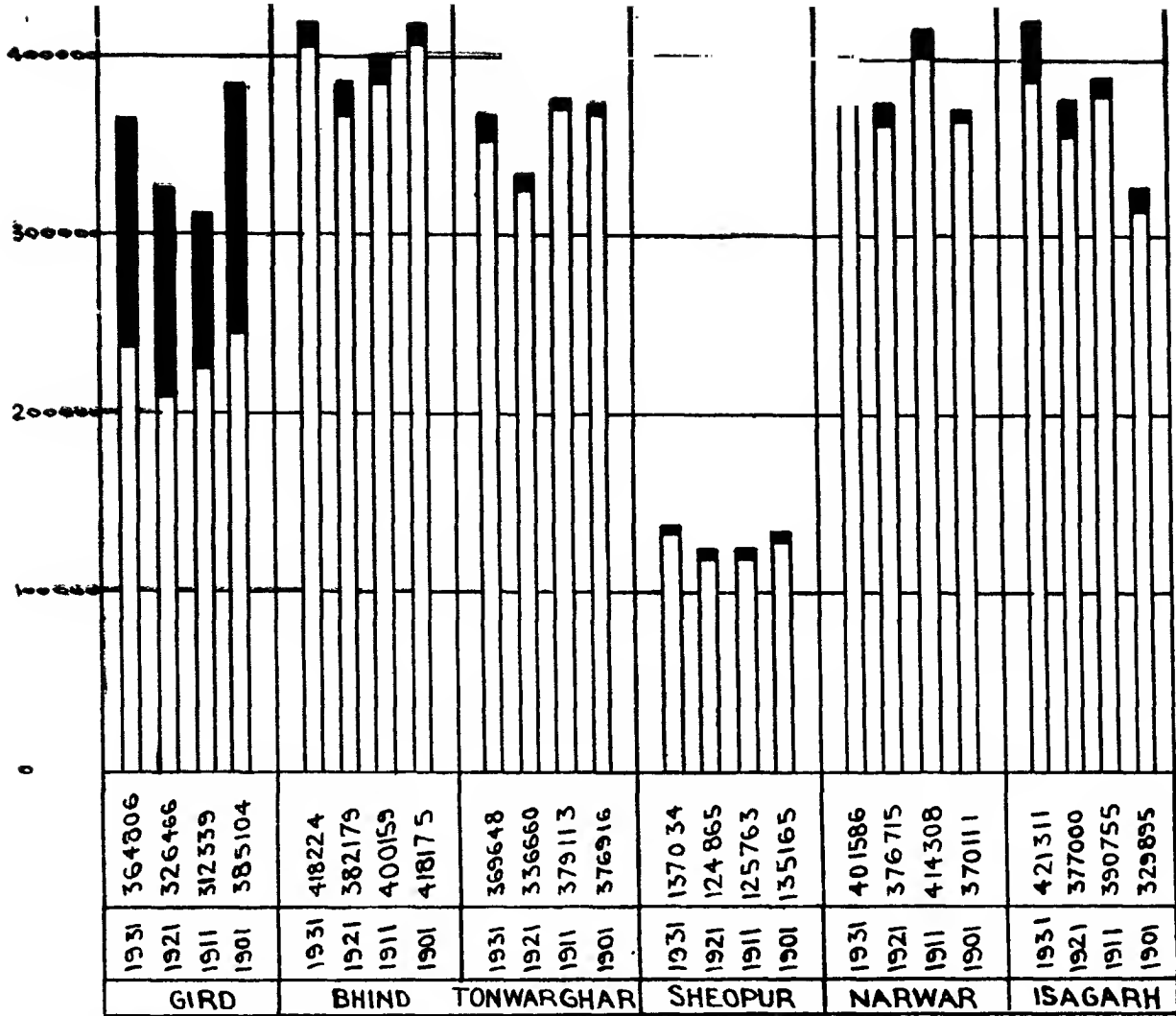
Turning to the figures for the Natural Divisions it will be seen that the urban population is considerable only in the Plain Section where the inclusion of the City of Lashkar brings the proportion of the urban population up to 134 per mille. If the City be excluded it is only a little more than 66 per mille. The second place is taken by the Southern Plateau where 127 per mille of the inhabitants live in urban areas. Here, too, the city of Ujjain is the determining factor, which, if excluded, sends the proportion down to 83 per mille. The latter proportion, it will be noticed, is higher than the corresponding figure for the Plain Section. The contrast is very striking. It shows, as one would expect, that the diffusion and growth of urbanism is more rapid in Malwa than in any other part of the State. Next follows the Northern Plateau with an urban population of 68 per mille and lastly the Hilly Division with only 54 per mille.

The proportion of females per 1,000 males in towns is 842 as against 887 in the total population.

Subsidiary Table II shows that the proportion of Christians living in towns is far higher than that of any other religion, being 623 per mille. Muslims follow with 446 per mille and then come Jains with 377 per mille and lastly Hindus with 87 per mille. In the Southern Plateau and Hilly Divisions the proportion of Jains is higher than that of Muslims.

V. Villages.

38. The style of the village varies with the nature of the country and often with the dominating caste. In the jungly and less fertile tracts of the Hilly and Northern Plateau Divisions the houses are widely scattered and often built of mud, grass and leaves. In the more fertile parts of the Plain and Southern Plateau Divisions the average village lies closely packed together and the houses are more substantially built. In tracts with a pronounced majority of Rajputs most of the houses have their own compounds and often a high wall with one common entrance encloses the



GROWTH OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION
1901 - 1931
IN EACH DISTRICT

Ref.
RURAL □
URBAN ■

dwellings of several different families. In almost every part of the country the lower or depressed castes are compelled to live in more or less isolated huts at the end of the village.

The number of villages has increased by 335 to 10,852. The average population of a village in the State as a whole is 288 as against 275 in 1921. The maximum average is 457 in Bhind. Next comes Tonwarghar with an average of 447; then a big fall occurs, the next highest average being 298 in Gird and Shajapur and the lowest 205 in Sheopur. The contrast in this respect between Bhind and Tonwarghar and the rest of the districts is most significant. These two districts also contain the highest number of the larger type of villages and more than half of their total rural population lives in villages of over 500. The tendency of the rural population to concentrate in large villages appears to be mainly due to the feudal basis of society and to the comparative insecurity of life and property which has long been a characteristic feature of these districts. It also demonstrates the increasing pressure of the population on the soil.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	AVERAGE POPULA- TION PER		NUMBER PER MILLE RESIDING IN		NUMBER PER MILLE OF URBAN POPULATION RESIDING IN TOWNS WITH A POPULA- TION OF				NUMBER PER MILLE OF RURAL POPULA- TION RESIDING IN VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF			
	Town.	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Un- der 5,000	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Un- der 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gwalior State ...	9,193	288	112	888	391	205	235	169	...	56	398	546
Natural Divisions.												
1. Plain ...	13,261	371	134	866	584	119	208	89	...	85	508	407
2. Northern Pla- teau.	5,070	240	68	932	...	430	100	470	...	23	339	638
3. Southern Pla- teau.	9,902	270	127	873	339	230	325	106	...	49	344	607
4. Hilly ...	2,907	254	54	946	...	...	...	1,000	...	63	276	661
Districts.												
1. Gird ...	21,838	299	359	641	768	77	124	31	...	45	428	527
2. Bhind ...	7,979	458	38	962	...	648	352	...	...	92	569	339
3. Tonwarghar...	4,625	448	50	950	...	...	391	609	...	108	559	333
4. Sheopur ...	6,905	230	50	950	...	...	1,000	...	...	71	317	612
5. Narwar ...	4,876	290	61	939	...	531	...	469	...	12	412	576
6. Isagarh ...	5,231	205	74	926	...	351	178	471	...	34	269	697
7. Bhilea ...	7,598	245	65	935	...	696	...	304	...	10	261	729
8. Ujjain ...	13,652	286	202	798	657	129	119	95	...	66	329	605
9. Mandsaur ...	8,223	244	151	849	...	374	521	105	...	79	385	536
10. Shajapur ...	6,736	298	60	940	...	...	1,000	...	...	38	388	574
11. Amjhera ...	2,907	254	54	946	...	...	...	1,000	...	63	276	661

NOTE.—In calculating the proportions the population of encampments, railway population, etc., has been left out of account.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mille of each Main Religion who live in Towns.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.					
	Total Population.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Jain.	Christian.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwalior State ...	112	87	446	377	624	535
Natural Divisions.						
1. Plain ...	134	107	568	317	842	594
2. Northern Plateau ...	68	54	404	310	341	90
3. Southern Plateau ...	127	96	386	431	563	755
4. Hilly ...	54	39	286	486	...	...
Districts.						
1. Gird ...	359	304	787	655	914	954
2. Bhind...	38	30	205	188	1,000	6
3. Tonwarghar ...	50	41	316	270	...	500
4. Sheopur ...	50	36	350	622	...	167
5. Narwar ...	61	49	493	221	1,000	1,000
6. Isagarh ...	74	59	353	359	308	47
7. Bhilsa ...	65	54	187	404	600	333
8. Ujjain...	202	156	533	660	328	795
9. Mandasaur ...	151	113	440	352	727	879
10. Shajapur ...	60	43	210	284	...	364
11. Amjhera. ...	54	39	286	486	...	...

NOTE.—Others include Sikhs and Zoroastrians.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.
Towns Classified by Population.

Class of Towns.	Number of Towns of each class in 1931.	Proportion per mille to total Urban Population.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	INCREASE PER CENT IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSED AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES.					INCREASE PER CENT IN URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS FROM 1881-1931.	
				1921-1931	1911-1921	1901-1911	1891-1901	1881-1891	In Towns as classed in 1881.	In the total of each class in 1931 as compared with the corresponding total in 1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
100,000 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	— 45'3	— 1'4	...	...	..
50,000 to 100,000 ...	2	335	825	+ 7'9	+ 43'1	...	...	+ 18'2	+ 1'5	+ 60'6
20,000 to 50,000 ...	1	56	788	+ 13'5	+ 11'8	— 7'8	— 5'9	+ 6'9	+ 10'9	— 72'3
10,000 to 20,000 ...	7	205	873	+ 8'5	+ 5'8	— 19'9	— 3'1	+ 17'2	— 27'0	+ 580'9
5,000 to 10,000 ...	13	235	822	+ 18'2	+ 0'9	— 7'8	— 11'8	+ 13'9	+ 3'9	— 27
Under 5,000 ...	20	167	887	+ 6'3	+ 3'9	— 26'1	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.
Cities.

City.	Population in 1931.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of females to 1,000 Males.	Proportion of foreign born per mille.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.					Total 1881 to 1931.
					1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lashkar..	86,767	21,692	832	108	+ 7'9	+ 43'1	— 45'3	— 1'4	+ 18'2	— 1'5
Ujjain ...	54,650	11,268	789	267	+ 24'5	+ 11'8	— 1'5	+ 15'0	+ 5'3	+ 65'9

NOTE.—These Cities include adjoining Cantonments.

CHAPTER III.

BIRTHPLACE AND MIGRATION.

I. Introductory.

39. The movements of the people, so far as they affect the total population, have been dealt with in Chapter I, and the present Chapter will be devoted mainly to the direction and character of migration.

In Imperial Table VI are set out the statistics of birthplace of all those born outside the State and outside the districts where they were enumerated. Information relative to the emigrants was communicated by the Provincial Superintendents for the State as a whole and not for each district. At the end of the Chapter will be found four Subsidiary Tables, in which the prominent features of the statistics are given in a summary form.

40. There are, generally speaking, five different types of migration:—

Types of Migration.

- (1) *Casual*, or minor movements between adjacent villages, which only affect the statistics when the villages are on opposite sides of the border between two districts or states. In all the districts, this is much the commonest type of migration. In this females predominate, as it arises largely from the custom of obtaining a wife from another village.
- (2) *Temporary*, due to journeys on business, pilgrimages, fairs and temporary employment on works. This is almost a negligible item on the present occasion.
- (3) *Periodic*, which includes the annual harvest time migrations. It is a common form in the Bhilsa and Amjhera districts. The former receives, and the latter sends off, annually a large number of labourers just before the harvest time of the *rabi* crop. But I do not think that these movements have affected the figures of the recent census which was taken before the crops were ready.
- (4) *Semi-permanent*, where the natives of one place reside and earn their living in another but retain their connection with their own home, to which they return in old age and at intervals in the meantime. In this the bulk of migrants would be men and families will be left at home. This form is not very common in the State.

- (5) *Permanent*, where owing to overcrowding or to permanent attraction of some other place people abandon their native home and settle elsewhere. It is improbable that there is much migration of this kind within the State, though doubtless the Marwari settlers in the Malwa districts and a large proportion of the cultivators in the Bhilsa district fall within this category.

The census statistics make no distinction between these different types of migration, but the relative proportion of the sexes, the distance of the district of enumeration from the district of birth and local knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the various tracts afford important indications which enable us to draw certain inferences.

**Conditions
affecting Mi-
gration.**

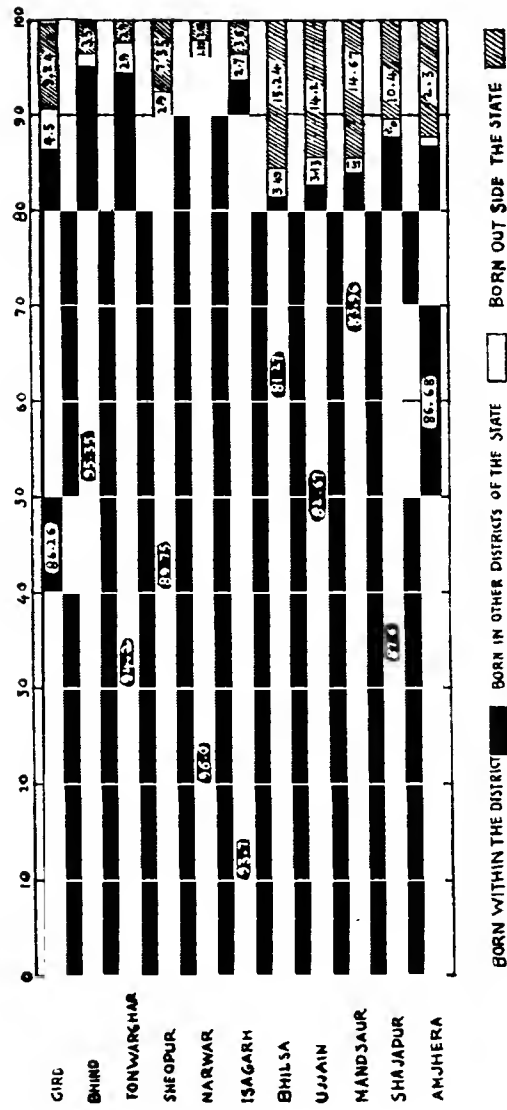
41. Since the census statistics refer necessarily only to the distribution of the population on a particular day, the volume of temporary and periodic migration must depend largely on the circumstances of that particular date. These circumstances may be briefly summarised as follows :—

- (i) The trade depression, which set in towards the close of the last decennium and which was in full force at the time the census was taken, has been the controlling factor in the distribution of the population. The distress caused by this disaster has touched all the classes of the people from the highest to the lowest. Thus marriages, which, as a rule, swell the volume of short distance migration, have been less numerous than usual. Also, owing to the dislocation in trade and general financial stringency, the tiny migratory streams of businessmen and labourers, which in former years flowed in from the various parts of the country and ran in criss-cross currents all over the State, have all been choked up.
- (ii) The last census following on the heels of a severe influenza epidemic showed a diminished population. Since then, there has been a rather abnormal increase in the population of the State, and this is also one of the causes of the variation in the proportional figures of migration on this occasion.

II. Migration.—General.

42. Subsidiary Table IV of Chapter I shows that in 1931 there were in Gwalior 281,550 immigrants and that 296,684 persons born in the State were enumerated in places beyond the State territory. The total population of the State is 3,523,070; so that the percentage of the foreign-born is nearly 8 as compared with nearly 9 at the previous census. On the other hand, the emigrants are more numerous by 7,948 on the present occasion but their proportion to the actual population has receded from 9 per cent in 1921 to 8·4 per cent in 1931. It is clear that there is a loss as between immigrants and emigrants of 15,134 persons as compared with the gain in 1921 of 3,701.

PROPORTION PERCENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN
IN
EACH DISTRICT



BORN WITHIN THE DISTRICT ■ BORN IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE STATE □ BORN OUTSIDE THE STATE ▨

III. Internal Migration.

43. The following statement shows the constitution of the population of the State according to birthplace at the last two censuses :—

Birthplaces of persons and proportion per 1,000 to the total population.					
			Actual figures.		Proportion per 1,000.
			1931	1921	1931 1921
Population enumerated.	...	...	3,523,070	3,195,476	1,000 1,000
1. Born in Gwalior State	...	...	3,241,520	2,902,067	920 908
(a) In district of enumeration	...	...	3,153,683	2,754,185	895 862
(b) In contiguous districts	...	...	52,856	75,838	15 24
(c) In other districts	...	...	34,981	72,044	10 22
2. Born in other provinces	...	...	281,350	292,716	80 92
(a) In contiguous parts	...	...	267,748	283,074	76 89
(b) In other parts	...	...	13,602	9,642	4 3
3. Born outside India	...	...	200	693	'06 '2

These figures speak for themselves. It will be noticed that in 1921 out of every 1,000 persons 862 were born in the district in which they were enumerated. In 1931, the proportion of persons so born has risen to 895. At the same time, the proportions of those born in the contiguous and other districts of the State and of persons born elsewhere show a marked decline. It is obvious, therefore, that immigration has considerably decreased and the number of the home-born has proportionately increased. The slight increase in the proportion of immigrants belonging to the distant parts of the Indian provinces is due to the influx of settlers in the newly opened areas of the State.

A striking feature of the above table is the smallness of the number which moves and the limited area within which it moves. Moreover, much of this movement is mere oscillation—the passing to and fro of married females and casual visits of guests and relations on ceremonial occasions.

An analysis of the internal movement between the four Natural Divisions gives us the following figures :—

Natural Division.	Per cent home-born to total population.	Per cent born within the adjoining tract to total population.
Plain	91·8	2·8
Northern Plateau	94·8	2·3
Southern Plateau	84·0	2·5
Hilly	86·6	1·0

These figures show that movement is more active in the Southern Plateau and the Hilly area than in the other two Divisions. This is quite natural. Since most of the migration takes place between contiguous areas, a large compact area like the northern portion of the State is likely to contain a larger percentage of the home-born than the Malwa districts and the Hilly district of Amjhera, where there is much intermingling of boundaries with other states.

The diagram opposite shows the proportion per cent of the district and foreign-born in each district.

**Inter-district
Migration**

44. The following table shows the proportion per 10,000 of the population born in each district who were resident in the several districts on the census day :—

Birthplace.	DISTRICT IN WHICH RESIDENT.					
	Gird.	Bhind.	Tonwarghar.	Sheopur.	Narwar.	Isagarh.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gird ...	9,614	43	100	10	44	36
Bhind ...	131	9,754	73	2	3	9
Tonwarghar	134	76	9,703	44	7	12
Sheopur ...	26	7	85	9,766	77	16
Narwar ...	120	3	12	45	9,632	153
Isagarh ...	10	2	1	3	89	9,811
Bhilsa ...	9	1	1	1	3	43
Ujjain ...	12	1	14	...	1	3
Mandsaur ...	4	...	1	...	...	2
Shajapur ...	6	2	1	...	1	3
Amjhera ...	2	...	1	...	1	26

Birthplace.	DISTRICT IN WHICH RESIDENT.					
	Bhilsa.	Ujjain	Mandsaur.	Shajapur.	Amjhera.	Total.
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gird ...	66	45	25	14	3	10,000
Bhind ...	10	12	1	5	0	10,000
Tonwarghar ...	13	4	2	4	1	10,000
Sheopur ...	8	8	2	3	2	10,000
Narwar ...	26	4	1	3	1	10,000
Isagarh ...	51	17	2	13	2	10,000
Bhilsa ...	9,910	15	1	15	1	10,000
Ujjain ...	3	9,836	28	82	20	10,000
Mandsaur ...	1	63	9,899	16	14	10,000
Shajapur ...	2	155	9	9,819	2	10,000
Amjhera ...	1	45	3	8	9,913	10,000

It will be seen that Amjhera had the highest proportion of those born within her boundaries still resident therein at the date of the census while Gird had the lowest proportion so resident. This table furnishes an indication of the extent and direction of the outflow of population from the district of birth to other districts in the State,

An interesting view of the effect of the intermigration of the district-born is given in the following table, which shows for any given district the

**Net Migration of the District-born as on the
26th February 1932.**

District from or to which net gain or loss of native born population had arisen.	DISTRICT WHICH HAS EXPERIENCED NET GAIN OR LOSS (GAIN DENOTED BY + ; LOSS BY —).					
	Gird.	Bhind.	Tonwarghar.	Sheopur.	Narwar.	Isagarh.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gird ...	...	— 3,940	— 1,528	+ 16	— 3,376	+ 782
Bhind ...	+ 3,940	...	+ 307	+ 10	— 5	+ 304
Tonwarghar..	+ 1,528	— 307	...	+ 521	— 197	+ 389
Sheepur ...	— 16	— 10	— 521	...	— 830	+ 100
Narwar ...	+ 3,376	+ 5	+ 197	+ 830	...	+ 2,534
Isagarh ...	— 782	— 304	— 389	— 100	— 2,534	...
Bhilsa ...	— 2,001	— 411	— 433	— 94	— 987	— 1,221
Ujjain ...	— 1,059	— 451	+ 316	— 92	— 159	— 604
Mandsaur ...	— 714	— 54	— 64	— 16	— 42	— 36
Shajapur ...	— 252	— 87	— 101	— 28	— 103	— 372
Amjhera ...	— 6	— 11	— 12	— 29	— 26	+ 285
Total ...	+ 3,954	— 5,570	— 2,228	+ 1,018	— 8,259	+ 2,161

District from or to which net gain or loss of native born population had arisen.	DISTRICT WHICH HAS EXPERIENCED NET GAIN OR LOSS (GAIN DENOTED BY + ; LOSS BY —).				
	Bhilsa.	Ujjain.	Mandsaur.	Shajapur.	Amjhera.
1	8	9	10	11	12
Gird ...	+ 2,001	+ 1,059	+ 714	+ 252	+ 6
Bhind ...	+ 411	+ 451	+ 54	+ 87	+ 11
Tonwarghar	+ 433	— 316	+ 64	+ 101	+ 12
Sheopur ...	+ 94	+ 92	+ 16	+ 28	+ 29
Narwar ...	+ 987	+ 159	+ 42	+ 103	+ 26
Isagarh ...	+ 1,221	+ 604	+ 36	+ 372	— 285
Bhilsa ...	...	+ 181	+ 8	+ 220	+ 66
Ujjain ...	— 181	...	— 502	— 1,847	+ 58
Mandsaur ...	— 8	+ 502	...	+ 302	+ 280
Shajapur ...	— 220	+ 1,847	— 302	...	— 70
Amjhera ...	— 66	— 58	— 280	+ 70	...
Total ...	+ 4,732	+ 4,521	— 150	+ 312	+ 133

difference between the number born in other districts who were resident in that district and the number born in that district who were resident in other districts.

The district with the greatest net gain was Bhilsa, the total being 4,732, while Narwar with a total of 8,259 was the greatest net loser. Ujjain was the only district which exhibited a net gain from all the other districts except

Tonwarghar and Amjhera—the loss in either case being due to marriage custom. On the other hand, Narwar was the only district which has experienced a net loss to all the others. The largest net gains by one district from another were :—

1. 3,940 persons by Gird from Bhind,
2. 3,376 persons by Gird from Narwar,
3. 2,534 persons by Isagarh from Narwar, and
4. 2,001 persons by Bhilsa from Gird.

The above two tables make it clear that the direction of the internal movement is from north to south. It is also manifest from the figures that the Bhind, Tonwarghar and Narwar districts have larger populations than they can support. The outflow of emigrants from these districts is much larger than the above figures indicate. The following figures give some idea of the extent to which these districts have contributed to the number of the Gwalior-born, who have been enumerated in the adjoining foreign territory :—

District or State.			Emigrants from Gwalior.	Immigrants to Gwalior.	Loss.
Dholpur	...	...	6,596	4,405	2,191
Kotah	...	...	11,469	9,837	1,632
Jhalawar	...	...	6,036	3,412	2,624
Jalaun	...	...	7,723	4,721	3,002
Etawah	...	...	9,550	5,841	3,709
Agra	...	...	7,274	6,426	848

IV. External Migration.

45. *Migration to and from Central India Agency States.*—This State obtains most of its immigrants from the states of the Central India Agency. There are to be found in the State 130,984 persons born in these states against 184,617 enumerated in 1921. The great majority of these immigrants are, of course, found in our border districts of the Malwa Division. Indore alone contributes 36,002 to the districts of Ujjain, Mand-saur, Shajapur and Amjhera. From Bhopal there are 23,098 immigrants, of whom more than half are found in Bhilsa and about one-third in Shajapur. Datia sends 12,859, of whom two-thirds are found in the Gird district. Dhar contributes 11,149, of whom more than two-thirds are found in the immediately contiguous district of Amjhera. The excessive proportion of female to male immigrants shows clearly enough that immigration is of the casual type due to marriage custom.

The State sends a much larger stream of emigrants to Central India states. The total number of such emigrants is 184,617 or 10,169 more than in 1921. Of these emigrants, 59,601 were enumerated in Indore, 17,271 in Bhopal, 12,761 in Datia and 16,556 in Dhar. Altogether, the State gives 53,633 more persons to the Central India states than it receives compared with 36,836 in 1921. The reason for this is that our Malwa districts, with

which much of the interchange goes on are so situated as to favour emigration. Every one of these districts is bordered by a number of small states and there is continual movement to and fro between these states and the contiguous Gwalior territory. In conditions such as these it is almost inevitable that the territory with a larger population and a larger and scattered area should give more than what it takes from the smaller surrounding units. Moreover, the capital towns of most of these states lie so close to our border as to attract from our territory at all times of the year a considerable contingent of labourers, businessmen and other casual visitors.

Migration to and from Rajputana States.—The Rajputana states come second in regard to the supply of immigrants. Their number on the present occasion is 76,480 against 78,063 in 1921. As usual, it is to the contiguous parts of the State that they chiefly resort. Malwa districts get about 45,000, Bhilsa 6,000 and Sheopur and Isagarh 8,000 each. Taking the State figures we find that Mewar comes first, giving some 14,000 persons, females being in excess by about 28 per cent. Then follows Jaipur with 13,699, males predominating. Tonk comes next with 12,378, females being in excess. Kotah stands fourth; it gives us 9,837, of whom the districts of Sheopur, Narwar and Isagarh take about 7,000 between them. Females are in excess here also.

The number of the residents of the Gwalior State enumerated in the Rajputana states is now 46,601 as against 53,045 in 1921. Of these, 11,000 are found in Kotah, 10,000 in Tonk, 3,500 in Mewar and only 442 in Jaipur. Females are in excess in almost every case. The net gain to the State is 29,879 persons by this interchange of population.

Migration to and from the United Provinces.—The interchange of population with the United Provinces leaves the number of the inhabitants of the State practically unaltered. The total number of immigrants from British districts is 50,383 against 59,021 in 1921. Of the former, 33,000 persons are found in the immediately contiguous districts of the State, *viz.*, Gird, Bhind and Tonwarghar. This migration is due to marriage custom and the females, as usual, greatly exceed the males. Of the total emigrants, numbering 47,385, 14,000 are found in Jhansi, 9,000 in Etawah and 7,000 in Agra. Here also females predominate.

Migration to and from other Provinces and States.—The Central Provinces, Bombay and the Punjab, all send to the State a respectable number of immigrants, totalling some 15,000. Bombay receives nearly 2,000 persons from the State, the Central Provinces 8,800 and Punjab 1,500. The migration between the State and other provinces and states is unimportant.

**Migration in
the Natural Di-
visions and Dis-
tricts.**

46. The number of immigrants to Gwalior from other parts of India according to the present census is 281,350. Of these, nearly 60 per cent were enumerated in the Southern Plateau, 25 per cent in the Plain, 8 per cent in the Northern Plateau, and only 7 per cent in the Hilly Division. Of the districts, only two, *viz.*, Ujjain and Sheopur, show an increase in the number of immigrants since the last census; in Mandsaur, Shajapur and Tonwarghar the number remains practically unaltered, while in the remaining six immigrants are less numerous now than they were ten years ago. Unfortunately, separate emigration figures for the districts are not available and therefore it is not possible to determine the extent of the gain or loss to each district by migration.

**The Destina-
tions of the
Emigrants.**

47. The number of the Gwalior-born enumerated in other parts of India was 296,684. Of these, 62 per cent were enumerated in the Central India Agency states, 16 per cent in the United Provinces, 16 per cent in the Rajputana states, 3 per cent in the Central Provinces and the remaining 3 per cent in other parts of India. Compared to 1921, we have on this occasion lost more to Bombay, Central Provinces and the Central India states, while we have given 7,000 less to the Rajputana states.

V. General Conclusions.

48. It now remains to summarise the results of the foregoing discussion. The pressure of hard times is, in the main, responsible for the diminution in the volume of migration. The balance of migration has, at no time, been much in favour of Gwalior; and, on the present occasion, as between immigrants and emigrants, an actual loss of 15,134 persons has been recorded as compared with a gain in 1921 of 3,701. The reasons for this are :—

Firstly, there is a continuous outflow of population from the heavily populated districts of Bhind, Tonwarghar and Narwar to the neighbouring territory and to Calcutta and other industrial and commercial towns; and

Secondly, our Southern or Malwa Division, where movement is most active, is by reason of its geographical position an emigration region. Every single district of this Division is encircled by foreign territory and, in most cases, the boundaries are so intermingled, the lines of communication so highly developed and the population so advanced and mobile that, in any circumstances, there will always be, at all times of the year, a very large outward movement from this tract. Much of this movement is of a casual nature and, therefore, calls for no further comment.

As elsewhere in India, the bulk of the movement is of the short-distance type, its volume being dependent always on marriage custom and the degree of social intercourse subsisting between the populations of the adjacent tracts. Semi-permanent and permanent migration is found in any volume only in the cities of Lashkar and Ujjain and the district of Bhilsa.

From outside the State, we receive four main streams of immigration, from the Central India Agency states, Rajputana states, United Provinces and from the Central Provinces. To these areas we also send equally voluminous outward streams of emigrants, which run almost parallel to the inward streams. In all these cases, the figures both of immigrants and emigrants show an excess of females indicating that the migration is, to a considerable extent, of the "marriage" type.

SUBSIDIARY

Immigration (Actual

B O R N							
Natural Divisions and Districts where enumerated.	Districts and Natural Divisions.			Contiguous Districts in the State.			Other Total
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gwalior State ...	3,241,520	1,745,984	1,495,536	...	...	...	...
Natural Divisions.							
1. Plain ...	1,208,164	670,029	538,135	7,802	3,130	4,672	4,354
2. Northern Plateau.	789,702	417,507	372,195	6,144	3,552	2,592	3,229
3. Southern Plateau.	1,062,130	563,292	498,838	4,699	2,771	1,928	14,975
4. Hilly ...	138,679	71,032	67,647	...	...	...	1,642
Unspecified Gwalior ...	12,968	8,181	4,787	...	...	...	...
Districts.							
1. Gird ...	314,430	174,325	140,105	15,266	7,797	7,469	1,297
2. Bhind ...	398,495	222,538	175,957	4,091	1,167	2,924	732
3. Tonwarghar ...	348,255	196,118	152,137	7,335	2,817	4,518	3,443
4. Sheopur ...	122,986	66,063	56,923	3,723	1,797	1,926	267
5. Narwar ...	385,524	204,189	181,335	5,972	2,956	3,016	1,411
6. Isagarh ...	394,490	208,983	185,507	6,947	3,211	3,736	4,731
7. Bhilsa ...	191,694	101,606	90,088	2,057	980	1,077	5,685
8. Ujjain ...	335,589	178,223	157,366	4,656	1,889	2,767	8,063
9. Mandsaur ...	228,487	121,681	106,806	...	...	...	3,745
10. Shajapur ...	295,054	157,190	137,864	2,809	988	1,821	3,965
11. Amjhera ...	138,679	71,032	67,647	...	...	...	1,642

TABLE I.

Figures).

IN										
parts of the State.		Contiguous Provinces or States.			Non-contiguous Provinces or States.			Outside India.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	26,7748	113,179	154,569	13,602	7,725	5,877	200	143	57
3,171	1,183	64,583	24,648	39,935	4,737	2,806	1,931	72	49	23
1,959	1,270	22,818	9,580	13,238	989	500	489	15	13	2
8,621	6,354	1,49,134	63,536	85,598	19,347	11,378	7,969	110	78	32
920	722	14,907	6,097	8,810	4,835	2,359	2,476	3	3	...
...
746	551	24,264	10,457	13,807	9,486	4,566	4,920	63	44	19
495	237	10,829	2,570	8,259	4,077	1,444	2,633	...	...	...
2,326	1,117	2,804	1,175	1,629	7,804	2,319	5,485	7	4	3
141	126	4,421	1,857	2,564	5,635	3,066	2,569	2	1	1
929	482	3,691	1,228	2,463	4,986	2,253	2,733	2	...	2
2,750	1,981	9,222	3,428	5,794	5,908	3,171	2,737	13	13	...
3,542	2,143	21,522	9,629	11,893	14,329	7,326	7,003	1	1	...
4,550	3,513	35,149	14,489	20,660	22,471	12,101	10,370	33	22	11
1,790	1,955	25,257	9,612	15,645	14,630	7,217	7,413	47	33	14
2,245	1,720	29,765	10,929	18,836	5,358	3,611	1,747	29	22	7
920	722	14,907	6,097	8,810	4,835	2,359	2,476	3	3	—

SUBSIDIARY

Emigration (Actual

Natural Divisions and Districts of Birth.	E N U M E -						
	Districts and Natural Divisions.			Contiguous Districts and Natural Divisions.			Other
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gwalior State ...	3,241,520	1,745,984	1,495,536	...	...	...	...
Natural Divisions.							
1. Plain ...	1,208,164	670,029	538,135	4,969	3,063	1,906	7,275
2. Northern Plateau.	789,702	417,507	372,195	12,501	5,901	6,600	120
3. Southern Plateau.	1,062,130	563,292	498,838	1,175	489	686	2,634
4. Hilly... ...	138,679	71,032	67,647	...	...	...	1,213
Unspecified Gwalior ...	12,968	8,181	4,787	...	...	...	...
Districts.							
1. Gird ...	314,430	174,325	140,105	6,438	3,443	2,995	6,168
2. Bbind ...	398,495	222,538	175,957	8,338	3,306	5,032	1,716
3. Tonwarghar ...	348,255	196,118	152,137	9,077	4,605	4,472	1,549
4. Sheopur	122,986	66,663	56,923	2,356	1,052	1,304	590
5. Narwar ...	385,524	204,189	181,335	12,712	5,587	7,125	1,999
6. Isagarh ...	394,490	208,983	185,507	5,634	2,418	3,216	1,964
7. Bhilsa ...	191,694	101,606	90,088	836	314	522	898
8. Ujjain ...	335,589	178,223	157,366	2,809	988	1,821	2,791
9. Mandsaur ...	208,487	121,681	106,806	...	—	...	2,330
10. Shajapur ...	295,054	157,190	137,864	4,656	1,889	2,767	795
11. Amjhera ...	138,679	71,032	67,647	...	...	...	1,213

NOTE.—As the figures for emigrants have been received only for the whole State the

TABLE II.

Figures).

R A T E D I N

parts of the State.		Contiguous Provinces or States.			Non-contiguous Provinces or States.			Outside India.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	287,636	102,643	184,993	9,052	5,944	3,108	...	...	...
4,278	2,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,263	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
861	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
4,537	2,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,065	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
990	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
328	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,052	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,267	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
439	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,084	1,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,154	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
476	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
861	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

columns relating to the districts and Natural Divisions have been left blank.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Migration between Natural Divisions

(Actual Figures compared with 1921.)

Natural Division in which born.			NUMBER ENUMERATED IN NATURAL DIVISION.			
			Plain.	Northern Plateau	Southern Plateau.	Hilly.
1			2	3	4	5
Gwalior State	1931	...	1,220,320	799,075	1,081,804	140,321
	1921	...	1,103,764	725,854	957,145	115,304
Plain	1931	...	1,208,164	4,969	7,107	158
	1921	...	1,094,200	23,236	44,065	1,781
Northern Plateau	1931	...	7,802	789,702	4,699	120
	1921	...	7,782	701,004	9,253	94
Southern Plateau	1931	...	1,566	1,175	1,062,120	1,068
	1921	...	1,628	1,578	903,555	1,017
Hilly	1931	...	40	379	794	138,679
	1921	...	154	36	272	112,457
Unspecified Gwalior		...	2,748	2,850	7,074	297

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.
Migration between Gwalior State and Other Parts of India.

Province or State.	IMMIGRATION TO GWALIOR STATE.			EMIGRATION FROM GWALIOR STATE.			EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION.	
	1931	1921	Variation.	1931	1921	Variation.	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total ...	281,350	292,726	— 11,376	296,684	289,025	+ 7,659	— 15,334	+ 3,701
British Territory...	69,953	74,762	— 4,809	64,069	59,849	+ 3,610	+ 5,884	+ 14,913
Ajmer-Merwara ...	2,316	722	+ 1,594	4	1,652	— 1,648	+ 2,312	— 930
Andmans and Nicobars.	...	2	— 2	34	95	— 61	— 34	— 93
Assam ...	2	25	— 23	262	332	— 70	— 260	— 307
Baluchistan ...	7	25	— 18	71	244	— 173	— 64	— 219
Bengal ...	260	325	— 65	1,581	1,788	— 207	— 1,321	— 1,463
Bihar and Orissa ...	102	95	+ 7	184	1,246	— 1,062	— 82	— 1,151
Bombay ...	4,050	3,206	+ 844	2,080	1,217	+ 863	+ 1,970	+ 1,989
Burma ...	4	4	...	90	129	— 39	— 86	— 125
Central Provinces and Berar.	9,013	8,073	+ 940	8,806	2,519	+ 6,287	+ 207	+ 5,554
Delhi ...	662	722	— 60	1,651	1,451	+ 194	— 989	— 735
Madras and Coorg.	85	52	+ 33	...	15	— 15	+ 85	+ 37
North-West Frontier Provinces.	144	307	— 163	156	...	+ 156	— 12	+ 307
Punjab ...	2,576	2,183	+ 393	1,560	1,573	— 13	+ 1,016	+ 610
United Provinces.	50,383	59,021	— 8,638	47,385	47,582	— 297	+ 3,098	+ 11,439
Manpur (Central India).	349	...	+ 349	305	...	+ 305	...	...
Indian States ...	209,637	217,903	— 8,266	232,615	229,176	+ 3,744	— 22,978	— 11,273
Baroda ...	492	579	— 8	491	377	+ 114	+ 1	+ 202
Bombay States ...	520	629	— 109	122	390	— 268	+ 398	+ 239
Central India Agency States.	130,984	137,917	— 6,584	1846 17	174,753	+ 10,169	— 53,633	— 36,836
Hyderabad ...	232	242	— 10	717	316	+ 401	— 485	— 74
Kashmir ...	39	34	+ 5	22	23	— 1	+ 17	+ 11
Mysore ...	31	70	— 39	26	13	+ 13	+ 5	+ 57
Punjab States ...	320	365	— 45	...	220	— 220	+ 320	+ 145
Rajputana States...	76,480	78,063	— 1,583	46,601	53,045	— 6,444	+ 29,879	+ 25,018
Travancore ...	...	4	— 4	1	21	— 20	— 1	— 17
United Provinces States.	539	...	+ 539	18	18	...	+ 521	— 18
Other Places ...	1,760	61	— 1,699	...	...	...	+ 1,760	+ 61
India Unspecified...	1,743	...	+ 1,743	...	...	...	+ 1,743	...
French Settlement.	1	...	+ 1	...	...	...	+ 1	...
Portuguese Settlement.	16	61	— 45	...	...	...	+ 16	+ 61

NOTE.—The totals in columns 8 and 9 are exclusive of the gain by immigration from countries outside India.

CHAPTER IV.

AGE.

I. Introductory.

General.

49. In the foregoing chapters, discussion has, in the main, been confined to the geographical distribution of the population; we now pass on to an examination of the texture of that vast mass. With the object of throwing all possible light on this aspect of the question, the bare census totals, not only of the State and its Natural and Administrative Divisions but also of the various sections of its population, have been so expressed in statistical form as to exhibit the characteristic differences in regard to ages, sex proportions, castes and religious beliefs, marital conditions, literacy, languages spoken, etc., etc. The present chapter deals with the statistics of age, but its scope is limited to a consideration of the main conclusions which may be drawn from the figures on the subjects of the length of life, the fertility of the people and the changes in their age distribution. Age in relation to sex, marriage, literacy and infirmities is discussed in the chapters on those subjects.

Statistics.

50. The statistics, we are here concerned with, are contained in Imperial Table VII, which gives the age distribution of the total population and of the adherents of each religion in the State as a whole and in each district. Similar information for a number of selected castes is given in Table VIII. At the end of this chapter are ten Subsidiary Tables. Of these, the first seven have been deduced from Imperial Tables VII and VIII and the remaining three have been compiled from the statistics of births and deaths as recorded by the Medical Department.

Instructions to Enumerators.

51. At previous censuses, the form of enquiry on the Census Schedule was that of asking the age last birthday. On the present occasion this was amended by asking the age nearest birthday. If this was not known with accuracy, as it was not by a vast majority of the population, the age as given to the enumerator was accepted and entered. But, if the answer given was manifestly absurd, the enumerator was instructed to use his discretion and to try and fix the age with reference to some well-known occurrence. The age of infants under six months old was entered as zero and of those born between the 1st of January and the 26th of February was entered as double zero. The latter is an innovation, and the reason for introducing it is that the record of ages is practically completed in the course of the preliminary enumeration and that no allowance is made for the period which intervenes between the preliminary census and the actual census night. The result is that the group representing those aged six months or less comprises the survivors of the births that have taken place during the eight months immediately preceding the actual census. This error affects the entire age return, but its effect is prominent only in respect of the earliest age-group,

since at any subsequent age the gain by transfer from a higher age will tend to be offset by a similar compensating transfer to the age next below. With the object of minimizing, as far as possible, the effect of this error I have tried to ascertain (1) the number of the survivors of the births occurring between the 1st January 1931, and the census day and (2) the number of deaths occurring in the same period among children aged 0-1. If we deducted the former figure (*i. e.*, the number aged double zero) from the total of the group 0-1 and added to the result the latter figure, we should get approximately the population aged 0-1, as it stood on the 1st January, 1931. It is obvious that the figure so obtained would be nearer the mark than the one comprising all the children who were anything from one day to 14 months old on the census day. This is a point on which I shall have more to say when I come to deal with the ages of childhood.

In some provinces, an attempt has been made to reduce the incidence of the above-mentioned error by requiring the enumerators to enter the ages as they would be on the census night. Such perfection was, I regret, beyond attainment in our case.

II. Factors Influencing Age Distribution.

52. The age distribution is perhaps the most important division of a population. In normal circumstances, this distribution is in the main governed by the forces of birth, death and migration. The last being a negligible factor in our case, the age distribution of the Gwalior population is nothing more than a distribution resulting from the effects of the two biological forces of birth and death operating jointly over practically the whole of the preceding century. The population ranges from age 0 to ages beyond 90, so that the numbers in the various age categories in 1931 represent the survivors of the births that have occurred between 1831 and the date of the present census. Thus it is the variations in the numbers born in successive years and the subsequent range and variability of the mortality rate for each age-group, that are the ultimate determinants of the present age distribution.

(1) Births and Deaths.

Prof. Karl Pearson, adopting the "Vision of Mirza" conception, has painted a vivid picture illustrating the influence of the lethal forces of Nature on human mortality. According to him, there are five groups of diseases, those of infancy, childhood, youth, middle age and old age. These he typifies as five Deaths shooting with different weapons and with different degrees of precision at the procession of human beings crossing the Bridge of Life. The first Death is a marksman of deadly aim. He takes a large toll, smashing the lives of the born as well as those of the unborn with the bones of their ancestors. The second Death, which shoots at childhood, is less destructive. His extremely concentrated fire enables us to pass it by without appalling loss. The third and the fourth marksmen, who shoot at youth and middle age, ply less accurate weapons and are not very destructive. The last Death is a supreme Destroyer. While aiming at old age he sometimes hits youth. None escapes his fire. There is, according to Pearson, in the case of each of the five periods of life a perfectly

regular distribution of the chances of death. His own comments on the point are significant. He says:—

“Artistically we no longer think of Death as striking chaotically, we regard his aim as perfectly regular in the main, if unpredictable in the individual instance. It is no longer the Dance of Death which pictures for us Death carrying off indiscriminately the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the toiler and the idler, the babe and its grandsire. We see something quite different, the cohort of a thousand tiny mites starting across the Bridge of Life and growing in stature as they advance till at the far end of the bridge we see only the grey beard and the ‘lean and slippered pantaloons.’ As they pass along the causeway the throng is more and more thinned; five Deaths are posted at different stages of the route alongside the bridge and with different skewness of aim and different weapons of precision they fire at the human target till none remains to reach the end of the causeway—the limit of life.”

(2) Famines and Epidemics.

53. This fanciful conception of Pearson’s needs a little amplification, before it can be made to depict the special features of the Indian age conditions. In this country, two more menaces to life—famines and epidemic diseases—super-impose their influence on the population through the medium of births and deaths. These scourges, to expand Pearson’s metaphor, keep loitering about the Bridge of Life and from time to time *strike chaotically* at a considerable range of ages, often depleting certain selected batches of the population, as they progress over the successive stages of their journey from infancy to old age. During the past decennia, the heavy mortality and the dramatic variations in the birth rate, associated with famines and pestilence have upset so completely the broad orderliness of the age distribution of the population that, in spite of the proverbial inaccuracy of the Indian age returns, it is even to this day possible to trace to some extent the aftermath of these visitations.

Famine, it is well known, reduces births and affects persons at the extremes of life more than persons in middle age and men more than women. With the last point I need not now deal, as discussion of it will be more in place in the chapter on Sex. With regard to the first and second points, I cannot do better than quote the following passage from the India Census Report of 1901:—

“When a tract is afflicted by famine the mortality rises in a greater or less degree according to the severity and duration of the calamity and the effectiveness of the measures taken to mitigate it. All sections of the population, however, are not equally affected; the very old and the very young suffer most, while those in the prime of life sustain only a comparatively small diminution in their numbers.

“Consequently at the close of the famine, the population consists of an unusually small proportion of children and old persons and of a very large proportion of persons in the prime of life, *i. e.*, at the reproductive ages. For some years, therefore, in the absence of any fresh calamity, the growth of the population is very rapid. The number of persons capable of adding to

the population not having been affected, the actual number of births is very little less than before the famine, but the proportion calculated on the diminished population is much greater and so too is the excess of births over deaths, as the latter are much below the average in a population consisting of an unusually large proportion of healthy persons in their prime, and a comparatively small proportion of persons who by reason of old age, or infirmity have a relatively short expectation of life. This more rapid rate of growth continues for some time, but then the persons, who, at the time of the famine, were in their prime, pass into old age and their place is taken by the generation born shortly before the famine with its numbers greatly reduced by the mortality which then occurred, the birth rate falls not only below that of the years following the famine, but also below the average. The disturbance of normal conditions is still not ended and the pendulum continues to swing backwards and forwards between periods of high and low birth rate, but its oscillations gradually become fainter until they cease from natural causes to be apparent or, as more often happens, until some fresh calamity obliterates them."

These remarks find illustration in the marginal table. The figures are very striking. It will be seen that the 1899 famine left a prominent scar on the age group 0-5 in 1901, which can be traced right through the table in

Year.	NUMBER PER 10,000 MALES AGED.			
	0-5	10-15	20-25	30-35
1901 ...	967 (a)	1,323	988	995
1911 ...	1,402 (b)	995 (a)	959	963
1921 ...	1,167	1,250 (b)	780 (a)	925
1931 ...	1,369	1,253	993 (b)	782 (a)

age group 10-15 in 1911, 20-25 in 1921 and in age 30-35 in 1931. So also, is the reactional recovery from this famine shown through age-groups 0-5 in 1911, 10-15 in 1921 and 20-25 in 1931.

The effect of plague is the exact opposite. The 1911 figures demonstrate that plague showed selection in the case of adult ages only and left unaffected the youngest age-group. The following figures also bring out this selection:—

VARIATION BY AGE-PERIODS.			
Age-groups.	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931
0-10	+30'80	+7'50	+9'60
10-15	—12'89	+30'03	+16'90
15-40	—1'30	—6'12	+17'64
40-60	+5'02	+1'32	—1'07
60 and over	+14'19	+18'95	—24'11
General Rate of Variation ...	+5'87	+3'01	+10'30

The effects of the influenza epidemic, which occurred just before the census of 1921, are best seen in the figures for that year in the above table. As a killing agent, influenza fell with the greatest severity on the reproductive ages (15-40) which declined by 6·12 per cent. It showed no selection of the ages 0-5, yet the low birth rate, which came immediately after the epidemic as a result of the decimation of potential parents, has helped to deplete the earliest age-group. This is quite clear from Subsidiary Table I.

(3) Misstatements of Age.

54. Apart from the abnormal disturbances caused by famines and epidemics, there are certain tendencies towards erroneous returns, which vitiate the record of ages. The special errors to which an Indian age return is peculiarly liable have been frequently discussed in previous Census Reports and it is unnecessary on this occasion to do more than recapitulate the main sources of incorrectness. In the first place, the majority of the people do not know their precise age, and can only state it approximately. Such persons have a great tendency to return their ages at some exact multiple of 5 and especially at even multiples of 5, that is to say, at ages which end in zero. Owing to this tendency, there is a far more pronounced clustering of numbers at ages ending with nought than at other ages. This heaping of the population at the 'round number' ages has been a common experience in the past and will recur so long as there exists an appreciable number of people, who are in real ignorance of their true age.

Then there are certain colloquial expressions such as *do tin*, *das pand-rah*, *bis pachchis*, etc., which accentuate the tendency to fix on certain favourite numbers.

A third cause of inaccuracy in the age return is the tendency of old persons, when uncertain of their exact age, to exaggeration. In consequence of this tendency, very little reliance should be placed on the quinquennial or even the decennial totals after 60, and it is much safer to make one single group in which all persons of 60 years and over shall be included.

There remains yet another form of inaccuracy, which differs from those mentioned above in being of a wilful character. Many persons, and notably bachelors, widowers, and unmarried girls, desirous of being thought to be younger than they really are, frequently understate their age, while the age of girl mothers is often exaggerated. Also, in cases, where children have come in quick succession, the parents generally avoid throwing the fact into relief by exaggerating the difference in the ages of their little ones. This form of misstatement, more than anything else, accounts for the excessive accumulation at the age 2-3 and a corresponding depletion of the immediately preceding age category. This is a well-known phenomenon in the age returns of almost all the provinces, and so it is not unreasonable to attribute its presence to deliberate choice rather than to mere caprice or ignorance.

Such, then, are the causes that affect the age distribution of the people. The irregularities, resulting from erroneous statement of age being constant, do not affect the comparison in most cases. But the disturbances caused by famine and pestilence have left on our age tables definite scars. The influence of time has been to reduce the prominence of these excrescences, but they still persist, and are bound to come up again and again at all future censuses, though at correspondingly later ages, until the whole of the existing population has passed away.

III. Adjustment of Age-groups.

55. As already stated, an examination of the census results discloses abnormal accumulations at ages, which are multiples of 5. It is also equally clear that these accumulations are drawn from both sides of these ages and in the main from the ages immediately adjacent on either side. To cite only one instance, the results of the present census showed that 116,624 persons had given their ages as 10, whilst only 64,821 gave 9 and only 50,256 gave 11. It is clear that under ordinary circumstances the number of persons aged 10 should not differ materially from the number aged 9 or 11. These facts suggest that the figures for any single age-period derived by direct abstraction from the enumeration books cannot give a correct estimate of the numbers living at that year of life. A more correct estimate can be made by taking the numbers returned for longer periods of life and by associating within each of these the age at which accumulations appear with those ages from which such accumulations have been drawn. This, in brief, is the plan that has been followed in constructing Imperial Table VII. The method by which the ages in the quinary groups shown in that table have been adjusted may briefly be described as follows :—

The population has, in the first instance, been classified in 3 and 7 year age-groups alternately. Ages ending in zero were placed in the centre of a 7 year-group and those ending in 5, such as 5, 15, 25, etc., in the centre of a 3 year-group. Thus 4-6 is one group, 7-13 the next, followed by 14-16 and so on. In order to present the figures in groups of 5, as are shown in the Tables, half the population in each group is added to half the population in the two adjacent groups. The result of this adjustment is that those who are shown in the Tables as say 10-15 are really half of those returned as 7 to 13 years old plus half of those returned as 14, 15 and 16 years old, the other halves of these groups going to the 5 year groups of 5-10 and 15-20 respectively. The series thus obtained presents a greater regularity and is much closer to the truth than any previous record.

IV. The Age Distribution of the Population.

56. Before dealing with the results of the present census, it is

Age-period.	Persons according to 1921 method.	Persons according to 1931 method.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Actual.	Per cent.
0-5 ...	12,522	12,786	+ 264	+ 2'11
5-10 ...	15,652	15,929	+ 277	+ 1'77
10-15 ...	11,837	12,406	+ 569	+ 4'86
15-20 ...	9,258	9,271	+ 13	+ '14
20-25 ...	9,067	9,351	+ 284	+ 3'13
25-30 ...	7,824	8,649	+ 825	+ 10'54
30-35 ...	9,505	8,201	-1,304	-13'82
35-40 ...	7,186	7,184	-2	- '03
40-45 ...	6,563	5,927	-636	-9'69
45-50 ...	3,393	3,302	-91	-2'68
50-55 ...	2,929	2,808	-121	-4'13
55-60 ...	1,558	1,764	+ 206	+ 13'22
60-65 ...	1,562	1,349	-213	-13'64
65-70 ...	473	419	-54	-11'42
70 and over	671	654	-17	- 2 53
TOTAL ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...

necessary to explain that the changes introduced in the method of recording, grouping and smoothing the age returns have rendered impracticable a close comparison of the final quinary groups in Table VII of the present Report with the corresponding groups of the previous censuses. For instance, 9,305 persons out of a population of 100,000 shown in 1921 as living at the age-group 30-35 would, as adjusted for this census, become 8,201 or appro-

ximately 14 per cent less than the figure for 1921. The marginal statement shows these divergencies in detail. It also indicates the extent to which comparison has been prejudiced by the change of method.

A more accurate view of the age distribution of the population and of the changes that have taken place therein from 1901 onwards can be obtained by classifying the figures for the various censuses into age-groups wider than those exhibited in the Tables. This has been done in the tables that follow.

Adult Age.—The first important division in the ages of a population is that which distinguishes the numbers under 20 years of age from those aged 20 years and over. The following table summarizes this information.

ADULT POPULATION, 1931.

Districts.	MALES AGED 20 YEARS AND UPWARDS.		FEMALES AGED 20 YEARS AND UPWARDS.		PERSONS AGED 20 YEARS AND UPWARDS.	
	Number.	Per mille of total males of all ages.	Number.	Per mille of total females of all ages.	Number.	Per mille of total persons of all ages.
Gwalior State ...	951,718	509	829,607	501	1,781,325	506
Gird	108,146	546	86,637	519	194,783	534
Bhind ...	118,579	520	98,071	516	216,650	518
Tonwarghar ...	102,170	499	83,296	505	185,466	502
Sheopur ...	36,692	503	31,611	493	68,303	498
Narwar ...	104,373	493	94,261	496	198,634	495
Isagarh ...	106,852	482	95,184	477	202,036	480
Bhilsa ...	60,543	492	54,119	482	114,662	487
Ujjain ...	111,563	528	99,490	511	211,053	520
Mandsaur ...	71,110	507	65,699	491	136,809	503
Shajapur ...	94,038	537	84,550	522	158,588	530
Amjhera ...	37,652	468	36,689	461	74,341	461

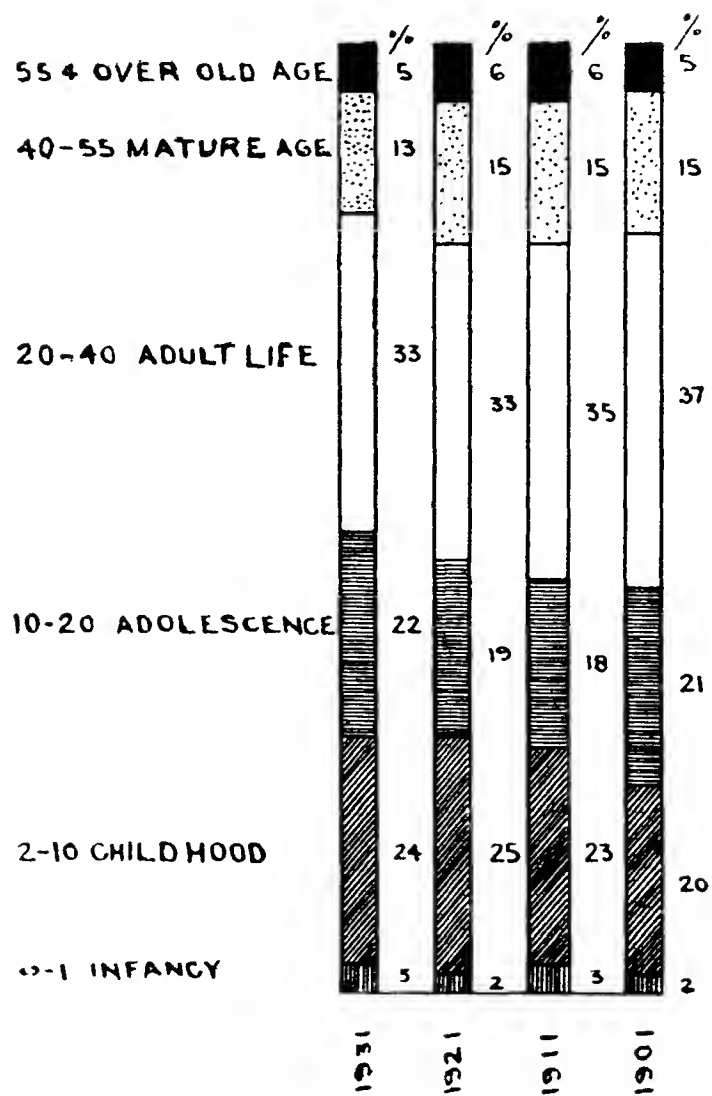
Gird shows the highest proportion of adult males, Shajapur that of adult females, while Amjhera shows the lowest proportion of such males and females.

The following table shows similar results for the State as a whole for each of the censuses from 1901 to 1931.

Year of Census.	MALES AGED 20 YEARS AND OVER.		FEMALES AGED 20 YEARS AND OVER.		PERSONS AGED 20 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Number.	Per mille of total males of all ages.	Number.	Per mille of total females of all ages.	Number.	Per mille of persons of all ages.
1901 ...	830,977	541	873,532	627	1,704,499	582
1911 ...	900,690	553	840,696	571	1,741,386	561
1921 ...	899,262	530	806,480	538	1,705,742	533
1931 ...	951,718	509	829,607	501	1,781,325	506

PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION

1901 TO 1931



The results given above are striking. The proportion of adults in the population was the highest in 1901. This was because owing to the famine of 1899, children were in considerable defect at that census. To the same cause is to be attributed the abnormally high proportion of adult females in 1901. A comparison of this figure with that of the males for the same census shows that famine had killed off proportionately more adult males than females.

57. The diagram opposite exhibits a classification of the population into Natural Age-Periods. For our present purpose, these periods have been taken as follows :—

Natural Age-Periods.

Infancy (ages 0-1), Childhood (ages 2-9 inclusive), Adolescence (ages 10-19 inclusive), Early Adult Life (ages 20-39 inclusive), Mature Age (ages 40-54 inclusive) and Old Age (ages 55 and over).

Classified in this manner, the adjusted particulars for the various censuses 1901 to 1931 are as follows :—

POPULATION OF THE GWALIOR STATE, 1901-1931.

MALES

Age Near-est Birth-day	Period of Life	Census of 1901	Census of 1911	Census of 1921	Census of 1931
0—1	Infancy ...	27,064	50,484	38,322	56,593
2—9	Childhood ...	317,301	369,866	411,504	438,138
10—19	Adolescence ...	361,321	309,076	347,422	420,582
20—39	Early Adult Life	545,987	572,655	544,335	615,659
40—54	Mature Age ...	212,852	243,948	256,987	239,819
55 & over	Old Age ...	72,138	84,087	97,940	96,249
	TOTAL ...	1,536,663	1,630,116	1,696,510	1,867,031

FEMALES

0—1	Infancy ...	19,299	48,593	33,644	55,048
2—9	Childhood ...	258,103	344,332	390,580	407,776
10—19	Adolescence ...	242,034	238,137	268,262	363,608
20—39	Early Adult Life.	553,510	522,868	484,034	531,267
40—54	Mature Age ...	228,455	227,211	221,889	201,813
55 & over	Old Age ...	91,557	90,617	100,557	96,527
	TOTAL ...	1,392,958	1,471,758	1,498,966	1,656,039

The proportion per mille of the total population, included in each of the natural age-groups shown in the above table, is as follows:—

PROPORTION PER MILLE OF THE GWALIOR STATE POPULATION
OF EACH SEX IN EACH NATURAL AGE-GROUP, 1901-1931.

Age-group	Period of Life	MALES.				FEMALES.			
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1901	1911	1921	1931
0—1	Infancy ...	18	31	23	30	14	33	22	33
2—9	Childhood ...	207	227	242	235	185	234	261	246
10—19	Adolescence ...	235	190	205	225	174	162	179	220
20—39	Early Adult Life	355	351	321	330	397	355	323	321
40—54	Mature Age ...	138	150	151	128	164	154	148	122
55 & over	Old Age ...	47	51	58	52	66	62	67	58
	TOTAL ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The figures bring out clearly the effects of the famine of 1899 and the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. The former is seen in the diminished proportions in 1901 of children aged 0-1 and of males aged 55 and over and the latter in the decreases in the group 20-39 in 1921 and in the groups 2-9 and 40-54 in 1931. The variations due to these causes are more marked in the case of females than in that of males. The proportion of females in the group 10-19 is the largest at this census, and therefore, given normal conditions, a very large increase in the population should be expected at the next census.

The following table furnishes the proportion per mille for males in the several districts of the State for the census of 1931.

PROPORTION PER MILLE (MALES)

Age Nearest Birthday	Period of life	DISTRICTS						
		Gird	Bhind	Tonwar-ghar	Sheo-pur	Nar-war	Isa-garh	
0—1	Infancy ...	26	33	31	31	28	29	
2—9	Childhood ...	207	230	237	249	245	248	
10—19	Adolescence ...	221	218	233	217	234	240	
20—39	Early Adult Life	364	333	321	340	334	317	
40—54	Mature Age ...	134	133	126	122	121	122	
55 and over	Old Age ...	48	53	52	41	38	44	
	TOTAL ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	

		Bhilsa	Ujjain	Mand-saur	Shaja-pur	Am-jbera	Gwa-lior State
0—1	Infancy ...	33	31	30	31	33	30
2—9	Childhood ...	243	225	236	221	275	235
10—19	Adolescence ...	232	216	227	211	224	225
20—39	Early Adult Life	332	335	314	321	301	330
40—54	Mature Age ...	120	131	137	138	121	128
55 and over	Old Age ...	40	62	56	78	46	52
	TOTAL ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Corresponding details for females are given in the succeeding table.

PROPORTION PER MILLE (FEMALES)

Age Nearest Birthday	Period of Life	DISTRICTS						
		Gird	Bhind	Tonwar- arghar	Sheo- pur	Nar- war	Isa- garh	
0—1	Infancy ...	...	33	34	34	33	30	32
2—9	Childhood ...	...	231	240	245	259	254	262
10—19	Adolescence...	...	217	210	216	215	220	230
20—39	Early Adult Life	...	328	329	321	338	332	311
40—54	Mature Age...	...	131	121	121	111	120	111
55 and over	Old Age ...	...	60	66	63	44	44	54
	TOTAL	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

			DISTRICTS					
			Bhilsa	Ujjain	Mand- saur	Shaja- pur	Am- jhera	Gwa- lior State
0—1	Infancy ...	...	36	34	33	34	33	33
2—9	Childhood ...	...	254	234	243	234	277	246
10—19	Adolescence	...	228	221	225	210	229	220
20—39	Early Adult Life	...	325	318	301	323	300	321
40—54	Mature Age	..	106	127	140	130	110	122
55 and over.	Old Age ...	...	51	66	58	69	51	58
	TOTAL	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

It will be seen that the proportion of male and female children is the largest in the Amjhera district. This points to the fact that the Bhils who form the bulk of the population of this district are the youngest community. Bhilsa shows the lowest proportion of persons of mature age. This is probably due to influenza, which fell with the greatest severity on this district.

Supporting Age.—An interesting view of the age distribution of the State may be obtained by grouping its male population in relation to its bread-winning capacities. According to this classification, the first group embraces those up to and including 14 years as Dependants, the second group includes the Supporting Ages 15-54 inclusive and the Old Age group covers all 55 years and over. Details for the State as a whole and for the various districts of the State, as at the date of the census, are as follows:—

THE GWALIOR STATE POPULATION.

NUMBER

AgeNearest Birthday	Period of Life.	DISTRICTS					
		Gird	Bhind	Tonwar-ghar	Sheopur	Narwar	Isagarh
0-14	Dependent Age	69,263	87,836	81,935	29,763	85,298	91,882
15-54	Supporting Age	119,257	128,248	112,138	40,166	118,153	120,043
55 & over	Old Age	9,415	12,130	10,686	2,996	8,104	9,631
	TOTAL ...	197,935	228,214	204,759	72,925	211,555	221,556

		Bhilsa	Ujjain	Mand-saur	Shajapur	Amjhera	Gwalior State
0-14	Dependent Age	49,795	78,472	54,735	64,553	35,112	728,642
15-54	Supporting Age	68,375	119,785	77,716	96,694	41,564	1,042,140
55 & over	Old Age	4,913	13,017	7,882	13,738	3,735	96,249
	TOTAL ...	123,084	211,274	140,333	174,985	80,411	1,867,031

PERCENTAGES

Age Near- est Birth- day	Period of Life	DISTRICTS					
		Gird	Bhind	Tonwar- ghar	Sheopur	Narwar	Isagarh
0-14	Dependent Age	34'99	38'49	40'01	40'81	40'32	41'47
15-54	Supporting Age	60'25	56'20	54'77	55'08	55'85	54'18
55 & over	Old Age	4'76	5'31	5'22	4'11	3'83	4'35
	TOTAL ...	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

		Bhilsa	Ujjain	Mand- saur	Shajapur	Amjhera	Gwalior State
0-14	Dependent Age	40'46	37'14	39'00	36'89	43'67	39'03
15-54	Supporting Age	55'55	56'70	55'38	55'26	51'69	55'82
55 & over	Old Age	3'99	6'16	5'62	7'85	4'64	5'15
	TOTAL ...	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

Amongst the districts, the proportion of supporting age is 60'25 per cent in the case of Gird and the lowest 51'69 in the case of Amjhera. Similarly, for dependent age, the highest proportion is 43'67 per cent in Amjhera and the lowest 34'99 in Gird, while for old age Shajapur is highest with 7'85 per cent and Narwar lowest with 3'83 per cent. Similar particulars for the State as a whole for the last four censuses are furnished in the next table.

THE GWALIOR STATE POPULATION, 1901-1931.

MALES

Age Nearest Birthday	Period of Life	NUMBER			
		Census of 1901	Census of 1911	Census of 1921	Census of 1931
0-14	Dependent Age	547,870	582,621	662,000	728,642
15-54	Supporting Age	916,655	963,408	936,570	1,042,140
55 & over	Old Age	72,138	84,087	97,940	96,249
	TOTAL ...	1,536,663	1,630,116	1,696,510	1,867,031

		PERCENTAGES			
0-14	Dependent Age	35'65	35'74	39'02	39'03
15-54	Supporting Age	59'65	59'10	55'21	55'82
55 & over	Old Age	4'70	5'16	5'77	5'15
	TOTAL ...	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

During the thirty years from 1901 to 1931 the proportion per cent of the male population in the dependent age-period has increased by 3'38 per cent, that for old age by '45, while the proportion of supporting age has decreased by 3'83 per cent. The variations in the case of old age are unimportant. The smart decline in the case of supporting age after 1911 is due to the eccentric rise in the proportion for dependent age in 1921 and in 1931.

The following table, which gives the combined figures for both the sexes, illustrates how widely the age constitution of the Gwalior population, from this particular point of view, differs from that of the various European countries :—

Country	PROPORTION PER MILLE TO TOTAL OF			Age un- known	Number of workers per 100 Dependants
	Supporting Age	Dependent Age			
	Aged 15—60	Children 0—14	Old Age 60 & Over		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gwalior State 1931	572	394	34	...	134
England&Wales 1921	629	277	94	...	170
United States of America 1920	606	318	75	1	154
Germany 1925	650	258	92	...	186
Denmark 1921	583	311	103	3	140
Scotland 1921	612	295	93	...	158
France 1926	636	224	138	2	175
Italy 1921	580	311	104	5	138
Australia 1921	608	317	75	...	155

The figures are striking, but they do not exhibit the contrasts clearly enough. In our case, the proportion of workers is much lower and that of dependants considerably higher than what the figures indicate. We must slice off from the former group a large chunk, representing the high caste women and the vast mass of our mendicant population. All these have a minus value and must be transferred to the category of dependants. When full allowance is made for these non-productive elements it becomes at once apparent that the supporting powers of the people are altogether inadequate to sustain the burden of their ever-increasing families. The situation revealed by these comparative figures is extremely discouraging. To the worker it means a more intense poverty with its consequences of increasing exploitation and lower standards of living. To the family it means an increase of female and child labour with their inevitable results—ignorance, illiteracy, inefficiency and general cultural retardation. It is then a pertinent question to ask whether the working population carrying on its enfeebled shoulders the crushing burden of its tremendous progeny can ever reach a high degree of social and economic efficiency, so long as the potential fecundity of the people ranges between 50 and 60 per 1,000 annually!

With reference to the function of child-bearing, the female population may be divided into three groups of Immature, Reproductive and Sterile. These groups are physiologically controlled by age and their limits, though not clearly defined, may for all practical purposes be taken as 0-14 for the Immature, 15-44 for the Reproductive and 45 onwards for the

Child-bearing
Age.

Sterile. Details for the State as a whole and for the various districts, as at the date of the census, are as follows :—

GWALIOR STATE FEMALE POPULATION.

NUMBER

Age Near- est Birth- day	Period of Life	Gird	Bhind	Tonwar- ghar	Sheopur	Narwar	Isagarh
0—14	Immature	62,874	73,575	65,768	26,660	76,924	84,194
15—44	Reproduc- tive	80,971	90,317	77,272	30,750	92,174	92,375
45 & over	Sterile.	23,026	26,118	21,849	6,699	20,933	23,186
TOTAL...		166,871	190,010	164,889	64,109	190,031	199,755

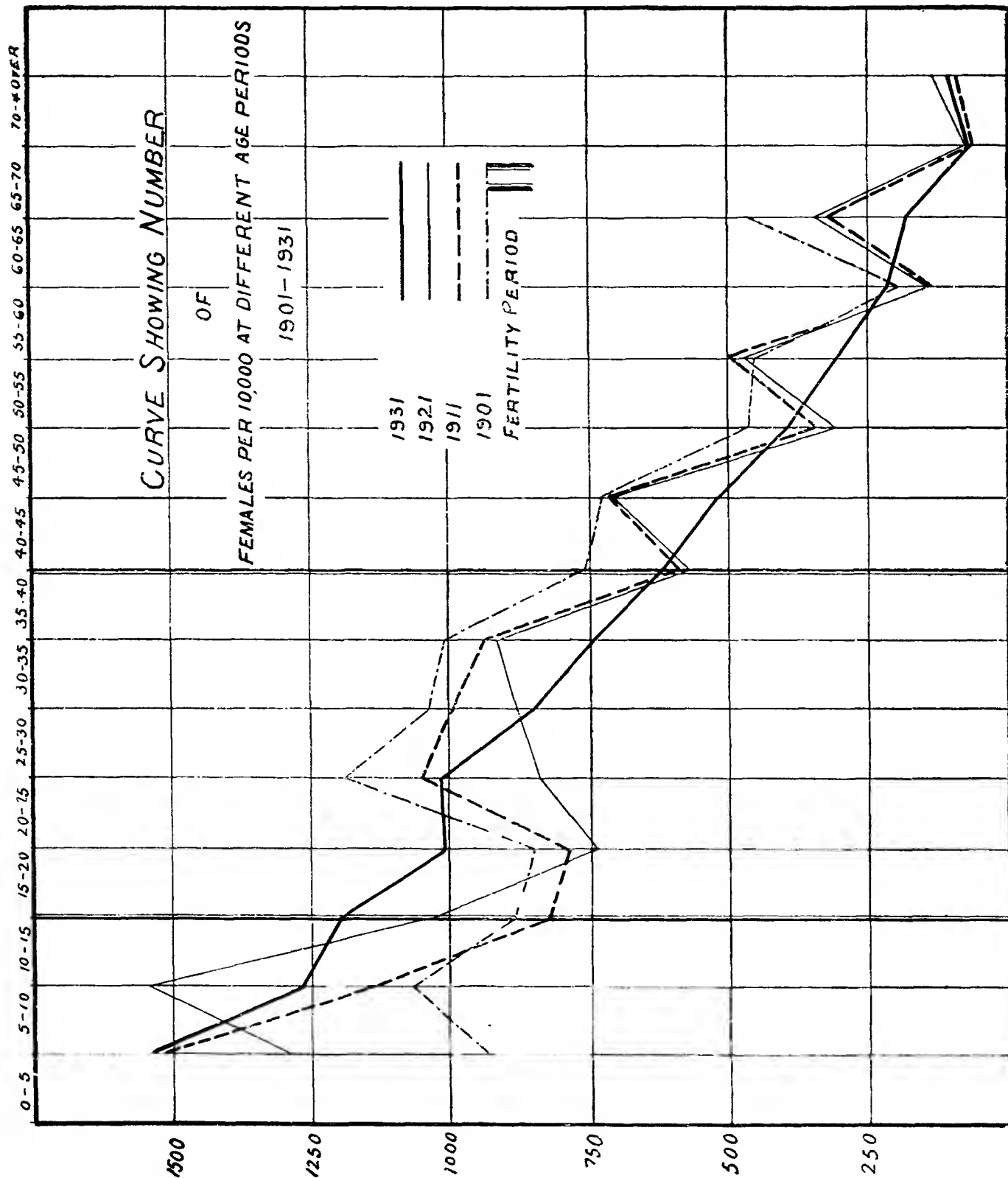
		Bhilsa	Ujjain	Mandsaur	Shajapur	Amjhera	Gwalior State
0—14	Immature	45,923	75,086	52,248	61,831	35,037	660,120
15—44	Reproduc- tive	53,745	92,401	61,091	76,870	35,799	783,765
45 & over	Sterile	12,536	27,200	18,494	23,294	8,819	212,154
TOTAL ...		112,204	194,687	131,833	161,995	79,655	1,656,039

PERCENTAGES

Age Near- est Birth- day	Period of Life	Gird	Bhind	Tonwar- ghar	Sheopur	Narwar	Isagarh
0—14	Immature	37'68	38'72	39'89	41'59	40'48	42'15
15—44	Reproduc- tive	48'52	47'53	46'86	47'96	48'50	46'24
45 & over	Sterile	13'80	13'75	13'25	10'45	11'02	11'61
TOTAL...		100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

		Bhilsa	Ujjain	Mandsaur	Shajapur	Amjhera	Gwalior State
0—14	Immature	40'93	38'57	39'63	38'17	43'99	39'86
15—44	Reproduc- tive	47'90	47'46	46'34	47'45	44'94	47'33
45 & over	Sterile	11'17	13'97	14'03	14'38	11'07	12'81
TOTAL...		100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

Amongst the districts, the highest proportion at reproductive ages is 48'52 per cent in Gird and the lowest 44'94 per cent in Amjhera. The immature are relatively most numerous in Amjhera (43'99 per cent) and least numerous (37'68 per cent) in Gird, while for the sterile age the highest proportion is 14'38 in Shajapur and the lowest 10'45 in Sheopur. Since the population in the Amjhera district has increased by 17'2 per cent, the abnormally low proportion of the females in the reproductive age-period points to the excessive fecundity of the population residing in the tract.



Similar particulars for the State as a whole for the last four censuses are given in the next table.

FEMALE POPULATION, 1901-31.

Age Nearest Birthday	Period of Life	NUMBER			
		Census of 1901	Census of 1911	Census of 1921	Census of 1931
0-14	Immature ...	400,598	515,222	581,102	660,120
15-44	Reproductive ...	900,803	743,019	701,088	783,765
45 & over	Sterile ...	91,557	213,517	216,776	212,154
	TOTAL ...	1,392,958	1,471,758	1,498,966	1,656,039
		PERCENTAGES			
0-14	Immature ...	28'76	35'01	38'77	39'86
15-44	Reproductive ...	64'67	50'48	46'77	47'33
45 & over	Sterile ...	6'57	14'51	14'46	12'81
	TOTAL ...	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

The results given above show that there have been abrupt changes in all the three groups since 1901. These are due to the disturbances caused by the famine of 1899 and the influenza epidemic of 1918-19.

Infantile Ages.—It remains to consider the discrepancies at infantile ages already referred to in paras 51 and 52 above. Normally there should be more children under one year of age than in the second year of life, more in the second year than in the third and more in the third than in the fourth. It has, however, been found that there is absolutely no regularity of sequence in the return for these ages. The following are the figures for the last three censuses:—

Age				NUMBER IN		
				1911	1921	1931
0-1	...	...	...	99,077	71,966	111,641
1-2	...	...	...	72,020	61,358	97,046
2-3	...	...	...	91,973	77,779	99,993
3-4	...	...	...	97,567	88,237	101,288
4-5	...	...	...	91,785	96,766	99,046

The points to be noticed are :—

- (1) There is an abnormal difference between the number of those aged 0-1 and those who have entered the second year of life; and
- (2) The second year group contains fewer children than the third and fourth year groups, and the third year contains fewer than the fourth year group.

These eccentric deviations are due to errors. To take the 0-1 group first. The figures in this group are very much inflated. This inflation, as has already been pointed out, is due to the fact that to the actual numbers aged 0-1 on the 1st January, 1931, have been superadded the survivors of births that had taken place between the 1st January, 1931, and the census day. It has been ascertained by means of special enquiry instituted at this census that the number of such survivors was 8,904 and the number of

deaths among children aged 0-1 during the period of their survival was 474. By deducting the former figure from the total returned as aged 0-1 (111,641) and adding to the result the latter we get 103,211. Substituting this for the total shown against group 0-1 in Imperial Table VII and taking the figures for the group 1-2 as they stand, we find that the former works out at 2·93 per cent and the latter 2·75 per cent of the total population. The corresponding percentages for the countries of Europe, according to the calculations made by G. H. Knibbs, are 2·46 and 2·43 respectively.*

Passing on to the rest of the annual age-periods, the irregularities at and around ages beyond 2 are for the most part due to deliberate error. Owing to the obloquy incurred by females, to whom children have come in disordered haste, there is a strong inclination to overstate the age of all the children except the last. This error pulls in one direction only and is moreover so extensive that its effects are seen in increasing accumulations at all annual age-periods beyond 2. The effect of the other factors such as ignorance, ambiguity of nomenclature, etc., appears to be relatively small.

**Age Distribu-
tion by Reli-
gion.**

58. Subsidiary Table II exhibits the age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each of the main religions. The table below summarizes the principal figures for the four main religions, *i. e.*, Hindu, Muslim, Jain and Hinduised Tribal. As would be expected in a State, where more than nine-tenths of the population are Hindu, the age distribution among them corresponds fairly closely to that in the total population.

Natural Age Group	Period of Life	PROPORTION PER 1,000 IN				
		Hindu	Hinduised Tribal	Muslim	Jain	All Religions
0-1	Infancy ...	32	36	31	29	30
2-9	Childhood ...	240	297	239	213	235
10-19	Adolescence ...	223	232	216	203	225
20-39	Early Adult Life.	326	279	326	331	330
40-54	Mature Age ...	125	110	125	150	128
55 & over.	Old Age ...	54	46	63	74	52

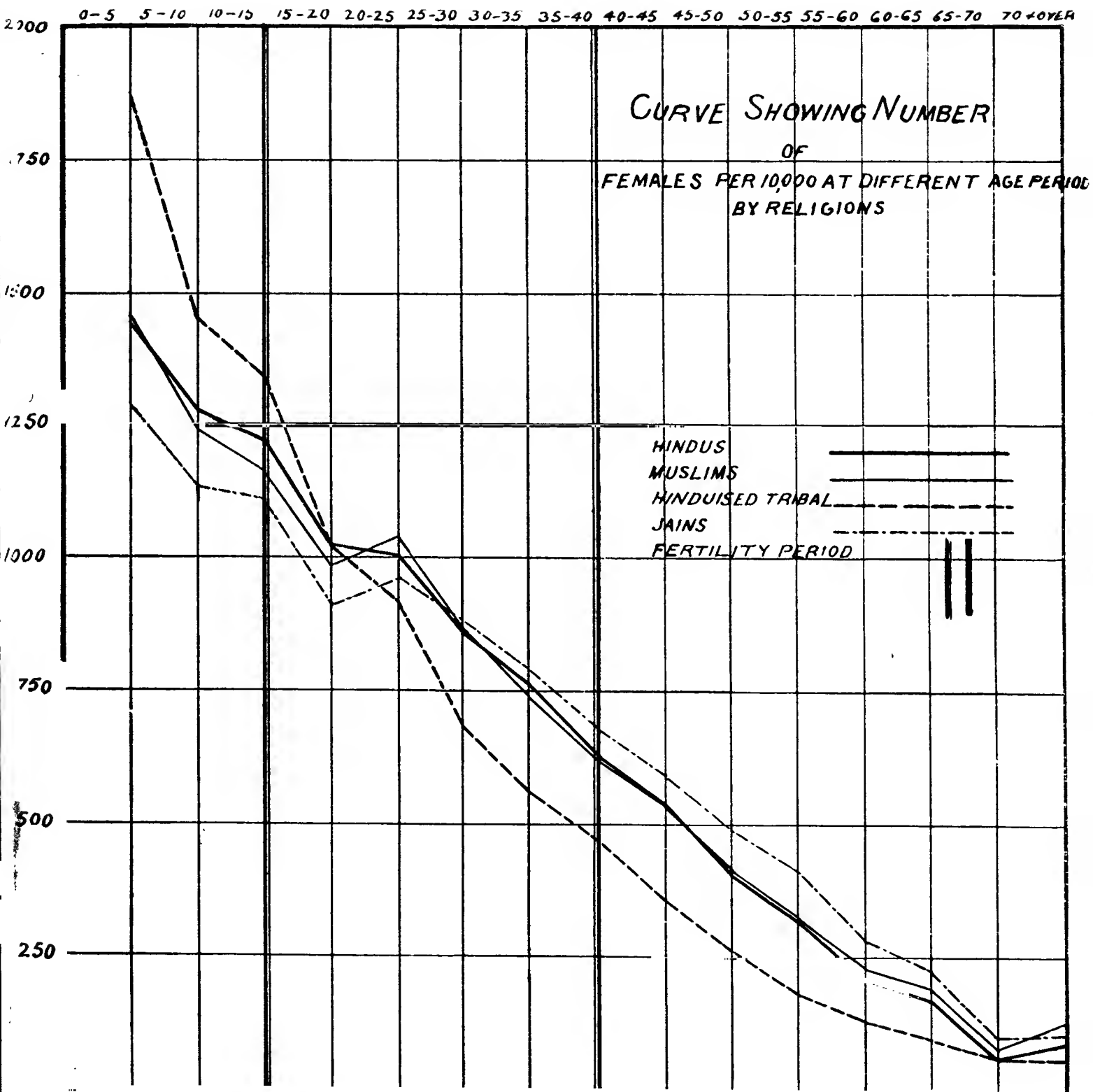
In the earliest age group 0-1, there is practically nothing to choose between the different religions; only the Hinduised Tribal show a somewhat higher figure. The latter have a large proportion in all the early age categories, but are short-lived, losing many at 40-54 and 55 and over. On the contrary, Jains are less fertile, but live to a greater age. In point of longevity, the Muslims surpass the Hindus.

**Age Distribu-
tion by Caste.**

59. Subsidiary Table III shows the age distribution of each sex for some of the most important castes and tribes in the State. The figures are in accord with the experience of the previous censuses. It will be seen that castes lower in the social scale tend to show high proportions in the lower age-periods, while longevity is the privilege of castes, which rank highest in the Hindu social system.

Another significant feature, brought out by the figures is that among the prolific classes the proportion of boys is much smaller than that of girls.

*See 'Vital Statistics' by Whipple, page 193 (Second Edition).



60. The age distribution of the population of the two cities of the

Age-Group	Period of Life	Lashkar City	Ujjain City	Gwalior State
0-1 ...	Infancy ...	28	25	30
2-9 ...	Childhood ...	195	199	235
10-19 ...	Adolescence	206	222	225
20-39 ...	Early Adult life	354	350	330
40-54 ...	Mature Age...	145	133	128
55 and over	Old Age ...	72	71	52
	TOTAL ...	1,000	1,000	1,000

State is shown in the margin. It differs materially from the age distribution of the State as a whole. The characteristic features are the deficiency in the age-periods up to the age of 20 and the excess at later periods.

Age Distribution in Cities.

The conditioning influences behind this phenomenon are various. The most obvious of them are a low birth rate and a large immigrant population in adult ages.

V. The Fecundity of the Population.

61. Subsidiary Tables V and VA supply materials for estimating the present capabilities of the people to increase in comparison with their position in previous censuses. The proportion of children under 10 per 100 persons and per 100 married females aged 15-40 has decreased in each Natural Division since the last census. Under ordinary circumstances, this result might easily be taken as an indication of a decrease in the fertility of marriage during the decade. Such an inference would, however, be entirely incorrect. The fact is that the fall in the ratio of children at this census is more apparent than real. Here again, the influenza epidemic is the controlling factor in the situation. What makes this ratio appear comparatively low on the present occasion is the abnormal rise in the corresponding ratio for 1921 resulting from the depletion of the adult age categories. The point to notice is this. The proportion of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females for all ages was the lowest at the census of 1921 and yet the existing population aged 0-10, which represents the major portion of the reproductive contribution of that stricken group of female population, has shown an increase of 9.6 per cent on the corresponding figures for 1921. We have, therefore, good reasons for assuming that the reproductive power of the population has increased considerably since the last census.

Variation.

62. The proportion of children to the number of married females aged 15-40 is highest in the Hilly Division, then follows Northern Plateau, then the Plain and last of all the Southern Plateau. In the Northern Plateau, the population is not advancing very rapidly and the large proportion of children seems therefore to be due to a great extent to the comparatively short duration of life enjoyed by the people of that part of the State. This is evidenced by the fact that the proportion of persons of over 55 to the total population is the lowest in the Narwar district. Also, in the Isagarh district that proportion is well below the State average. In the Southern Plateau Division, on the other hand, in spite of the low proportion of children, the population has grown by more than the State average. It may, therefore, be concluded that the people in this tract enjoy a longer

Relative Fecundity in Different Natural Divisions.

span of life than those in many other parts of the State. Three out of the four of its component districts show a very high proportion of old persons.

Relative Fecundity of Different Religions.

63. Turning to the proportion of children among different religions, we find that it is highest among the Hinduised Tribal and lowest among the Jains, while the Hindus and the Muslims occupy the middle place. In point of longevity, the Muslims excel the Hindus and the Jains surpass them all. The Hinduised Tribes are short-lived, and, although they are very prolific, the high proportion of children among them is due in part to the fact that there are fewer old people amongst them. It may here be pointed out that while there is little doubt as to the comparatively short lives enjoyed by these people, the extraordinarily low proportion of old people among them seems, to some extent, to be also due to understatement of age. A large majority of them cannot count beyond 20 and age sits so lightly upon these sturdy people that it is a matter of some difficulty for the shrewdest of observers to pick from out the remaining age-field a figure, that shall be nearest the truth.

Relative Fecundity of Different Castes.

64. Subsidiary Table IV gives the relative fecundity by castes. It is unnecessary to discuss the figures at length. Enough, I think, has already been said in the foregoing paragraphs to make it plain that the higher castes are not replacing themselves to the extent to which the lower strata of society are doing.

This may safely be accepted as a planet-wide phenomenon. People of sub-normal mentality must breed like parasites, or they perish. There is nothing surprising about this. Nature moves in a mysterious way Her wonders to perform. To Her the preservation of the species is a point of such imperious necessity that She seeks to secure it at all hazards by immensely overloading the fecundity of the classes, which are the greatest losers through disease and want.

Mean Age.

65. The mean age is not what is known as the expectation of life at age 0, but is the average past life-time of the population at a given moment. On the other hand, the expectation of life at age 0 is the average future life-time of all persons born. In a growing population, with a large excess of young persons, the mean age of the living will be less than in a decadent one, where children are relatively few. Variations in the mean age, as calculated in Subsidiary Tables I and II, can be brought about by a change either in the proportion of births or in the rate of mortality. On the present occasion, the variations seem to be due to the former factor.

It is unnecessary to dwell at length on this subject, for the difference in the methods of calculation and of recording and smoothing of ages renders all comparison with previous figures unprofitable. Generally, it may be said that the mean age of the population has slightly decreased since the last census. It has also decreased in all the Divisions except the Southern Plateau, where the mean age of the males only has increased by 1·68. Taking the figures for the main religions, the Hinduised Tribes show the lowest mean age and the Jains the highest. This is due to the presence

of a high proportion of young persons in the former, and the comparatively low proportion in the latter religion.

66. Subsidiary Tables VII, VIII and X contain statistics of reported birth and death rates. The figures, as I have already pointed out in Chapter I, are altogether unreliable, and it would be a waste of time to discuss them. One general observation may, however, be made. There is little doubt that among us the birth and death rates are much higher than what the reported figures indicate. The former is high, not only because births are numerous, but also because the survival value of the population, more particularly of the infant population, is relatively low. In interpreting birth rates, which are generally estimated by the number of births per thousand of the population, we must take into account the effect of mortality. If people live longer, there is naturally a large number of them alive at any given time. Thus, if each family always produced the same number of children, the relative number of births per thousand would decrease, as the number of people alive at any given time increased. Therefore, with the same degree of fecundity, a community with a decreasing mortality would show a decreasing birth rate, were we to measure birth rates by the method usually employed.

**Birth and Death
Rates.**

The broad result is perfectly clear and outstanding. In India, the low survival value of the population is also a contributory to the magnitude of the birth rate. In western countries the case is entirely different. The birth rates in these countries are steadily declining, but at the same time the death rates are going down more rapidly still. The result is that while the net survivorship goes on increasing on the one hand, the calculated crude birth rate goes on steadily declining on the other.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Gwalior State.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gwalior State								
0— 1 ...	303	332	226	224	310	330	171	139
1— 2 ...	259	294	180	205	220	246	187	165
2— 3 ...	263	308	214	243	274	321	214	225
3— 4 ...	271	306	252	304	294	337	176	186
4— 5 ...	273	291	293	314	304	286	219	216
Total 0—5 ...	1,369	1,531	1,165	1,290	1,402	1,520	967	931
5—10 ...	1,281	1,265	1,486	1,540	1,176	1,149	1,269	1,061
10—15 ...	1,253	1,191	1,251	1,047	995	831	1,323	884
15—20 ...	998	1,004	798	743	900	787	1,027	853
20—25 ...	993	1,013	780	872	959	1,041	988	1,183
25—30 ...	873	851	863	876	980	996	957	1,034
30—35 ...	782	732	925	913	963	939	995	1,003
35—40 ...	651	613	640	558	613	577	615	753
40—45 ...	549	520	728	705	698	709	678	728
45—50 ...	421	394	346	303	351	338	306	462
50—55 ...	315	304	441	472	448	497	406	450
55—60 ...	207	221	137	136	146	141	151	191
60—65 ...	162	187	256	332	236	318		
65—70 ...	62	71	64	66	58	63	318	467
70 and over ...	84	103	120	137	75	94		
Mean Age ...	23'43	23'24	24'63	24'76	24'52	24'44	24'33	26'09
Plain								
0— 5 ...	1,317	1,511	1,092	1,228	1,140	1,261	1,047	1,093
5—10 ...	1,258	1,234	1,383	1,438	1,148	1,194	1,266	1,281
10—15 ...	1,243	1,161	1,209	958	1,161	858	1,210	978
15—20 ...	988	979	843	796	993	927	1,004	913
20—40 ...	3,390	3,276	3,337	3,308	3,471	3,435	3,365	3,467
40—60 ...	1,507	1,460	1,697	1,663	1,695	1,788	1,746	1,769
60 and over ...	297	379	439	609	392	537	362	499
Mean Age ..	24'77	24'76	26'09	26'92	26'16	27'17	26'01	26'97

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(contd.)

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Gwalior State.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Plateau								
0—5 ...	1,399	1,558	1,230	1,360	1,532	1,706	974	545
5—10 ...	1,352	1,330	1,626	1,721	1,257	1,207	1,365	476
10—15 ...	1,339	1,245	1,342	1,051	1,020	837	1,655	431
15—20 ...	1,032	1,006	805	764	880	794	1,135	523
20—40 ...	3,253	3,212	3,137	3,132	3,456	3,450	3,516	5,260
40—60 ...	1,390	1,351	1,485	1,490	1,514	1,565	1,079	2,312
60 and over ...	235	298	375	482	341	441	276	453
Mean Age...	23'72	23'80	24'52	25'10	25'05	25'84	23'19	32'50
Southern Plateau								
0—5 ...	1,369	1,506	1,176	1,272	1,603	1,658	864	875
5—10 ...	1,239	1,236	1,477	1,497	1,141	1,048	1,189	1,237
10—15 ...	1,201	1,173	1,242	1,131	780	688	1,249	1,075
15—20 ...	1,153	1,028	753	691	811	739	990	1,009
20—40 ...	3,109	3,171	3,132	3,216	3,607	3,756	3,849	3,778
40—60 ...	1,553	1,504	1,729	1,686	1,687	1,672	1,569	1,575
60 and over ...	376	382	491	507	371	439	290	451
Mean Age ...	24'79	24'74	23'11	26'18	26'29	26'86	26'90	26'57
Hilly								
0—5 ...	1,657	1,721	1,395	1,555	1,673	1,691	905	1,995
5—10 ...	1,420	1,383	1,712	1,723	1,263	1,241	1,350	620
10—15 ...	1,290	1,295	1,187	1,046	927	795	1,258	1,022
15—20 ...	951	996	702	642	808	772	953	886
20—40 ...	3,010	2,998	3,076	3,223	3,509	3,574	3,720	3,522
40—60 ...	1,404	1,296	1,538	1,355	1,525	1,523	1,551	1,654
60 and over ...	268	311	390	453	295	404	263	301
Mean Age...	23'46	23'21	24'64	24'55	25'06	25'74	25'44	25'64

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Religions								
0—1 ...	303	332	226	224	310	330	171	139
1—2 ...	259	294	180	205	220	246	187	165
2—3 ...	263	308	214	243	274	321	214	225
3—4 ...	271	306	252	304	294	337	176	186
4—5 ...	273	291	293	314	304	286	219	216
Total 0—5 ...	1,369	1,531	1,165	1,290	1,402	1,520	967	931
5—10 ...	1,281	1,265	1,486	1,540	1,176	1,149	1,269	1,061
10—15 ...	1,253	1,191	1,251	1,047	995	831	1,323	884
15—20 ...	998	1,004	798	743	900	787	1,027	853
20—25 ...	993	1,013	780	872	959	1,041	988	1,183
25—30 ...	873	851	863	876	980	996	957	1,034
30—35 ...	782	732	925	913	963	939	995	1,003
35—40 ...	651	613	640	568	613	577	615	753
40—45 ...	549	520	728	705	698	709	678	728
45—50 ...	421	394	346	303	351	338	306	462
50—55 ...	315	304	441	472	448	497	406	450
55—60 ...	207	221	137	136	146	141	151	191
60—65 ...	162	187	256	332	236	318		
65—70 ...	62	71	64	66	58	63	318	467
70 and over ...	84	103	120	137	75	94		
Mean Age	23'43	23'24	24'64	24'76	24'52	24'44	24'33	26'09
Hindu								
0—1 ...	304	332	225	223	308	330	175	130
1—2 ...	259	293	181	203	221	245	191	160
2—3 ...	263	308	210	236	274	322	212	218
3—4 ...	272	305	246	296	293	335	170	170
4—5 ...	274	290	291	306	306	285	217	204
Total 0—5 ...	1,372	1,528	1,153	1,264	1,402	1,517	965	882

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(contd.)
Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5—10 ...	1,287	1,266	1,481	1,527	1,178	1,150	1,276	1,030
10—15 ...	1,260	1,193	1,259	1,047	1,000	832	1,353	846
15—20 ...	1,003	1,005	801	750	907	786	1,039	827
20—25 ...	993	1,011	782	870	958	1,038	994	1,195
25—30 ...	872	858	868	876	981	998	957	1,070
30—35 ...	781	733	929	916	964	938	989	1,009
35—40 ...	650	613	641	571	610	580	614	795
40—45 ...	549	521	727	710	694	707	650	737
45—50 ...	418	394	345	311	350	341	293	486
50—55 ...	311	303	438	478	445	499	391	447
55—60 ...	203	226	137	139	146	141	153	194
60—65 ...	159	180	255	337	234	391	326	482
65—70 ...	59	69	64	67	57	52		
70 and over ...	83	100	120	137	74	92		
Mean Age ...	23·38	24·19	24·67	24·92	24·53	25·11	24·23	27·28
Muslim								
0—1 ...	291	340	223	235	294	312	191	191
1—2 ...	260	305	168	210	195	227	159	206
2—3 ...	266	317	220	251	256	301	239	258
3—4 ...	273	318	235	298	279	352	181	228
4—5 ...	269	299	247	289	259	292	190	242
Total 0—5 ...	1,359	1,579	1,093	1,283	1,283	1,484	960	1,125
5—10 ...	1,228	1,268	1,344	1,468	1,123	1,119	1,119	1,188
10—15 ...	1,167	1,175	1,178	1,060	973	856	1,033	1,109
15—20 ...	970	998	824	730	861	784	890	928
20—25 ...	1,024	1,037	853	938	955	1,049	870	1,126
25—30 ...	889	838	870	894	966	955	934	948
30—35 ...	777	700	897	904	907	967	1,038	979
35—40 ...	644	600	626	534	641	537	652	523

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(contd.)
Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40—45 ...	549	500	743	731	795	757	945	766
45—50 ...	436	374	366	269	366	300	469	266
50—55 ...	337	294	528	487	505	511	557	505
55—60 ...	236	222	144	129	163	135	166	107
60—65 ...	191	195	312	333	275	328	366	430
65—70 ...	77	79	70	67	82	74		
70 and over ...	116	141	152	173	105	144		
Mean Age ...	24'21	23'23	25'79	25'00	25'78	25'48	26'68	24.93
Hinduised Tribal								
0—1 ...	373	352	241	231	455	396	168	188
1—2 ...	322	373	202	239	315	341	163	182
2—3 ...	364	430	289	358	376	364	227	271
3—4 ...	415	415	382	466	410	473	240	330
4—5 ...	346	365	406	481	414	380	276	327
Total 0—5 ...	1,820	1,935	1,520	1,775	1,970	1,954	1,074	1,298
5—10 ...	1,438	1,465	1,863	1,893	1,333	1,224	1,377	1,300
10—15 ...	1,331	1,355	1,218	1,018	826	693	1,287	1,109
15—20 ...	973	985	678	613	737	816	1,030	1,080
20—25 ...	920	913	606	800	862	1,147	989	1,132
25—30 ...	677	701	761	864	1,026	1,093	966	718
30—35 ...	622	616	906	899	1,099	913	1,020	972
35—40 ...	607	520	652	544	612	509	569	496
40—45 ...	497	460	734	595	619	623	754	584
45—50 ...	359	364	297	203	264	261	200	352
50—55 ...	270	260	366	353	336	355	360	421
55—60 ...	193	175	94	77	79	105	192	216
60—65 ...	150	133	215	233	163	212	182	322
65—70 ...	53	78	44	45	39	54		
70 and over...	90	40	74	88	35	41		
Mean Age ...	21'45	20'93	22'39	21'53	22'09	22'48	23'26	23'67

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(contd.)

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jain								
0—1 ...	277	310	242	218	285	287	200	191
1—2 ...	235	263	150	202	152	193	152	204
2—3 ...	227	274	172	199	230	260	192	231
3—4 ...	236	279	215	238	226	258	175	209
4—5 ...	233	264	243	264	241	257	189	244
Total 0—5 ...	1,208	1,390	1,022	1,121	1,134	1,255	908	1,079
5—10 ...	1,112	1,154	1,146	1,266	1,029	1,109	967	1,070
10—15 ...	1,133	1,092	1,169	1,109	1,014	853	1,095	997
15—20 ...	918	922	818	907	879	841	881	913
20—25 ...	929	1,008	875	985	935	1,048	1,081	1,058
25—30 ...	864	888	928	842	931	899	906	899
30—35 ...	821	769	836	770	930	901	1,022	918
35—40 ...	699	648	684	595	684	633	703	602
40—45 ...	614	577	706	690	705	781	785	856
45—50 ...	519	460	499	354	471	402	470	380
50—55 ...	429	373	516	524	548	551	561	538
55—60 ...	299	294	270	214	250	202	225	204
60—65 ...	228	224	285	372	296	325	396	436
65—70 ...	112	94	104	84	100	87		
70 and over ...	115	107	142	167	94	110		
Mean Age ...	25.98	23.68	27.15	26.91	26.87	26.53	27.03	26.48
Christian								
0—1 ...	202	363	284	372	307	70	89	56
1—2 ...	220	296	142	236	31	352	289	22
2—3 ...	270	280	161	186	276	387	119	152
3—4 ...	372	446	227	389	245	352	149	196
4—5 ...	321	380	217	321	245	247	357	262
Total 0—5 ...	1,385	1,765	1,031	1,504	1,104	1,408	1,003	697
5—10 ...	1,098	1,337	652	1,554	951	986	1,429	2,222

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—(contd.)

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10—15 ...	996	1,188	359	1,182	614	634	1,339	2,527
15—20 ...	710	1,155	1,966	524	675	1,056	1,051	850
20—25 ...	810	990	2,240	1,014	1,012	1,479	506	479
25—30 ...	895	661	1,068	1,081	1,196	1,373	655	479
30—35 ...	1,013	727	803	963	1 012	669	1,577	1,133
35—40 ...	777	597	606	676	1,012	599	298	240
40—45 ...	710	446	407	456	644	528	327	153
45—50 ...	473	314	359	203	767	317	357	588
50—55 ...	405	347	227	405	215	423	863	218
55—60 ...	338	213	66	169	153	71	208	109
60—65 ...	254	115	66	84	399	352	387	305
65—70 ...	68	66	65	101	31	35		
70 and over ...	65	79	85	84	215	70		
Mean Age ...	26'06	24'71	23'97	22'67	28'23	24'57	26'23	20'58
Others								
0—1 ...	258	317	141	247	154	97	...	...
1—2 ...	203	291	141	180	231	485	476	...
2—3 ...	258	344	125	292	384	291	...	4,000
3—4 ...	258	424	250	225	231	194	...	...
4—5 ...	204	317	110	292	308	583	1,429	...
Total 0—5 ...	1,181	1,693	767	1,236	1,308	1,650	1,905	4,000
5—10 ...	1,125	767	986	1,168	1,538	1,942	476	...
10—15 ...	1,070	924	489	1,056	1,308	1,068	1,429	...
15—20 ...	664	1,164	704	674	692	680	952	...
20—25 ...	941	900	1,064	966	615	1,165	...	...
25—30 ...	849	924	1,127	1,011	1,000	1,068	1,429	4,000
30—35 ...	886	900	1,486	1,034	1,538	583	952	...
35—40 ...	775	635	908	832	692	777	476	...
40—45 ...	738	424	704	384	462	291	476	...
45—50 ...	498	424	469	270	231	194	1,429	...
50—55 ...	535	450	329	562	385	97	476	2,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(contd.)

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
55—60 ...	351	344	266	90	...	97	...	...
60—65 ...	203	239	250	225	77	388	...	...
65—70 ...	55	53	125	257	...	...	...	...
70 and over ...	129	159	326	235	154	...	...	...
Mean Age ...	26·81	25·08	29·69	26·34	22·55	20·43	27·76	22·8
PLAIN.								
All Religions								
0—5 ...	1,317	1,511	1,092	1,228	1,140	1,261	1,047	1,093
5—10 ...	1,258	1,234	1,383	1,438	1,148	1,194	1,266	1,286
10—15 ...	1,243	1,161	1,209	958	1,161	958	1,210	978
15—20 ...	988	979	843	796	993	827	1,004	913
20—40 ...	3,390	3,276	3,337	3,308	3,471	3,435	3,365	3,462
40—60 ..	1,507	1,460	1,697	1,663	1,695	1,788	1,746	1,769
60 and over ...	297	379	439	609	392	537	362	499
Mean Age ...	24·77	24·76	25·45	25·86	26·16	27·17	26·01	26·97
Hindu								
0—5 ...	1,322	1,511	1,089	1,217	1,143	1,260	1,039	1,078
5—10 ...	1,264	1,238	1,385	1,434	1,152	1,196	1,285	1,261
10—15 ...	1,250	1,165	1,214	953	1,167	962	1,237	956
15—20 ...	987	976	846	799	1,000	829	1,017	903
20—40 ...	3,386	3,274	3,336	3,313	3,465	3,439	3,363	3,501
40—60 ...	1,499	1,461	1,693	1,673	1,683	1,783	1,689	1,795
60 and over ...	292	375	436	611	390	531	370	506
Mean Age ...	24·22	24·74	25·39	25·95	26·09	27·15	25·82	28·18
Muslim								
0—5 ...	1,260	1,516	1,036	1,214	1,082	1,251	1,029	1,179
5—10 ...	1,190	1,195	1,213	1,359	1,093	1,136	1,056	1,165
10—15 ...	1,150	1,114	1,152	989	1,037	880	816	1,156
15—20 ...	996	1,044	897	761	885	774	919	898

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(contd.)
Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20—40 ...	3,456	3,301	3,452	3,359	3,619	3,409	3,136	3,362
40—60 ...	1,593	1,408	1,510	1,683	1,880	1,892	2,683	1,699
60 and over ...	355	422	511	635	404	658	361	541
Mean Age ...	25·54	24·81	26·52	26·19	27·24	28·13	29·28	26·68
Jain								
0—5 ...	1,128	1,449	914	1,072	1,018	1,249	960	1,198
5—10 ...	1,082	1,136	1,073	1,335	949	1,212	919	1,028
10—15 ...	1,122	1,045	1,143	1,287	1,212	1,056	978	909
15—20 ...	929	946	901	1,014	908	799	807	974
20—40 ...	3,426	3,366	3,527	2,852	3,246	3,156	3,768	3,378
40—60 ...	1,844	1,624	1,872	1,703	2,090	2,003	2,173	1,958
60 and over ...	469	434	570	737	577	525	395	555
Mean Age ...	27·24	25·87	27·96	26·93	28·19	27·41	28·68	27·83
Christian								
0—5 ...	881	1,522	1,154	1,358	692	1,088	1,047	1,347
5—10 ...	566	1,232	812	926	629	748	1,623	985
10—15 ...	440	652	385	494	629	748	1,152	1,554
15—20 ...	692	1,232	812	432	944	1,157	785	466
20—40 ...	3,836	2,971	3,675	4,197	4,025	3,878	2,880	3,575
40—60 ...	2,893	1,884	2,521	2,099	2,138	1,565	1,989	1,451
60 and over ...	692	507	641	494	943	816	524	622
Mean Age ...	33·16	26·48	31·28	29·75	30·96	28·54	26·79	26·52
Others								
0—5 ...	1,004	1,944	...	...	667	1,754	1,250	...
5—10 ...	803	667	...	...	2,500	2,632	...	...
10—15 ...	843	1,111	...	...	1,667	877	2,500	...
15—20 ...	884	1,278	...	...	1,000	526	1,250	...
20—40 ...	4,056	3,278	...	...	2,833	3,333	5,000	...
40—60 ...	2,129	1,444	...	...	1,000	702	...	...
60 and over ...	281	278	...	...	333	176	...	...
Mean Age ...	28·51	23·52	...	...	21·82	20·84	20·50	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(contd.)

ge Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTHERN PLATEAU.								
All Religions								
0—5 ...	1,399	1,558	1,230	1,360	1,532	1,706	974	545
5—10 ...	1,352	1,330	1,626	1,721	1,257	1,207	1,365	476
10—15 ...	1,339	1,245	1,342	1,051	1,020	837	1,655	431
15—20 ...	1,032	1,006	805	764	880	794	1,135	523
20—40 ...	3,253	3,212	3,137	3,132	3,456	3,450	3,516	5,260
40—60 ...	1,390	1,351	1,485	1,490	1,514	1,565	1,079	2,312
60 and over ...	235	298	375	482	341	441	276	453
Mean Age ..	23'72	23'8	24'52	25'10	25'05	25'84	23'19	32'50
Hindu								
0—5 ...	1,402	1,560	1,223	1,330	1,528	1,709	964	391
5—10 ...	1,358	1,333	1,626	1,721	1,258	1,206	1,346	357
10—15 ...	1,344	1,250	1,354	1,051	1,026	838	1,725	307
15—20 ...	1,034	1,009	809	769	882	791	1,154	483
20—40 ...	3,249	3,210	3,147	3,126	3,459	3,449	3,548	5,592
40—60 ...	1,382	1,347	1,465	1,518	1,509	1,565	972	2,403
60 and over ...	231	291	376	485	338	442	291	467
Mean Age ...	23'66	23'74	24'51	25'21	25'12	25'83	22'91	33'13
Muslim								
0—5 ...	1,339	1,604	1,024	1,345	1,328	1,581	1,007	1,296
5—10 ...	1,243	1,285	1,340	1,518	1,210	1,205	1,191	1,327
10—15 ...	1,198	1,139	1,219	1,104	971	832	1,270	994
15—20 ...	1,025	921	796	773	846	783	843	848
20—40 ...	3,380	3,226	3,275	3,215	3,453	3,522	3,692	3,653
40—60 ...	1,515	1,403	1,894	1,452	1,764	1,626	1,677	1,653
60 and over ...	300	422	452	593	428	451	320	229
Mean Age ...	24'81	24'65	26'85	25'67	26'57	26'27	26'17	25'55

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(contd.)

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jain								
0—5 ...	1,328	1,447	1,024	1,271	1,304	1,129	1,145	1,333
5—10 ...	1,251	1,257	1,281	1,327	1,102	1,134	1,166	1,233
10—15 ..	1,246	1,142	1,076	1,091	1,023	988	1,252	1,004
15—20 ...	918	942	835	840	963	790	861	843
20—40 ...	3,194	3,276	3,296	3,360	3,333	3,491	3,311	3,258
40—60 ...	1,664	1,524	2,008	1,473	1,834	1,863	1,875	1,836
60 and over ...	399	412	480	638	441	605	390	493
Mean Age ...	25'51	25'18	27'50	26'28	26'65	27'92	26'55	26'79
Christian								
0—5 ...	1,905	2,500	400	2,142	2,778	768	...	..
5—10 ...	1,428	1,000	...	1,429	556	1,539	...	10,000
10—15 ...	1,905	...	...	—	...	...	1,250	—
15—20 ...	476	500	400	1,429	...	1,539	...	...
20—40 ...	1,428	5,000	7,200	5,000	4,444	4,615	7,500	...
40—60 ...	2,382	500	2,000	...	1,666	1,539	1,250	..
60 and over ...	476	500	...	...	556	...	...	...
Mean Age ...	25'24	24'54	32'09	35'50	28'79	25'88	34'00	10'05
Others								
0—5 ...	1,805	1,765	...	...	1,429	1,429	4,285	4,000
5—10 ...	1,579	1,029	...	—	713	...	1,429	...
10—15 ...	1,579	1,029	...	...	1,429	...	1,429	...
15—20 ...	526	1,029	...	...	1,429	...	...	...
20—40 ...	2,707	2,942	...	...	3,571	5,713	...	4,000
40—60 ...	1,578	1,471	...	...	1,429	1,429	2,857	2,000
60 and over ...	226	735	...	...	...	1,429	...	...
Mean Age ...	23'29	25'90	...	...	23'35	34'71	21'92	26'50

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(contd.)

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SOUTHERN PLATEAU.								
All Religions								
0— 5 ...	1,369	1,506	1,176	1,272	1,603	1,658	864	875
5—10 ...	1,239	1,236	1,477	1,497	1,141	1,048	1,189	1,237
10—15 ...	1,201	1,173	1,242	1,131	780	688	1,249	1,075
15—20 ...	1,153	1,028	753	691	811	739	990	1,009
20—40 ...	3,109	3,171	3,132	3,216	3,607	3,756	3,849	3,778
40—60 ...	1,553	1,504	1,729	1,686	1,687	1,672	1,569	1,575
60 and over ...	376	382	491	507	371	439	290	451
Mean Age ...	24'79	24'74	23'11	26'18	26'29	26'86	26'90	26'57
Hindu								
0— 5 ...	1,367	1,500	1,174	1,269	1,624	1,664	857	882
5—10 ...	1,242	1,230	1,483	1,477	1,144	1,044	1,212	1,252
10—15 ...	1,206	1,171	1,251	1,137	768	678	1,259	1,078
15—20 ...	1,007	1,036	746	698	812	733	995	1,005
20—40 ...	3,264	3,171	3,136	3,215	3,621	3,771	3,853	3,747
40—60 ...	1,544	1,502	1,725	1,697	1,674	1,678	1,540	1,561
60 and over ...	370	390	485	507	357	432	284	475
Mean Age ...	24'93	24'58	26'07	26'22	26'20	26'89	24'26	26'58
Muslim								
0— 5 ...	1,422	1,597	1,136	1,300	1,412	1,602	885	946
5—10 ..	1,251	1,310	1,419	1,527	1,115	1,055	1,152	1,243
10—15 ...	1,175	1,208	1,177	1,085	922	842	1,159	1,088
15—20 ...	941	971	836	698	849	797	873	966
20—40 ...	3,240	3 099	3,102	3,227	3,363	3,599	3,752	3,803
40—60 ...	1,548	1,383	1,746	1,628	1,821	1,603	1,795	1,587
60 and over ...	423	432	584	535	518	502	384	367
Mean Age ...	25'26	23'31	26'57	26'01	26 98	26'57	27'06	26'16

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(contd.)

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jain								
0—5 ...	1,207	1,330	1,093	1,086	1,102	1,321	785	836
5—10 ...	1,071	1,122	1,119	1,206	1,031	1,019	905	1,071
10—15 ...	1,090	1,102	1,199	1,037	901	673	1,090	1,042
15—20 ...	898	894	776	885	827	894	927	940
20—40 ...	3,284	3,301	3,214	3,262	3,688	3,657	3,841	3,661
40—60 ...	1,966	1,825	2,054	1,971	1,970	1,942	2,045	2,004
60 and over ...	484	426	545	553	481	494	407	446
Mean Age ...	27'32	26'51	27'73	27'64	28'14	28'05	28'37	28'03
Christian								
0—5 ...	1,554	1,808	1,875	1,478	1,389	1,750	1,085	239
5—10 ...	1,286	1,384	1,528	1,739	1,319	1,250	1,318	2,709
10—15 ...	1,165	1,406	1,250	1,217	694	500	1,628	3,426
15—20 ...	728	1,161	903	348	417	833	1,550	1,195
20—40 ...	3,471	2,857	3,194	4,000	4,375	4,500	2,713	1,514
40—60 ...	1,529	1,183	1,111	1,044	1,458	1,084	1,473	837
60 and over ...	267	201	139	174	348	83	233	80
Mean Age ..	24'87	21'94	22'01	23'53	26'79	24'24	22'96	16'83
Others								
0—5 ...	909	1,393	...	...	1,961	1,724	...	...
5—10 ...	1,189	656	...	...	588	690	...	...
10—15 ...	909	574	...	...	784	1,724	...	...
15—20 ...	490	1,148	...	...	196	690	...	...
20—40 ...	3,147	3,689	...	...	5,491	4,482	1,667	—
40—60 ..	2,657	1,967	—	...	784	690	3,333	...
60 and over ...	699	573	...	...	196	...	5,000	...
Mean Age ...	30'87	28'58	...	...	25'58	22'22	51'91	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(contd.)

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Religions			HILLY					
0—5 ...	1,657	1,721	1,395	1,555	1,693	1,691	905	1,995
5—10 ...	1,420	1,383	1,712	1,726	1,243	1,241	1,350	620
10—15 ...	1,290	1,295	1,187	1,046	927	795	1,258	1,022
15—20 ...	951	996	702	642	808	772	953	886
20—40 ...	3,010	2,998	3,076	3,224	3,509	3,574	3,720	3,522
40—60 ...	1,404	1,296	1,538	1,351	1,525	1,523	1,551	1,654
60 and over	268	311	390	456	295	404	263	301
Mean Age ...	23'46	23'21	2'364	23'67	25'06	25'74	26'44	25'64
Hindu								
0—5 ...	1,673	1,722	1,242	1,306	1,629	1,644	855	2,037
5—10 ...	1,435	1,394	1,530	1,529	1,249	1,251	1,002	382
10—15 ...	1,301	1,295	1,185	1,095	928	798	1,239	1,045
15—20 ...	950	986	742	716	812	768	932	419
20—40 ...	2,986	3,003	3,271	3,398	3,490	3,524	3,927	4,048
40—60 ...	1,394	1,293	1,588	1,419	1,566	1,583	1,756	1,814
60 and over	261	307	442	537	316	432	289	255
Mean Age ..	23'33	23'19	25'54	25'69	25'29	26'01	26'79	26'09
Muslim								
0—5 ...	1,482	1,767	1,308	1,413	1,355	1,606	916	2,359
5—10 ...	1,205	1,218	1,558	1,443	1,195	1,190	1,185	148
10—15 ...	1,108	1,363	1,299	1,185	1,021	903	1,149	1,263
15—20 ...	945	1,222	713	733	793	710	949	1,087
20—40 ...	3,390	2,795	3,172	3,305	3,519	3,460	3,797	2,710
40—60 ...	1,505	1,242	1,565	1,417	1,686	1,641	1,643	1,717
60 and over.	355	393	385	504	411	490	360	705
Mean Age ...	25'11	23'00	24'91	25'13	26'32	26'40	26'44	26'29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(contd.)

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hinduised Tribal								
0—5 ...	1,920	2,096	1,562	1,817	1,898	1,883	995	1,895
5—10 ...	1,542	1,602	1,914	1,951	1,330	1,217	1,639	1,082
10—15 ...	1,354	1,395	1,171	993	903	750	1,306	944
15—20 ...	909	899	662	558	767	797	985	1,640
20—40 ...	2,672	2,510	2,875	3,039	3,564	3,751	3,691	2,803
40—60 ...	1,365	1,231	1,474	1,279	1,335	1,298	1,182	1,329
60 and over ...	238	267	342	363	203	304	202	307
Mean Age ...	20.95	20.17	23.69	23.37	23.97	24.69	23.31	22.93
Jain								
0—5 ...	1,080	1,418	964	1,097	1,343	1,192	778	1,680
5—10 ...	1,000	1,070	1,226	1,211	1,124	1,283	1,032	572
10—15 ...	1,080	989	1,431	871	939	935	1,235	1,063
15—20 ...	1,080	1,001	672	848	869	770	1,007	554
20—40 ...	3,603	3,314	3,321	3,597	3,442	3,456	3,782	3,206
40—60 ...	1,811	1,782	2,016	1,776	1,958	1,906	1,844	2,489
60 and over ...	346	426	370	600	325	458	322	436
Mean Age ...	26.66	26.06	26.92	21.89	26.82	27.30	26.93	29.01
Christian								
0—5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...
5—10 ...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...
10—15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...
15—20 ...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,500	...	...
20—40 ...	...	...	10,000	...	6,000	...	...	...
40—60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean Age ...	...	...	30.50	...	22.50	10.50	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(concl'd.)

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Others								
0— 5	2,000	1,000	...	...
5—10	2,000	3,000	...	...
10—15	2,000	1,000	...	...
15—20	2,000	...	...
20—40	2,000	...	...
40—60	4 000	1,000	...	...
60 and over
Mean Age	26·50	28·50	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in certain Castes.

Castes.	MALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED.						FEMALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED					
	0—6	7—13	14—16	17—23	24—43	44 and over	0—6	7—13	14—16	17—23	24—43	44 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Ahir ...	185	188	84	125	265	152	202	156	81	141	265	155
2. Balai ...	175	174	115	128	247	161	213	166	117	128	219	157
3. Bania ...	145	136	91	132	292	204	182	146	75	130	260	207
4. Beragi ...	179	153	89	115	282	182	186	174	90	146	255	149
5. Bhil ...	181	160	84	140	265	170	237	156	90	144	273	100
6. Bhilala ...	183	174	80	161	281	91	255	202	57	115	258	113
7. Brahman (except Dakshini).	140	144	83	133	275	205	189	147	73	127	271	193
8. Dakshini Brahman	137	116	113	147	250	237	193	171	80	114	235	207
9. Chammar ...	190	169	95	131	269	146	225	174	77	117	260	147
10. Gadoria ...	170	166	88	140	279	157	245	181	78	122	237	137
11. Gujar ...	175	170	89	111	281	173	226	168	86	115	239	166
12. Kachhi ...	184	162	83	124	288	154	233	157	79	125	255	151
13. Kayastha ...	155	133	110	135	286	181	211	173	58	120	256	182
14. Kirar ...	184	180	103	133	275	135	214	162	82	154	252	136
15. Koli ...	171	155	96	137	263	178	213	172	76	142	255	142
16. Kumbhar ...	195	156	83	123	272	171	232	147	67	117	265	172
17. Lodhi ...	182	152	84	131	319	132	200	147	82	134	297	140
18. Maratha ..	132	133	82	179	293	181	179	157	58	124	270	212
19. Mina ...	164	167	96	131	289	153	222	198	70	132	243	135
20. Mirdha ..	176	185	80	120	289	150	244	186	81	123	229	137
21. Nai ...	167	162	82	129	290	170	202	146	83	131	268	170
22. Rajput Bhanduria	161	134	97	159	262	187	151	131	100	150	271	197
23. Rajput Chaudhan.	145	138	91	149	259	218	141	141	78	142	261	237
24. Rajput Kachhwaha.	118	127	75	141	320	218	155	158	92	168	256	171
25. Rajput Raghubansi.	193	171	73	126	287	150	225	137	91	135	255	157
26. Rajput Tonwar.	191	156	82	164	237	170	175	160	82	117	263	203
27. Sahariya.	223	203	77	126	271	100	266	190	90	140	225	89
28. Sondhia ...	184	176	94	100	270	176	124	177	87	137	219	176
29. Teli ...	183	164	87	133	270	163	210	157	78	123	284	148

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Proportion of Children under 14 and of Persons over 43 to those aged 14-43, in certain Castes; also of Married Females aged 14-43 per 100 Females.

Castes.	Proportion of children of both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 43 per 100 aged 14-43		No. of married females aged 14-43 per 100 females of all ages
	Persons aged 14-43	Married females aged 14-43	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ahir	76	199	60	68	39
2. Balai	76	190	64	68	39
3. Bania	61	180	72	98	37
4. Beragi	70	254	64	73	30
5. Bhil	74	165	55	54	45
6. Bhilala	86	235	39	49	36
7. Brahman (except Dakshini).	66	200	72	97	36
8. Dakshini Brahman ...	65	190	84	108	34
9. Chamar	79	207	80	91	37
10. Gadariya	80	218	56	70	35
11. Gujar	80	225	70	78	33
12. Kachhi	77	229	57	71	34
13. Kayastha	68	219	61	94	34
14. Kirar	73	199	49	60	39
15. Koli	73	198	60	75	39
16. Kumbhar	79	204	68	80	38
17. Lodhi	66	170	48	57	42
18. Maratha	58	191	64	96	33
19. Mina	78	211	55	67	36
20. Mirdha	85	247	56	69	33
21. Nai	69	187	56	70	37
22. Rajput Bhadauriya ...	62	192	64	84	37
23. Rajput Chauhan ...	58	178	84	121	34
24. Rajput Kachhwaha ...	52	180	63	90	37
25. Rajput Raghubansi ...	75	209	61	65	36
26. Rajput Tonwar ...	72	293	61	103	30
27. Sahariya	98	203	40	45	43
28. Sondhia	84	225	74	79	34
29. Teli	70	190	60	69	40

SUBSIDIARY

Proportion of Children under 10 and Persons over 50 to those

Natural Divisions and Districts.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 BOTH SEXES PER 100							
	Persons aged 15—40.				Married Females aged 15—40.			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gwalior State ...	64	69	60	45	162	179	152	132
Natural Divisions								
1. Plain ...	60	62	54	53	165	171	148	138
2. Northern Plateau	56	76	65	33	168	198	166	134
3. Southern Plateau.	63	71	64	45	157	180	151	149
4. Hilly ...	78	84	67	53	188	199	159	145
Districts								
1. Gird ...	55	56	50	50	149	152	136	139
2. Bhind ...	63	61	50	56	166	165	137	128
3. Tonwarghar ...	61	65	60	58	178	179	176	155
4. Sheopur ...	66	72	57	54	163	186	145	125
5. Narwar ...	64	76	66	28	162	197	158	143
6. Isagarh ...	68	76	65	42	176	199	174	129
7. Bhilsa ...	65	70	73	53	163	181	165	153
8. Ujjain... ..	61	67	59	41	155	170	146	145
9. Mandasaur ...	66	73	59	38	161	188	147	158
10. Shajapur ...	62	71	66	45	152	177	143	132
11. Amjhera ...	78	84	67	53	188	199	159	145

TABLE V.

aged 15—40; also of Married Females aged 15—40 per 100 Females.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 50 PER 100 AGED 15—40								No. of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages			
1931		1921		1911		1901		1931	1921	1911	1901
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
19	21	25	28	21	24	21	25	35	32	36	34
18	22	26	31	25	28	25	27	35	34	35	35
16	18	21	26	21	23	17	23	35	33	34	36
21	24	28	28	23	26	19	23	35	32	35	33
23	23	23	22	18	22	16	21	32	32	36	33
17	22	24	30	25	34	25	27	36	35	35	36
20	23	26	33	27	34	27	26	35	34	36	34
19	23	28	30	27	32	28	28	34	33	34	32
16	17	22	25	24	25	23	26	32	34	35	35
15	17	22	25	23	27	17	23	36	34	35	36
17	19	20	28	22	29	19	24	34	32	37	36
15	19	19	20	22	21	19	24	36	33	34	33
21	27	28	30	26	28	20	25	35	32	33	35
21	22	27	31	28	29	22	23	34	30	32	32
27	24	35	31	33	29	21	23	35	31	35	33
23	23	23	22	18	22	19	21	32	32	36	33

SUBSIDIARY

Proportion of Children under 10 and of Persons
and of Married Females

Natural Divisions.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS BOTH SEXES PER 100							
	Persons aged 15-40				Married females 15-40.			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Gwalior State								
1. All Religions ...	64	69	60	45	162	179	152	132
2. Hindu ...	63	69	59	45	164	178	151	133
3. Muslim...	65	64	55	43	163	167	147	151
4. Jain ...	52	55	51	46	155	160	138	129
5. Animist ..	...	94	98	53	...	224	192	181
6. Christian ...	66	36	38	30	211	181	154	134
7. Others ...	55	9	552	48	200	177	153	133
B. Natural Divisions								
I. Plain								
1. All Religions ...	60	62	54	53	165	171	148	138
2. Hindu ...	61	62	54	53	165	166	148	139
3. Muslim ...	63	56	48	45	146	153	146	147
4. Jain ...	55	52	47	46	150	164	154	156
5. Animist ...	...	99	91	81	...	221	197	187
6. Christian ...	46	45	44	41	146	153	142	139
7. Others ...	...	...	54	53	...	...	149	147
II. Northern Plateau								
1. All Religions ...	66	76	65	33	168	198	166	134
2. Hindu ...	66	75	66	35	161	197	166	135
3. Muslim...	64	63	57	32	168	173	163	133
4. Jain ..	63	59	56	31	167	176	147	141
5. Animist ..	...	63	61	41	...	225	205	188
6. Christian ...	93	21	13	14	340	100	125	105
7. Others ...	...	...	47	38	...	...	110	130
III. Southern Plateau								
1. All Religions ...	63	71	64	45	157	180	151	149
2. Hindu ...	63	69	61	45	155	178	147	149
3. Muslim...	67	65	63	44	173	174	145	143
4. Jain ...	56	56	64	47	154	153	151	151
5. Animist ...	...	86	85	51	...	197	186	183
6. Christian ...	83	36	31	44	270	195	188	191
7. Others ...	...	...	39	42	...	...	162	...
IV. Hilly								
1. All Religions ...	78	84	67	53	188	199	159	145
2. Hindu ...	77	69	67	53	187	166	160	146
3. Muslim ...	69	72	68	55	170	...	153	147
4. Jain ...	50	53	56	54	144	148	145	143
5. Animist ...	...	53	51	50	...	238	218	209
6. Christian ...	...	...	98	...	...	...	154	...
7. Others ...	...	...	64	...	...	...	145	...

TABLE V A.

over 60 to those aged 15-40 in certain Religions;
aged 15-40 per 100 Females.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100 AGED 15-40								NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15-40 to 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES			
1931		1921		1911		1901					
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1931	1921	1911	1901
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	11	13	9	11	7	10	35	32	36	34
7	8	10	13	9	12	8	11	35	32	36	35
9	11	12	15	9	11	7	8	35	33	35	34
10	11	12	15	9	11	7	8	33	30	34	33
...	...	8	9	7	8	6	7	...	34	35	35
10	8	3	6	4	5	5	7	28	33	33	34
...	...	11	12	9	9	8	8	...	33	33	33
7	9	10	14	9	12	8	11	35	34	35	35
7	9	10	14	9	12	8	11	34	34	34	35
9	11	13	16	9	13	9	10	36	34	34	34
11	11	13	18	10	15	9	12	33	29	31	32
...	...	8	9	8	9	8	9	...	21	22	27
15	12	14	10	13	11	8	10	31	33	33	34
...	...	...	...	10	12	8	11	...	...	34	31
7	8	9	13	7	11	7	9	35	33	34	36
6	7	9	13	8	11	7	9	35	31	35	36
8	11	11	15	8	11	7	9	34	32	34	35
10	10	11	15	7	11	7	9	34	29	33	34
...	...	8	9	7	11	7	9	...	33	34	36
25	11	...	...	...	...	4	6	50	43	41	41
...	...	...	...	7	11	7	9	...	...	43	43
8	9	12	13	8	9	7	10	35	32	35	33
9	10	12	13	8	9	7	10	35	31	38	34
10	10	13	14	8	9	7	10	34	32	34	33
11	11	14	14	8	9	7	10	33	31	30	30
...	...	11	12	9	9	8	9	...	32	30	31
6	6	2	3	3	4	3	4	25	33	32	32
...	...	...	...	8	9	7	...	...	...	34	...
7	8	11	13	8	10	7	8	32	32	36	33
7	8	11	13	8	10	7	8	33	34	35	33
9	11	...	...	8	10	7	8	35	34	35	33
8	10	9	14	8	10	7	8	34	35	36	33
...	...	9	11	8	11	8	8	...	31	34	33
...	...	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	...	37	...
...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.
Variation in Population at certain Age Periods.

Natural Division	Period	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (INCREASE + DECREASE -).					
		All ages	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gwalior State ...	1901—1910	+5'87	+30'80	—12'89	—1'30	+5'02	+14'19
Natural Divisions							
1. Plain	—5'09	—4'12	—8'07	—5'10	—6'12	+2'29
2. Northern Plateau	...	+10'72	+83'64	—3'51	—8'46	+2'09	+19'34
3. Southern Plateau	...	+15'93	+71'75	—26'73	+7'33	+23'04	+26'86
4. Hilly	+24'21	+49'74	—6'24	—18'46	+18'15	+53'99
Gwalior State ...	1911—1920	+3'01	+7'5	+30'03	—6'12	+1'32	+18'95
Natural Divisions							
1. Plain	—3'53	+4'45	—1'08	—8'49	—6'64	+8'55
2. Northern Plateau.	...	+1'69	+5'79	+31'23	—7'12	—1'71	+11'25
3. Southern Plateau.	...	+10'44	+9'74	+78'29	—3'41	+12'33	+35'91
4. Hilly	+13'98	+24'4	+47'94	+0'54	+8'25	+37'23
Gwalior State ...	1921—1930	+10'3	+9'6	+16'9	+17'64	—1'07	—24'11
Natural Divisions							
1. Plain	+10'7	+14'11	+21'34	+14'84	—2'16	—28'73
2. Northern Plateau.	...	+9'17	+3'37	+17'35	+18'45	+0'69	—32'11
3. Southern Plateau.	...	+10'24	+8'74	+10'24	+19'64	—1'55	—15'13
4. Hilly	+17'24	+13'47	+35'61	+22'04	+9'37	—19'36

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.
Reported Birth-rate by Sex and Natural Division.

Year	NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION (CENSUS OF 1921).									
	Gwalior State		Plain		Northern Plateau		Southern Plateau		Hilly	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1920—21 ...	5·8	4·7	5·7	5·1	7·2	6·0	6·4	5·3	4·0	2·4
1921—22 ...	5·8	4·7	4·9	4·3	7·1	6·1	7·7	6·1	3·7	2·4
1922—23 ...	5·9	5·1	4·5	3·7	7·3	6·5	7·9	6·6	4·1	3·7
1923—24*	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
1924—25 ...	7·1	6·2	8·3	8·2	5·3	4·8	10·1	8·4	4·4	3·7
1925—26 ...	11·8	10·9	13·5	12·7	16·2	15·1	10·0	9·2	7·6	6·5
1926—27 ...	11·7	10·7	14·1	13·6	15·1	14·6	9·3	8·3	8·3	6·6
1927—28 ...	13·7	13·2	13·9	13·6	20·7	20·1	10·7	9·8	9·7	9·2
1928—29 ...	15·1	14·3	17·2	16·7	19·7	19·5	13·9	12·9	9·5	8·2
1929—30 ...	12·9	13·8	16·1	17·1	10·6	18·8	14·2	11·7	11·0	7·8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.
Reported Death-rate by Sex and Natural Division.

Year	NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION (CENSUS OF 1921).									
	Gwalior State		Plain		Northern Plateau		Southern Plateau		Hilly	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1920—21 ...	5·5	4·9	6·3	5·8	5·4	4·9	6·8	6·1	3·7	3·0
1921—22 ...	4·7	4·3	4·8	4·7	4·5	4·6	6·1	5·5	3·3	2·5
1922—23 ...	5·6	4·9	4·1	3·5	5·5	4·8	7·2	6·8	5·8	4·8
1923—24*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1924—25 ...	6·2	5·2	9·5	7·6	3·7	3·2	7·9	6·8	3·9	3·4
1925—26 ...	9·8	7·6	14·6	9·8	9·8	8·1	8·2	7·2	6·6	5·5
1926—27 ...	9·8	9·9	12·7	11·7	9·6	8·4	8·2	7·5	8·8	8·2
1927—28 ...	10·8	9·3	10·5	9·6	14·6	11·6	8·4	7·9	9·8	8·2
1928—29 ...	11·1	9·8	10·1	8·1	11·9	10·8	13·7	9·1	8·5	7·3
1929—30 ...	14·8	12·7	14·0	11·5	16·3	14·0	16·3	14·8	12·7	10·4

* Figures for 1923-24 have not been collected by the Medical Department.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.
Reported Deaths from certain Diseases.

YEAR	Gwalior State		ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS RECORDED IN			
	Actual number of deaths	Ratio per mille of Population	Plain	Northern Plateau	Southern Plateau	Hilly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Plague						
1920—21
1921—22
1922—23
1923—24
1924—25
1925—26	...	3	2	...	1	...
1926—27	...	4	...	1	3	...
1927—28	...	16	3	13	...	...
1928—29	...	6	2	1	2	1
1929—30	...	12	7	1	3	1
Cholera.						
1920—21
1921—22
1922—23
1923—24
1924—25
1925—26	...	29	15	2	10	2
1926—27	...	333	290	33	10	...
1927—28	...	1,105	553	380	166	4
1928—29	...	2,379	519	1,487	373	...
1929—30	...	4,151	62	1,278	2,809	2
Small-pox.						
1920—21
1921—22
1922—23
1923—24
1924—25
1925—26	...	1,205	346	219	561	79
1926—27	...	578	73	117	346	42
1927—28	...	444	77	64	238	65
1928—29	...	531	240	64	223	4
1929—30	...	5,404	2,008	1,786	1,448	162
Fever.						
1920—21
1921—22
1922—23
1923—24
1924—25
1925—26	...	6,849	2,942	1,608	2,108	191
1926—27	...	7,239	3,336	1,623	2,089	191
1927—28	...	7,536	2,803	2,489	1,976	268
1928—29	...	6,256	2,068	1,669	2,160	359
1929—30	...	8,855	3,204	2,023	3,204	424
Other Diseases.						
1920—21
1921—22
1922—23
1923—24
1924—25
1925—26	...	20,420	8,943	5,363	5,509	605
1926—27	...	24,235	10,506	5,457	7,278	994
1927—28	...	24,871	9,486	7,705	6,696	984
1928—29	...	23,259	8,039	6,204	8,200	816
1929—30	...	29,812	10,582	7,516	10,568	1,146

CHAPTER V.

SEX.

I. Introductory.

67. The classification of a population according to sex is of fundamental importance. Serious differences between the number of males and females affect marriage, the increase of population and the economic condition of the community and the characteristics of sex distribution react on various social phenomena such as morality, disposition to disease, manifestation of vice, crime, etc.

General.

The main interest of the Indian sex record lies in the fact that it is in direct opposition to the European statistics of sex. In both cases more males than females are born. But whereas in Europe females everywhere outnumber males, in India generally males are in excess. In past years, arguing from the great difference in sex constitution between the populations of India and of Western Countries, certain critics have maintained that omission of females is the main cause of the deficiency of that sex in India. The census figures for other countries show that in all parts of the world, for which statistics are available, there is, as in India, an excess of males over females except in Europe. This being so, it would seem that India is not the exceptional country and that it is Western Europe where conditions are extraordinary.

68. The statistics of sex by districts for three censuses are contained in Imperial Table II. The distribution by sex for different ages and the main religions is shown in Imperial Table VII. From these two Tables and from Imperial Table VIII (Civil Condition by Age and Caste), the comparative and proportionate figures in Subsidiary Tables I to IV of this chapter have been prepared. Subsidiary Table V has been made from recorded vital statistics.

**Reference to
Statistics.**

69. There is no reason to doubt the general accuracy of the Gwalior figures. The enumerators were all men with intimate knowledge of the population resident in their blocks, and therefore wilful concealment of females would scarcely have been possible on any large scale. The figures for sex at different ages, however, cannot pretend to accuracy.

**Accuracy of
Returns.**

II. Proportions of the Sexes.

70. Of the 3,523,070 persons enumerated in the Gwalior State 1,867,031 were males and 1,656,039 were females. There was thus an excess of 210,992 males, or stated otherwise, the number of females per 1,000 males was 887. This figure includes all immigrants and excludes persons who were born in the Gwalior State but were absent on February 26, 1931. If the natural population is taken, the proportion rises to 908 females to every 1,000 males. The female ratio in the natural population was the highest in 1911 (924). It fell to 900 in 1921 and has risen again to 908 at this census.

General

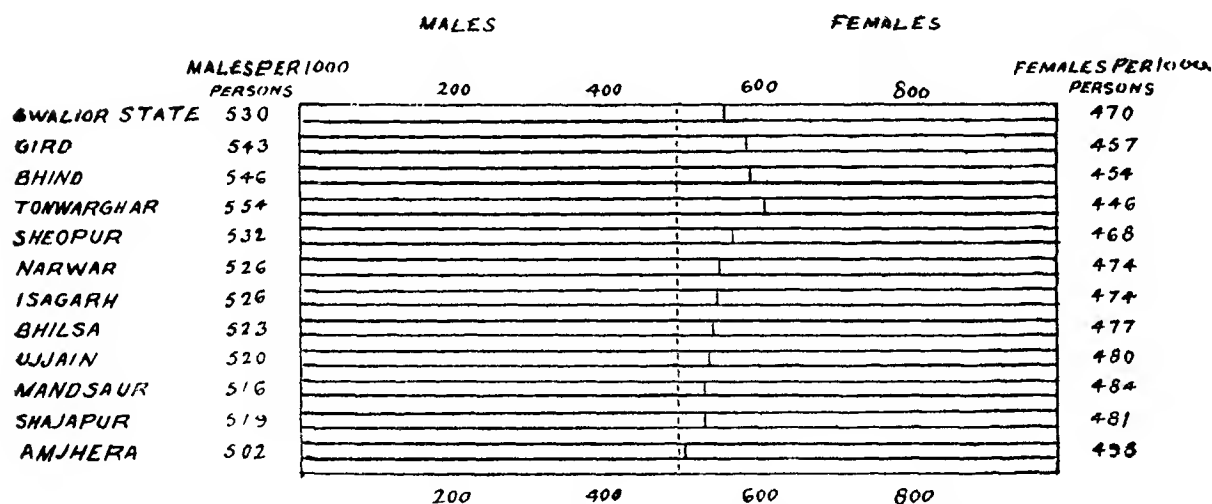
**Sex Proportion
in Natural Divi-
sions**

71. It is not possible to discount the effects of migration on the divisional and district figures. Taking the actual population, we see in Subsidiary Table I that all the Natural Divisions show an excess of males. The highest proportion of females is found in the Hilly Division—991 to 1,000 males. Then follows the Southern Plateau with 924, the Northern Plateau with 899 and the Plain a long way last with 832. The relative positions of these tracts have remained unchanged since 1921, only the Hilly Division stands much higher at this census.

**Sex Proportion
in Districts.**

72. The following diagram shows the proportion of males and females in 1,000 persons of both sexes in each district and Subsidiary Table I shows the sex ratio at this and the three previous censuses.

SEX PROPORTIONS IN DISTRICTS
1931
(THE DOTTED LINE INDICATES EQUAL PROPORTIONS OF THE TWO SEXES)



It will be seen that there is a great deficiency of females in the Bhind and Tonwarghar districts. This is because the lower castes, which are invariably found with an excess of females, are in considerable minority in these districts. Here the Rajput and Brahman elements in the population are at their strongest and the excess of males is a marked characteristic of these castes. In the Shajapur and Isagarh districts the proportion of females shows a continuous decline since 1901. The result is entirely due to a progressive decline in the number of female immigrants. On the whole, it appears that the sex proportions reveal a marked deficiency of females in the northern districts and that a gradually increasing proportion is met with as one goes south, culminating in an approximate equality of the sexes in the southernmost district of Amjhera.

**Sex Proportions
by Religion.**

73. Subsidiary Tables II and III enable us to compare the sex proportions in the various religions. Among the main religions the highest proportion of females is found among the Hinduised Primitive Tribes (972). Hindus come next with 888, then come Musalmans with 868 and last of all Jains with 859. While the relative positions of these four religions in this respect have remained unchanged during the last

SEX PROPORTIONS IN CERTAIN CASTES

1931

THE DOTTED LINE INDICATES EQUAL PROPORTIONS OF THE TWO SEXES

	MALES PER 1000		MALES		FEMALES		FEMALES PER 1000	
	PERSONS		200	400	600	800	PERSONS	
ALL CASTS	530						470	
AHIR	537						463	
BALAI	501						499	
BANIA	558						442	
BERAGI	536						464	
BHIL	507						493	
BHILALA	504						496	
BRAHMIN (EXCEPT DAKSHANI)	563						437	
DAKSHANI BRAHMAN	519						481	
CHAMAR	511						489	
GADARIYA	518						482	
GUJAR	509						491	
KACHHI	536						464	
KAYAST	573						427	
KIRAR	542						458	
KOLI	545						455	
KUMHAR	526						474	
LODHI	533						461	
MARATHA	553						447	
MINA	512						488	
MIRDHA	512						478	
NAI	531						469	
RAJPUT BHADAWRIYA	611						389	
RAJPUT CHOUHAN	539						461	
RAJPUT KACHHWANA	584						416	
RAJP RAGHUBANSI	515						485	
RAJPUT TONWAR	616						384	
SAHAIYA	506						494	
SONDHIYA	501						499	
TELI	535						465	
HINDUS	531						469	
MUSLIMS	536						464	

thirty years, all of them excepting the first show a continuous decline in their proportion of women since 1911. When we turn to locality we find that in the Plain Division the Jain proportion of females has exceeded those of Hindus and Muhammadans at this census.

74. Subsidiary Table IV and the diagram on the opposite page give the proportions of females for selected castes, which comprise approximately 65 per cent of the total population. The main general conclusion suggested by the figures is that the lower a caste the greater is its number of females. At one end of the scale is the Sondhiä, Balai, Sahariya, Bhil and Bhilala with an almost even proportion of the sexes; at the other end is the Rajput, Brahman, Bania and Maratha, all showing a startling excess of males. It has usually been held that race has something to do with this difference. Speaking broadly, it seems that the sex ratio at birth and duration of life are both transmissible characteristics, which are passed on from generation to generation—just as stature, nose and eye or hair colour—with a relatively high degree of precision. We have no figures of births by caste and it would, I fancy, be difficult to find one in which more female children are born than male. But as between any two castes, an excess of either sex may be caused, firstly, by the birth of proportionately more of that sex than of the other; secondly, by the possession by the children of that sex of a vital patrimony far and away superior to that transmitted to the other; and thirdly, by the joint operation of both these factors.

Among the castes at the other end of the scale the Bhadauria and Tonwar Rajputs have very low figures indeed. They are the most important, if not the most numerous, sub-castes in the northern part of the State, and suspicion of infanticide has rested more heavily and more continuously on these people than on any other. The point to notice is that the present proportion of females at age 0-6 in the case of these two communities is the lowest found in any considerable caste. The existence of female infanticide is now absolutely denied in this State. How far this is true and how far actual destruction of female infants has been replaced by the more abominable practice of leaving them to die of sheer wilful neglect, it is difficult to say. And in this case so extraordinary is the disproportion between boys and girls that it would be rash to attribute the result wholly to the hereditary incapacity of these people to produce female children. The whole question is involved in the deepest obscurity and its solution is rendered impossible by the inaccuracy of the vital statistics and the age returns. One can only quote the figures and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions.

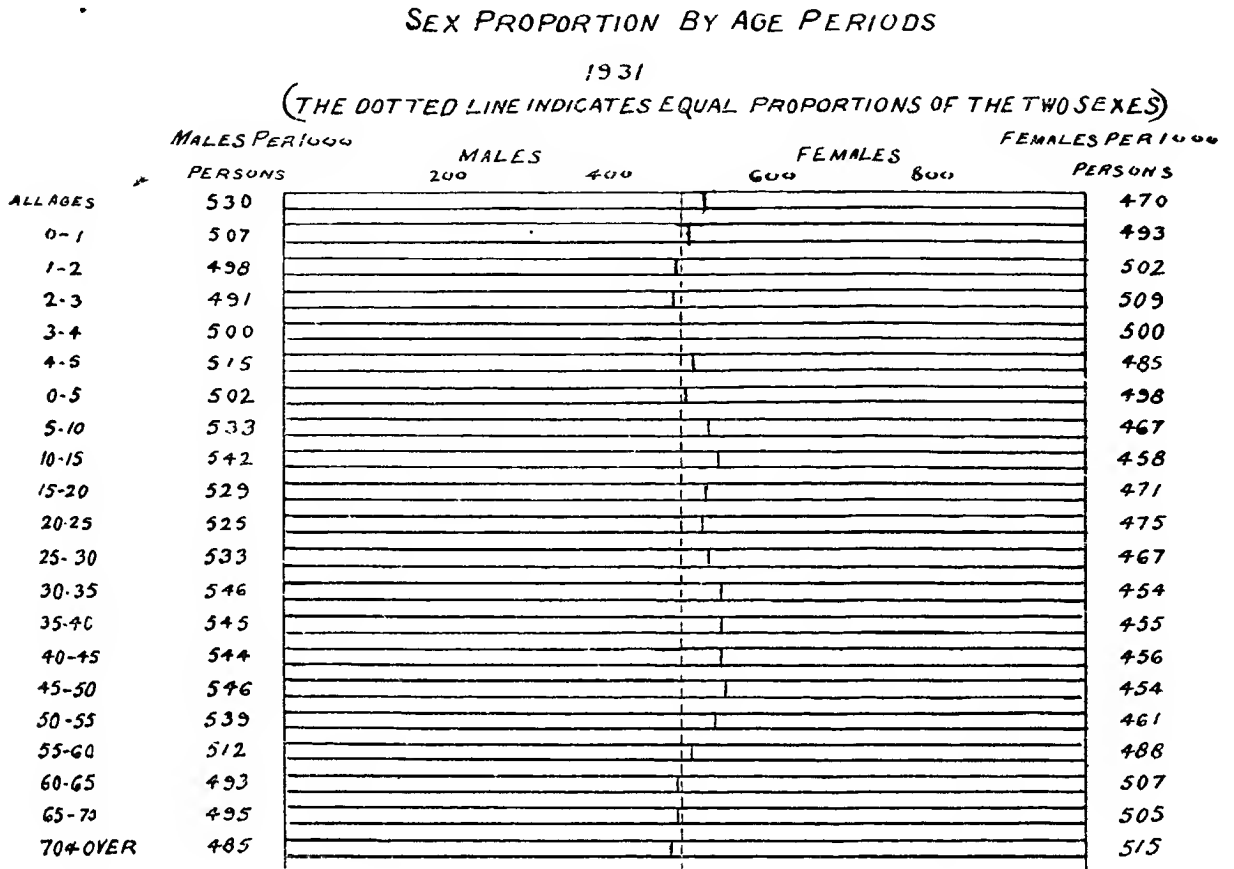
Census	Age period	PROPORTION OF GIRLS TO 1,000 BOYS				
		State	Hindus	Rajputs	Bhadauria Rajputs	Tonwar Rajputs
1911	0-5	979	975	961	502	928
1921	0-5	988	965	677	556	555
1931	0-6	991	990	849	594	573

The Tonwar Rajput figures for 1911 are (as pointed out in the 1911 Census Report) untrustworthy.

Sex Proportions
by Caste.

Sex Proportions
at Different Age-
Periods.

75. Subsidiary Table II and the diagram below show the number of females per 1,000 males at each age upto 5 and thereafter by quinquennial



periods. It is a well-known fact that all over the world more males are born than females. But this excess of males at birth is soon removed by the higher infantile death-rate due to the greater delicacy of male children. This is why females are more numerous in the second and third years of life, a numerical supremacy which is so transient that it is wiped out in the succeeding years and becomes a large deficit till senility is reached. Neglect of female children so common in India begins to show its effects at the age of 4 and those that survive have still to run the gauntlet of early marriage and premature child-bearing. This circumstance combined with the misstatement of age accounts for the eccentric fluctuations in the proportion of females of adult ages. These irregularities which have been a marked feature of the earlier censuses have partially disappeared on the present occasion owing to the introduction of radical changes in the method of adjustment of age figures. The reason for the preponderance of females at ages 60 and over is obvious. The female excess at this period of life is largely an excess of selected lives. Those who have attained age 60 represent the surviving resultant of a bitterly destructive process of elimination and therefore their prospects are for a longer old age than the males of the same age can look forward to.

Proportion of
Sexes in the
Districts.

76. The figures shown in the following table represent the excess of males or where the minus sign occurs the excess of females in an average 100 of the population of each group. Thus if the masculinity were represented

by 10 the femininity would be represented by -10 .

MASCULINITY OF POPULATION
(EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES IN EACH 100 OF THE POPULATION).

Age last Birthday	DISTRICTS					
	Gird	Bhind	Tonwar- ghar	Sheopur	Narwar	Isagarh
All Ages ...	8'52	9'14	10'78	6'44	5'32	5'18
0—5	— 2'60	3'82	5'34	1'52	0'62	—0'76
5—10	7'54	10'58	12'84	7'32	6'54	5'64
10—15	10'54	13'04	15'36	8'28	8'92	8'82
15—20	8'36	8'56	13'24	5'14	7'46	5'66
20—25	8'76	5'22	10'48	9'94	5'12	4'92
25—30	13'26	8'24	9'52	6'14	6'40	7'14
30—35	17'94	12'52	11'40	2'64	6'46	7'14
35—40	17'02	15'10	11'90	7'88	4'48	5'54
40—45	13'78	15'60	13'08	9'18	4'64	8'02
45—50	8'24	13'84	13'62	12'88	6'50	11'84
50—55	5'38	11'24	11'36	12'40	7'70	9'10
55—60	0'54	1'06	5'22	6'26	2'04	— 2'44
60—65	— 5'96	— 2'32	— 0'20	4'62	— 1'92	—10'44
65—70	— 0'40	— 4'08	— 1'02	— 1'70	— 8'54	—10'68
70 & over ...	—10'40	— 4'66	— 2'32	— 2'88	— 9'42	— 0'34

	Bhilsa	Ujjain	Mandsaur	Shajapur	Amjhera	Gwalior State
All Ages ...	4'62	4'08	3'12	3'86	0'48	5'98
0—5	— 1'18	— 0'24	— 0'40	— 1'58	— 1'40	0'44
5—10	6'04	4'08	3'14	3'44	1'76	4'38
10—15	8'38	3'24	4'74	5'26	0'30	8'46
15—20	2'34	2'72	2'12	2'44	— 1'82	5'76
20—25	1'14	4'44	3'04	0'26	— 0'76	5'02
25—30	5'44	7'32	6'68	2'16	— 0'04	7'26
30—35	7'84	9'60	6'04	6'94	2'12	9'22
35—40	10'94	6'66	4'88	6'58	2'26	8'96
40—45	12'70	5'64	3'04	4'54	1'96	8'72
45—50	10'98	6'78	0'84	7'74	8'16	9'14
50—55	7'14	4'32	1'78	8'76	6'74	7'72
55—60	— 6'58	2'46	3'60	11'64	0'80	2'50
60—65	—12'52	— 0'70	3'38	10'08	— 2'06	— 1'46
65—70	— 3'22	0'80	4'50	12'20	—12'14	— 1'04
70 & over ...	— 4'52	— 1'96	— 7'24	7'00	—11'36	— 3'10

It will be seen that the relative proportions of the sexes differ very considerably in the different districts. The contrast between the northern and the southern districts is remarkable. The figures bring out definite correspondence between sex and race. It seems that the Rajputs and other higher castes which have been recruited from Aryan sources have a smaller proportion of females at birth than the Dravidians. Thus women are fewest in the Rajput districts of Bhind and Tonwarghar and the proportion of females increases as one departs from the area where the Rajput element in the population is greatest. In the Malwa districts where the Aryan strain is probably less prominent, women are relatively less deficient. But it is in the Hilly district of Amjhera where the Dravidian element is at its strongest and where other races have least affected the population that the zenith of the female ratio has been reached.

**Causes of the
Low Proportion
of Women.**

77. Leaving the perilous ground of speculation, we may now consider the influence of the customs and conditions of life on the proportion of the sexes. The following six factors have been suggested as the chief in causing the low proportion of women to men in the population of India. These have been discussed at length in the various census reports; it is only necessary on this occasion to mention only those which affect most the lives of women in this State. These factors are : —

- A. Infanticide,
- B. Neglect of female children,
- C. Evil effects of early marriage and premature child-bearing,
- D. High birth-rate and primitive methods of midwifery,
- E. Hard treatment accorded to women, specially widows, and
- F. Hard work done by women.

As regards A we have seen that females, particularly those aged 0-6, are fewest among the Bhadauriya and Tonwar Rajputs. In the case of these two sub-castes the very irregularity of the figures proves that female infanticide cannot be the cause, for it could not be concealed if carried on in so wholesale a manner. It must be remembered, however, that these people have come up out of the past and that they still drag the past up with them. The female has always been and still is a liability among them. If female infanticide has ceased there is little doubt that the life of a girl among these people is habitually less valued and worse cared for than that of a boy. In other castes, too, the great value set on male children is often accompanied by a comparative neglect of female children. It frequently happens that when a child's life is in danger no sacrifice is considered to be too great if a boy is involved, while a girl is in many cases left to take her chance.

In the case of women in a later age-period the most important factor in the mortality rate is child-birth and in the case of young widows the nature of their treatment. The ceremonies connected with confinement are extremely exacting. The young mother is often confined in an ill-ventilated room and in many cases is made to forego all nourishment. These customs in combination with the tender age of the mother and the unskilful and primitive methods of midwifery cause an enormously high female and infantile mortality. The life of women especially those of the lower classes is a round of unremitting toil and drudgery. In such circumstances a high female mortality at adult ages is scarcely surprising. Indeed the wonder is not that it is high but that it is no higher.

**Special Sex
Tables.**

78. At the end of this chapter will be found seven special tables exhibiting the size and sex constitution of families in the State. The enquiry being in the main confined to selected areas in large municipal towns, the data collected are of little value.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General Proportions of the Sexes by Natural Divisions and Districts.

Natural Divisions and Districts			NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES											
			1931		1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
			Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gwalior State ...			887	908	884	900	903	924	906	903	872	...	849	...
Natural Divisions														
1. Plain	...	...	832	...	828	...	853	...	867	...	...	...	...	...
2. Northern Plateau	...	...	899	...	898	...	921	...	914	...	...	...	...	...
3. Southern Plateau	...	...	924	...	922	...	928	..	959	...	...	...	...	...
4. Hilly	...	...	991	...	979	...	1,002	...	983	...	...	...	...	...
Districts														
1. Gird	...	...	843	...	830	...	871	...	876	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bhind	...	...	833	...	833	...	849	...	856	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tonwarghar	...	...	805	...	801	...	830	...	836	...	...	...	...	...
4. Sheopur	...	...	879	...	879	...	895	...	907	...	...	...	...	...
5. Narwar	...	...	898	...	890	...	910	...	907	...	...	...	...	...
6. Isagarh	...	...	901	..	907	...	921	...	925	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bhilsa	...	...	911	...	901	...	936	...	966	...	...	...	...	...
8. Ujjain	...	...	921	...	919	...	946	...	959	..	...	...	...	...
9. Mandsaur	...	...	939	...	938	...	948	...	958	...	...	...	...	...
10. Shajapur	...	...	925	...	932	...	943	...	957	...	...	...	...	...
11. Amjhera	...	...	991	...	979	...	1,002	...	983	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE:—"Actual Population" means the population actually present at the time of census irrespective of birthplace.

"Natural Population" means the population born in the district irrespective of the place of enumeration.

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Females per 1,000 Males at Different

Age		ALL RELIGIONS			HINDU			MUSLIM		
		1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—1 ...	...	973	878	963	971	877	967	1,016	914	942
1—2 ...	...	1,003	1,004	1,008	1,009	1,026	1,003	1,015	1,083	1,038
2—3 ...	...	1,038	1,002	1,055	1,038	988	1,059	1,035	992	1,041
3—4 ...	...	999	1,067	1,036	998	1,058	1,028	1,011	1,099	1,120
4—5 ...	...	943	944	849	941	925	839	962	1,012	1,003
Total 0—5 ...	...	991	988	979	990	965	975	1,008	1,018	1,027
5—10...	...	876	916	882	875	909	881	887	949	885
10—15...	...	843	739	754	842	732	751	873	781	781
15—20...	...	891	824	789	891	824	782	891	769	809
20—25...	...	904	988	983	906	971	977	878	956	975
25—30...	...	861	897	917	867	889	918	817	892	878
Total 0—30...	...	903	887	891	898	879	887	901	898	900
30—40	...	833	836	868	836	834	869	792	820	863
40—50	..	836	829	901	842	838	905	769	782	808
50—60	...	894	930	966	904	946	978	782	795	857
60 and over	...	1,037	1,073	1,162	1,050	1,086	1,172	940	931	1,049
Total 30 and over	...	863	877	924	869	833	928	801	820	868
Total all ages	...	887	884	903	888	880	902	867	868	888

NOTE.—In 1931, the Animists have been recorded as Hindus or Hinduised Primitive given to facilitate comparison.

TABLE II.

Age-Periods by Religion at each of the Last Three Censuses.

JAIN			CHRISTIAN			ANIMIST			OTHERS		
1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
962	779	901	1,833	733	200	918	928	868	857	1,222	5,000
958	1,168	1,136	,384	933	10,000	1,129	1,146	1,082	1,000	888	1,666
1,036	997	1,013	1,062	647	1,222	1,148	1,203	966	928	1,625	600
1,014	960	1,019	1,227	958	1,250	970	1,179	1,153	1,143	625	666
979	942	957	1,210	826	875	1,024	1,145	915	1,091	1,857	1,500
989	950	991	1,304	817	1,111	1,033	1,123	990	1,000	1,122	1,000
892	956	965	1,246	1,333	903	990	985	917	475	825	1,000
829	818	754	1,220	1,842	900	988	814	838	603	1,068	646
864	959	872	1,666	149	1,363	984	911	1,105	1,222	667	555
932	973	1,000	1,250	253	1,272	964	1,281	1,328	666	632	1,750
883	784	860	755	566	1,000	1,006	1,102	1,064	761	625	846
900	904	990	1,232	525	1,088	998	1,016	1,072	762	798	928
802	777	934	745	650	600	898	915	830	644	542	487
786	749	900	657	481	428	935	751	998	478	507	555
789	813	849	772	1,097	1,166	911	907	1,106	625	763	400
803	1,015	954	735	696	619	835	1,076	1,300	809	719	1,333
795	807	910	718	655	600	904	879	945	606	581	543
859	865	895	1,024	560	871	972	970	899	697	696	792

Tribes and they have therefore been included under "Hindu." Separate figures are, however,

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Females per 1,000 Males at Different

Age	PLAIN						NORTHERN		
	All Religions.	Hindu	Muslim	Jain	Christian	Others	All Religions	Hindu	Muslim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—1 ...	921	913	1,023	1,163	2,000	1,400	981	972	1,020
1—2 ...	971	962	1,023	1,023	1,333	1,250	1,003	1,006	962
2—3 ...	1,014	1,012	1,017	1,147	666	1,166	1,039	1,037	1,180
3—4 ...	964	961	979	1,185	1,666	1,800	1,019	1,018	1,124
4—5 ...	913	911	926	1,333	2,000	1,400	968	969	965
Total 0—5 ...	955	951	993	1,122	1,500	1,400	1,002	1,002	1,053
5—10...	817	815	827	916	1,666	600	885	865	909
10—15...	776	774	800	814	1,285	952	837	838	836
15—20...	826	823	865	891	1,545	1,045	877	880	789
20—25...	847	846	859	942	1,071	655	904	906	846
25—30...	821	823	792	878	412	609	873	874	818
Total 0—30...	843	841	860	930	1,194	879	899	900	884
30—40...	765	767	734	795	966	531	887	890	848
40—50...	770	774	712	764	583	469	859	863	812
50—60...	873	882	761	776	545	523	906	910	819
60 and over...	1,062	1,072	981	811	636	714	1,139	1,142	1,237
Total 30 and over	811	814	950	785	598	523	901	905	869
Total all ages	832	832	826	874	867	723	899	901	879

NOTE:—There is no population of "Christians" and

TABLE III.

Age-Periods by Religions and Natural Divisions.

PLATEAU			SOUTHERN PLATEAU						HILLY			
Jain	Christian	Others	All Religions	Hindu	Muslim	Jain	Christian	Others	All Religions	Hindu	Muslim	Jain
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
937	-	500	1,016	1,021	998	857	1,800	600	1,012	1,001	1,206	1,333
880	1,000	800	1,043	1,048	1,012	956	1,444	2,000	1,044	1,046	1,062	1,150
933	1,000	600	1,051	1,055	1,013	1,046	1,166	1,500	1,095	1,098	1,061	958
921	1,500	333	1,016	1,017	1,005	982	1,118	1,333	1,038	1,040	1,009	961
932	...	250	985	951	986	937	1,062	2,500	952	950	959	1,105
919	1,250	500	1,016	1,011	1,002	958	1,266	1,307	1,028	1,027	1,061	1,098
847	66	333	921	920	935	903	1,170	470	965	968	901	894
773	...	333	902	901	918	872	1,312	538	994	993	1,095	768
865	1,000	1,000	952	956	922	858	1,733	2,000	1,037	1,036	1,151	777
982	...	444	955	957	898	919	1,294	1,100	1,015	1,025	887	791
923	...	700	893	898	846	877	805	1,083	1,001	1,023	660	764
878	1,083	478	944	922	928	899	1,249	972	1,006	1,009	968	851
760	1,666	529	862	866	828	829	753	913	957	974	675	759
725	..	357	888	894	805	820	721	571	912	924	704	837
857	333	714	899	922	787	772	1,100	706	916	925	851	803
872	1,000	1,666	963	979	864	758	818	700	1,150	1,170	960	1,028
778	777	585	887	896	819	806	796	732	954	968	733	815
843	952	511	924	929	881	861	1,089	853	991	997	893	837

"Others" in the Hilly Division.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

**Number of Females per 1,000 Males for certain
Selected Castes.**

Castes	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES						
	All ages	0—6	7—13	14—16	17—23	24—43	44 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Abir ...	861	943	717	827	980	859	867
2. Balai ...	995	1,208	947	1,008	999	884	972
3. Bania ...	828	1,035	883	682	811	738	839
4. Beragi ...	904	897	992	873	1,105	783	708
5. Bhil ...	972	1,272	950	1,038	1,003	1,000	575
6. Bhilala ...	985	1,375	1,030	622	700	905	1,213
7. Brahman ...	775	916	791	682	739	764	728
8. Brahman Dakshini...	927	1,305	1,363	642	720	874	806
9. Chamar ...	957	1,136	955	776	854	926	929
10. Gadariya ...	931	1,344	1,019	819	823	790	812
11. Gujar ...	962	1,239	943	938	996	821	918
12. Kachhi ...	868	1,065	841	829	875	768	855
13. Kayastha ...	798	1,089	1,039	423	704	714	803
14. Kirar ...	852	987	813	683	987	782	856
15. Koli ...	836	1,041	927	665	869	809	665
16. Kumbhar ...	903	1,075	849	729	853	879	913
17. Lodhi ...	877	966	848	854	891	816	932
18. Maratha ...	809	1,098	951	577	563	744	946
19. Mina ...	953	1,291	1,129	688	958	804	839
20. Mirdha...	915	1,273	917	927	930	729	833
21. Nai ...	883	1,070	796	889	897	818	879
22. Rajput Bhadauriya...	634	594	621	657	597	655	669
23. Rajput Chauhan -	854	835	868	731	816	858	929
24. Rajput Kachhwaha...	711	929	887	875	843	560	557
25. Rajput Raghubansi...	943	1,102	753	1,186	1,007	832	986
26. Rajput Tonwar ...	622	573	640	622	441	691	742
27. Sahariya ...	977	1,164	913	1,153	1,080	813	864
28. Sondhia ...	996	1,211	998	927	1,357	808	885
29. Teli ...	867	994	838	774	800	912	787

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Actual Number of Births and Deaths reported for each
Sex during the Decades 1901-1910,
1911-1920, 1921-1930

Years	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			NUMBER OF DEATHS			Difference between columns 2 and 3, Excess of latter over former (+) deficit (—).	Difference between columns 5 and 6, Excess of latter over former (+) deficit (—).	Difference between columns 4 and 7, Excess of former over latter (+) deficit (—).	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1921 ...	14,343	13,965	28,308	14,934	13,318	28,252	—378	—1,616	+56	972	891
1922 ...	12,997	11,859	24,856	13,523	11,373	24,896	—1,138	—2,150	—40	912	841
1923 ...	13,994	11,396	25,390	10,779	8,685	19,464	—2,598	—2,094	+5,920	814	805
1924 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1925 ...	22,594	17,949	40,543	16,688	12,588	29,276	—4,645	—4,100	+11,267	794	754
1926 ...	25,540	22,838	48,387	16,997	12,662	29,659	—2,711	—4,335	+18,725	893	744
1927 ...	24,858	22,521	47,379	20,843	16,989	37,832	—2,337	—3,854	+9,547	905	815
1928 ...	27,293	23,608	50,901	19,698	15,338	35,036	—3,685	—4,360	+15,865	864	778
1929 ...	29,031	24,153	53,184	25,479	18,948	44,427	—4,878	—6,531	+8,757	831	743
1930 ...	29,935	25,148	55,083	20,763	18,510	39,293	—4,787	—2,283	+15,790	840	892
TOTAL 1921-1930—	200,594	173,437	374,031	159,704	128,431	288,135	—27,157	—31,278	+35,896	864	804
Natural Divisions.											
1. Plain ...	71,250	67,242	138,492	61,416	43,505	104,951	—4,008	—17,941	+33,511	943	708
2. Northern Plateau.	63,467	51,331	114,798	40,635	33,722	74,357	—12,186	—6,913	+40,441	809	805
3. Southern Plateau.	60,442	50,641	111,083	51,789	46,791	98,580	—9,821	—4,998	+12,503	850	908
4. Hilly ...	5,435	4,223	9,658	5,834	4,413	10,247	—1,212	—1,421	—589	777	792

NOTE—(1) Statistics for 1924 are not available.

(2) Figures for 1901-1910 and 1911-1920 are not available.

SEX TABLE I.

Sex of First Born.

Natural Divisions	Number of females first born	Percentage of such families where female children pre-dominate	Number of males first born	Percentage of such families where male children pre-dominate	Number of females first born per 1,000 males first born	Number of slips examined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total ...	710	36.6	978	63.4	726	1,688
Rural areas	501	37.4	685	62.6	731	1,186
Urban areas	209	34.9	293	65.1	713	502

SEX TABLE II.

Size and Sex Constitution of Families.

(COMPILED FROM COMPLETED MARRIAGES ONLY.)

Size of family (number of children born to marriage)			Number of families	SEX		Number of female children per 1,000 males	Percentage of families to total
				Male	Female		
1			2	3	4	5	6
Total	...		1,802	6,256	5,061	809	100.00
No children	...		44	...	...	...	2.44
One child	...		96	57	39	684	5.33
Two children	...		101	113	89	700	5.61
Three	..		121	208	155	745	6.71
Four	..		162	348	300	862	8.99
Five	..		210	587	463	789	11.65
Six	..		199	650	544	837	11.04
Seven	..		230	908	702	773	12.76
Eight	..		220	954	806	845	12.21
Nine	..		140	701	559	797	7.77
Ten	..		122	641	579	903	6.77
Eleven	..		69	439	320	729	3.83
Twelve	..		49	325	263	809	2.72
Thirteen	..		16	114	94	825	.89
Fourteen	..		9	64	62	969	.50
Fifteen	..		4	45	15	333	.22
Sixteen	..		4	40	24	600	.22

SEX TABLE II —(contd.)

Size and Sex Constitution of Families.

(COMPILED FROM COMPLETED MARRIAGES ONLY.)

Size of family (number of children born to marriage)	Number of families	SEX		Number of female children per 1,000 males	Percentage of families to total
		Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seventeen children ...	3	31	20	645	17
Eighteen „ ...	1	12	6	500	06
Twenty „ ...	2	19	21	1,105	11
<i>Rural Areas Total</i> ...	1,259	4,435	3,586	809	100 00
No children ...	15	...	...	...	1 9
One child ...	52	26	25	1,000	4 13
Two children ...	62	69	55	797	4 92
Three „ ...	76	126	101	795	6 04
Four „ ...	112	245	203	829	8 89
Five „ ...	160	456	314	754	12 70
Six „ ...	145	472	398	843	11 52
Seven „ ...	187	742	567	764	14 85
Eight „ ...	180	781	659	844	14 30
Nine „ ...	109	558	423	758	8 66
Ten „ ...	84	437	403	922	6 67
Eleven „ ...	38	239	179	749	3 02
Twelve „ ...	22	137	127	927	1 75
Thirteen „ ...	7	50	41	820	56
Fourteen „ ...	3	19	23	1,211	24
Fifteen „ ...	3	35	10	286	24
Sixteen „ ...	2	22	10	455	16
Seventeen „ ...	1	10	7	700	08
Twenty „ ...	1	10	10	1,000	08
<i>Urban Areas Total</i> ...	543	1,821	1,475	810	100 00
No children ...	29	...	...	...	5 34
One child ...	44	31	13	419	8 10
Two children ...	39	44	34	773	7 18
Three „ ...	45	81	54	667	8 29
Four „ ...	50	103	97	942	9 21
Five „ ...	50	131	119	903	9 21

SEX TABLE II.—(concl'd.)

Size and Sex Constitution of Families.

(COMPILED FROM COMPLETED MARRIAGES ONLY.)

Size of family (number of children born to marriage)	Number of families	SEX		Number of female children per 1,000 males	Percentage of families to total
		Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Six children ...	54	178	146	820	9'95
Seven „ ...	43	166	135	813	7'92
Eight „ ...	40	173	147	850	7'37
Nine „ ...	31	143	136	951	5'71
Ten „ ...	38	204	176	863	7'00
Eleven „ ...	31	200	141	705	5'71
Twelve „ ...	27	188	136	723	4'97
Thirteen „ ...	9	64	53	828	1'66
Fourteen „ ...	6	45	39	867	1'10
Fifteen „ ...	1	10	5	500	'18
Sixteen „ ...	2	18	14	778	'37
Seventeen „ ...	2	21	13	619	'37
Eighteen „ ...	1	12	6	500	'18
Twenty „ ..	1	9	11	1,222	'18

SEX TABLE III.

Size of Families by Occupation of Husband.

Occupation of Husband	Number of families examined	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN		Average per family	NUMBER OF CHILDREN SURVIVING		Proportion of surviving to total thousand born
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Total</i> ...	1,802	6,256	5,061	6.28	3,642	2,758	566
1. Rent receivers...	196	692	535	6.26	439	308	609
2. Cultivators of all kinds	764	2,653	2,141	6.27	1,724	1,276	626
3. Agricultural labourers	24	85	70	6.46	49	44	600
4. Herdsmen and shepherds	17	66	40	6.24	44	24	642
5. Artisans and workmen	153	574	415	6.46	286	232	524
6. Scavengers ...	8	28	27	6.88	11	6	309
7. Trade ...	155	568	484	6.79	293	237	504
8. Public Force ...	13	40	29	5.31	18	18	522
9. Public Administration	57	206	194	7.02	106	100	515
10. Priests, ministers, etc.	46	141	143	6.17	71	67	486
11. Transport ...	10	41	40	8.10	9	12	259
12. Lawyers, doctors, etc.	11	43	40	7.55	27	23	602
13. Moneylenders ...	9	30	30	6.67	13	16	483
14. Domestic service	198	680	547	6.20	322	240	458
15. Contractors cashiers, etc.	30	94	79	5.77	50	33	480
16. Labourers of all kinds	61	187	130	5.20	101	68	533
17. Beggars ...	17	39	46	5.00	28	23	600
18. Others ...	33	89	71	4.85	51	31	513
<i>Rural Areas</i> ...	1,259	4,435	3,586	6.37	2,770	2,086	605
1. Rent receivers	184	659	506	6.33	426	297	621
2. Cultivators of all kinds	753	2,625	2,111	6.29	1,711	1,256	418
3. Agricultural labourers	21	76	64	6.67	45	40	607
4. Herdsmen and shepherds	12	51	38	7.42	32	23	618
5. Artisans and workmen	89	352	266	6.94	177	149	527
6. Scavengers ...	4	11	19	7.50	6	5	367
7. Trade ...	73	272	237	6.97	151	129	540
8. Public Force ...	2	7	2	4.50	4	1	556
9. Priests, ministers, etc.	17	39	47	5.06	28	29	663

SEX TABLE III.—(contd.)

Size of Families by Occupation of Husband.

Occupation of Husband	Number of families interviewed	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN		Average per family	NUMBER OF CHILDREN SURVIVING		Proportion of surviving to total thousand born
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Public Adminis- tration	16	57	57	7.13	28	39	588
11. Transport ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lawyers, doctors, etc.	4	17	9	6.50	10	5	577
13. Moneylenders ...	3	12	12	8.00	7	6	542
14. Domestic service	23	82	72	6.70	40	37	500
15. Contractors, ca- shiers, etc.	1	4	4	8.00	3	1	500
16. Labourers of all kinds	35	107	83	5.71	58	41	521
17. Beggars ...	14	37	40	5.50	27	17	571
18. Others ...	8	27	19	5.75	17	11	609
<i>Urban Areas</i> ...	543	1,821	1,475	6.07	872	672	469
1. Rent receivers...	12	33	29	5.17	13	11	387
2. Cultivators of all kinds	11	28	30	5.27	13	20	569
3. Agricultural la- bourers	3	9	6	5.00	4	4	533
4. Herdsmen and shepherds	5	15	2	3.40	12	1	765
5. Artisans and workmen	64	222	149	5.80	109	83	518
6. Scavengers ...	4	17	8	6.25	5	1	240
7. Trade ...	82	295	247	6.63	142	108	460
8. Public Force ...	11	33	27	5.45	14	17	517
9. Public Adminis- tration.	41	149	137	6.97	78	61	486
10. Priests, ministers, etc.	29	102	96	6.83	43	38	409
11. Transport ...	10	41	40	8.10	9	12	259
12. Lawyers, doctors, etc.	7	26	31	8.14	17	18	614
13. Moneylenders ...	6	18	18	6.00	6	10	444
14. Domestic service	175	598	475	5.13	282	203	452
15. Contractors, ca- shiers, etc.	29	90	75	5.69	47	32	479
16. Labourers of all kinds	26	80	47	4.90	43	27	551
17. Beggars ...	3	2	6	2.63	1	6	875
18. Others ...	25	62	52	4.56	34	20	474

SEX TABLE IV.

Size of Families by Caste or Religion of Family.

Caste or Religion	Number of families ex- amined	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN		Average per family	NUMBER OF CHILDREN SURVIVING		Proportion of surviving to thousand born	NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH WIFE MARRIED AT				
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Under 12	13-14	15-19	20-30	30 & over
								9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total ...	1,802	6,256	5,061	6.28	3,642	2,758	566	603	196	599	353	51
1. Ahir ...	67	198	174	5.55	135	115	672	32	5	19	11	...
2. Bhojai .	44	158	139	6.75	99	85	620	15	4	18	6	1
3. Balai ...	47	174	145	6.79	105	84	593	10	8	21	7	1
4. Bania ...	101	358	333	6.84	205	172	546	44	14	29	12	2
5. Bhangi	12	35	32	5.83	21	9	429	3	2	6	1	...
6. Bhoi ...	8	42	22	8.00	15	15	469	1	...	3	4	...
7. Brahman	257	881	696	6.14	451	344	504	9	25	81	49	6
8. Chamar .	97	332	286	6.37	162	172	540	39	9	26	22	1
9. Darzi ...	17	57	43	5.88	28	15	430	7	1	6	2	1
10. Dhakad...	22	67	53	5.45	58	33	717	4	6	10	2	...
11. Dhobi ...	7	14	19	4.71	9	14	697	4	1	1	1	...
12. Gujar ...	48	170	120	6.23	119	72	639	10	8	24	4	2
13. Kachhi ...	68	236	179	6.10	141	103	588	29	3	20	14	2
14. Kayastha	39	151	129	7.18	78	57	482	14	6	16	3	...
15. Kirar ...	23	65	55	5.22	45	35	667	5	2	7	8	1
16. Koli ...	23	78	74	6.61	36	46	539	5	2	9	6	1
17. Kumbhar	19	66	48	6.00	35	35	614	5	2	8	4	...
18. Lodhi ...	18	62	45	5.91	37	25	570	8	2	6	2	-
19. Maratha	26	60	40	4.08	31	18	538	6	2	6	12	...
20. Mira ...	29	83	87	5.86	49	50	581	11	7	4	7	...
21. Nai ...	20	64	49	5.65	26	24	441	6	2	8	3	1
22. Rajput ...	182	671	510	6.51	407	303	593	63	27	66	24	2
23. Sonar ...	13	47	31	6.00	27	8	449	4	1	2	5	1
24. Teli ...	28	101	74	6.15	62	33	577	8	3	12	5	...
25. Bhoi ...	27	115	65	6.67	75	34	606	4	1	6	12	4

SEX TABLE IV.—(contd.)

Size of Families by Caste or Religion of Family.

Caste or Religion	Number of families exa- mined	NUMBER OF CHILDREN SURVIVING		Average per family	NUMBER OF CHILDREN SURVIVING		Proportion of surviving to thousand born	NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH WIFE MARRIED AT				
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Under 12	13-14	15-19	20-30	30 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26. Bhilala ...	20	91	53	7.20	60	33	646	4	1	8	7	...
27. Sahariya	17	56	47	6.06	40	31	689	5	1	9	2	...
28 Muslim .	194	698	611	6.75	380	275	500	54	13	50	66	11
29. Christian	2	5	2	3.50	4	2	857	...	...	1	1	...
30 Others ...	327	1,108	991	6.24	699	510	576	107	38	117	51	14
Rural Areas	1,259	4,435	3,586	6.37	2,770	2,086	605	434	172	433	189	37
1. Abir ...	67	198	174	5.55	135	115	672	32	5	19	11	...
2. Badhai ...	41	152	133	6.95	95	82	621	14	4	17	5	1
3. Balai ...	47	174	145	6.58	105	84	592	10	8	21	7	1
4. Bania ...	64	215	208	6.61	141	125	629	26	14	17	5	2
5. Bhangi...	6	15	20	5.83	10	6	457	2	1	3	...	...
6. Brahman	104	356	280	6.12	222	172	619	41	17	31	13	2
7. Chamar .	83	295	254	6.61	143	159	551	35	9	23	16	...
8. Darzi ...	11	42	31	6.64	21	13	466	5	1	4	1	...
9. Dhakad .	22	67	53	5.45	53	33	717	4	6	10	2	...
10. Dhobi ...	6	14	19	5.50	9	14	697	4	1	1	—	...
11. Gujar ...	48	170	129	6.23	119	72	639	10	8	24	4	2
12. Kachhi...	48	174	144	6.63	112	80	604	19	3	17	8	1
13. Kayastha	13	51	56	8.23	26	23	458	2	2	8	1	...
14. Kirar ...	23	65	55	4.80	45	35	667	5	2	7	8	1
15. Koli ...	8	24	23	5.88	15	13	438	2	2	3	1	...
16. Kumbhar	13	43	33	5.85	26	25	671	4	2	5	2	...
17. Lodhi ...	18	62	45	5.94	37	25	579	8	2	6	2	...
18. Maratha .	2	10	4	7.00	6	1	500	1	...	...	1	...
19. Mina ...	29	83	87	6.17	49	50	582	11	7	4	7	...
20. Nai ...	12	39	35	6.17	21	20	554	4	1	4	2	1

SEX TABLE IV.—(concl'd.)

Size of Families by Caste or Religion of Family.

Caste or Religion	Number of families exa- mined	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN SURVIVING		Average per family	NUMBER OF CHILDREN SURVIVING		Proportion of surviving to thousand born	NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH WIFE MARRIED AT				
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Under 12	13-14	15-19	20-30	30 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21. Rajput ...	169	618	470	6'44	390	293	628	59	26	63	19	2
22. Sonar ...	8	33	23	7'00	19	6	446	4	1	2	...	1
23. Teli ...	22	84	60	6'55	54	33	604	7	3	10	2	...
24. Bhil ...	27	115	65	6'67	75	34	806	4	1	6	12	4
25. Bhilala .	20	91	53	7'20	60	33	646	4	1	8	7	...
26. Sahariya.	17	56	47	6'06	40	31	689	5	1	9	2	...
27. Muslim .	60	246	181	7'12	126	72	464	21	7	20	9	3
28. Others .	271	943	859	6'65	616	437	584	91	37	91	42	10
Urban Areas	543	1,821	1,475	6'07	872	672	468	169	24	166	164	20
1. Badhai...	3	6	6	4'00	4	3	583	1	...	1	1	...
2. Bania ...	37	143	125	7'25	64	47	414	18	...	12	7	...
3. Bhangi .	6	23	12	5'83	11	3	400	1	1	3	1	...
4. Bhoi ...	8	42	22	8'00	15	15	455	1	...	3	4	...
5. Brahman	153	525	416	6'15	229	172	741	55	8	50	36	4
6. Chamar	14	37	32	4'93	19	13	464	4	...	3	6	1
7. Darzi ...	6	15	12	4'50	7	2	333	2	...	2	1	1
8. Dhobi ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9. Kachhi ,	20	62	35	4'85	29	23	536	10	...	3	6	1
10. Kayastha	26	100	73	6'65	52	34	497	12	4	8	2	...
11. Koli ...	15	54	51	7'00	21	33	514	3	...	6	5	1
12. Kumbhar	6	23	15	6'33	9	10	396	1	...	3	2	...
13. Maratha	24	56	36	3'83	33	17	544	5	2	6	11	...
14. Nai ...	8	25	14	4'87	5	4	231	2	1	4	1	...
15. Rajput ...	13	57	40	7'46	17	10	278	4	1	3	5	...
16. Sonar ...	5	14	8	4'40	8	2	409	...	...	...	5	...
17. Teli ...	6	17	14	5'17	8	6	452	1	...	2	3	...

SEX TABLE V.

**Average Size of Family correlated with Age of
Wife at Marriage.**

Age of Wife at Marriage				Number of families	Number of children born	Average observed	Number of children surviv- ing	Average observed
1				2	3	4	5	6
<i>Total</i> ...				1,802	11,317	6'28	6,400	3'55
Under	12	...	...	603	3,819	6'33	2,170	3'60
	13	...	...	98	644	6'57	363	3'70
	14	...	...	97	570	5'88	397	4'30
	15—19	...	..	599	3 904	6'52	2,225	3'71
	20—24	...	...	267	1,552	5'81	806	3'02
	25—29	...	...	78	525	6'73	284	3'64
	30 and over...	...	...	60	303	5'05	165	2'75
<i>Rural Areas</i> ...				1,259	8,021	6'37	4,856	3'86
Under	12	...	-	434	2,800	6'45	1,666	3'86
	13	...	...	87	566	6'51	317	3'64
	14	...	...	84	495	5'89	356	4'24
	15—19	...	...	433	2,894	6'68	1,728	3'99
	20—24	...	...	140	835	5'96	503	3'59
	25—29	...	...	41	223	5'44	157	3'83
	30 and over...	...	..	40	208	5'20	129	3'23
<i>Urban Areas</i> ...				543	3,296	6'07	1,544	2'84
Under	12	...	...	169	1,019	6'03	504	2'98
	13	...	...	11	78	7'09	36	3'27
	14	...	...	13	75	5'77	41	3'15
	15—19	...	...	166	1 010	6'08	497	2'99
	20—24	...	...	127	717	5'65	303	2'39
	25—29	...	...	37	302	8'16	127	3'43
	30 and over...	...	...	20	95	4'75	36	1'80

SEX TABLE VI.

Proportion of Fertile and Sterile Marriages.

Age of Wife at Marriage	DURATION OF MARRIAGE YEARS							
	0-4		5-9		10-14		15 and over	
	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Total ...</i>	748	1,109	2,643	694	3,665	300	9,547	363
<i>Under 12 ...</i>	154	584	1,028	466	1,828	202	5,518	207
13 ...	72	115	298	66	430	17	559	15
14 ...	177	189	463	63	325	9	636	22
15-19 ...	268	176	693	73	862	42	2,217	77
20-24 ...	39	30	134	10	154	20	482	28
25-29 ...	19	10	17	11	45	5	102	12
30 & over	19	5	10	5	21	5	33	2
<i>Rural Areas</i>	351	465	1,454	350	2,084	153	5,839	164
<i>Under 12 ...</i>	67	261	525	263	1,022	111	3,250	106
13 ...	34	38	195	25	265	11	406	6
14 ...	52	51	209	24	179	1	441	8
15-19 ...	152	88	424	29	481	20	1,399	33
20-24 ...	19	16	83	3	99	6	264	8
25-29 ...	12	8	12	3	26	3	56	2
30 & over	15	3	6	3	12	1	23	1
<i>Urban Areas</i>	397	644	1,189	344	1,581	147	3,708	199
<i>Under 12 ...</i>	87	323	503	203	806	91	2,268	101
13 ...	38	77	103	41	165	6	153	9
14 ...	125	138	254	39	146	8	195	14
15-19 ...	116	88	269	44	381	22	818	44
20-24 ...	20	14	51	7	55	14	218	20
25-29 ...	7	2	5	8	19	2	46	10
30 & over	4	2	4	2	9	4	10	1

VII.

with Caste or Religion of Family.

WITH PRESENT WIFE

AND 19	BETWEEN 20 AND 31			32			33 AND OVER		
Average number of children	Number of families	Number of children	Average number of children	Number of families	Number of children	Average number of children	Number of families	Number of children	Average number of children
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2'88	211	722	3'42	2	14	7'00	59	327	5'54
4'61	67	435	6'49	3	17	5'67	35	240	6'86
3'64	297	1,658	5'58	8	60	7'50	78	490	6'28
3'88	24	143	5'94	...	...	...	4	24	6'00
4'39	30	158	5'27	...	...	...	7	43	6'17
4'02	53	272	5'13	3	25	8'33	13	89	6'85
5'00	34	236	6'94	...	...	...	11	63	5'73
3'36	94	500	5'32	2	19	9'50	10	77	7'70
3'49	738	4,321	5'86	27	133	4'93	240	1,291	5'38
2'78	378	1,819	4'81	5	32	6'40	65	413	6'35
3'42	14	58	4'14	1	7	7'00	2	13	6'50
3'63	32	170	5'31	1	12	12'00	13	60	4'62
3'17	43	218	5'07	1	12	12'00	8	34	4'25
2'76	34	197	5'79	3	15	5'00	11	60	5'45
3'33	26	106	4'08	...	...	...	4	24	6'00
3'39	27	133	4'93	...	...	...	5	26	5'20
3'82	111	620	5'59	2	14	7'00	25	159	6'36
3'65	7	37	5'29	...	...	...	5	25	5'00
4'23	27	161	5'96	2	12	6'00	7	44	6'29
3'41	218	1,124	5'16	5	33	6'60	48	314	6'54
3'76	18	90	5'00	...	...	...	6	37	6'17
4'23	16	622	5'36	3	17	5'67	36	257	7'14
3'10	22	113	5'14	...	...	...	3	24	8'00
3'51	93	461	4'96	2	13	6'50	15	74	4'93
3'21	155	823	5'31	1	...	...	17	126	7'41
4'84	79	460	5'82	1	12	12'00	14	70	5'00
3'51	50	296	5'92	...	...	...	18	139	7'17
3'22	94	402	4'28	14	82	5'00	25	157	6'28
3'84	47	231	4'91	1	5	5'00	8	54	6'75
3'26	47	249	5'30	3	17	5'67	14	87	6'36
3'28	92	430	4'67	4	28	7'00	17	106	6'12
2'86	82	428	5'22	...	...	...	18	106	5'89
3'22	84	496	5'90	1	4	4'00	17	91	5'35
3'55	502	2,745	5'47	15	95	6'33	150	869	5'79
3'12	77	415	5'39	...	...	...	11	76	6'91
3'50	66	354	5'36	1	7	7'00	8	57	7'13
3'70	77	486	6'31	1	12	12'00	30	113	3'77
3'19	18	89	4'93	...	...	...	1	8	8'00
3'78	74	440	5'95	3	23	7'67	24	141	5'83
3'72	664	3,587	5'40	12	47	3'92	137	877	6'40
2'90	9	44	4'89	1	7	7'00	2	14	7'00
3'40	7	28	4'00	...	...	...	4	29	7'25

SEX TABLE

Duration of Marriage correlated

Caste or Religion of Husband	DURATION OF MARRIAGE							
	UNDER 10 YEARS			10 YEARS			BETWEEN 10	
	Number of families	Number of children	Average number of children	Number of families	Number of children	Average number of children	Number of families	Number of children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural Areas								
1. Ahir ...	180	175	0·97	50	119	2·38	216	624
2. Balai ...	25	71	2·84	9	19	2·11	27	126
3. Bania ...	165	238	1·44	44	96	2·18	183	701
4. Beragi ...	17	24	1·41	7	15	2·14	39	158
5. Bhangi ...	13	20	1·54	4	12	3·00	12	59
6. Bhil ...	52	48	0·94	13	38	2·92	44	177
7. Bhilala ...	25	43	1·72	7	29	4·14	21	105
8. Bhoi ...	32	39	1·22	6	18	3·00	28	110
9. Brahman ...	282	385	1·36	71	167	2·35	332	1,181
10. Chamar ...	218	240	1·11	61	143	2·34	326	853
11. Chhipa ...	5	5	1·00	2	1	0·50	7	20
12. Darzi ...	18	21	1·17	9	21	2·33	24	105
13. Dhobi ...	16	13	0·81	6	9	1·50	30	95
14. Dhakad ...	35	19	0·54	7	11	1·56	30	88
15. Gadariya ...	33	30	0·91	14	18	1·29	28	99
16. Ghosi ...	7	6	0·86	2	5	2·50	4	12
17. Gujar ...	83	125	1·51	21	47	2·24	92	359
18. Gosain ...	18	38	2·11	2	2	1·00	19	70
19. Jat ...	35	64	1·83	11	23	2·09	35	148
20. Kachhi ...	135	139	1·03	40	88	2·20	118	430
21. Kalar ...	8	3	0·38	1	2	2·00	10	39
22. Kayastha...	71	116	1·63	14	37	2·64	57	251
23. Khatik ...	2	4	2·00	3	9	3·00	9	27
24. Kirar ...	69	85	1·23	13	23	1·77	69	252
25. Koli ...	27	31	1·15	10	25	2·50	35	119
26. Kumbhar ...	42	62	1·48	22	58	2·64	47	291
27. Kurmi ...	16	26	1·63	7	21	3·00	25	101
28. Lodhi ...	73	70	0·96	20	37	1·85	121	396
29. Lohar ...	7	9	1·29	10	27	2·70	21	78
30. Mali ...	30	64	2·13	7	18	2·57	28	103
31. Maratha ...	11	15	1·36	2	5	2·50	12	44
32. Mina ...	68	85	1·25	25	61	2·44	94	270
33. Nai ...	49	67	1·37	7	15	2·14	75	236
34. Rajput ...	221	255	1·15	56	125	2·23	353	1,259
35. Sahariya ...	68	71	1·04	24	55	2·21	52	162
36. Sonar ...	21	27	1·29	9	18	2·00	39	135
37. Sutar ...	43	79	1·48	16	39	2·44	61	226
38. Tamboli ...	7	4	0·57	2	4	2·00	4	17
39. Teli ...	39	36	0·92	11	24	2·18	49	183
40. Muslim ...	161	247	1·53	52	146	2·81	142	604
41. Jain ...	4	4	1·00	...	...	...	9	23
42. Christian ...	1	1	1·00	...	...	...	1	5

VII.—(contd.)

with Caste or Religion of Family.

WITH PRESENT WIFE.									
AND 19	BETWEEN 20 AND 31			32			33 AND OVER		
Average number of children	Number of families	Number of children	Average number of children	Number of families	Number of children	Average number of children	Number of families	Number of children	Average number of children
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2'89	203	691	3'40	2	14	7'00	58	320	5'52
4'67	61	405	6'64	3	17	5'67	34	231	6'79
3'86	154	861	5'59	8	60	7'50	48	293	6'11
4'05	19	127	6'68	...	...	...	3	15	5'00
4'92	15	76	5'07	...	...	...	4	24	6'00
4'02	53	272	5'13	3	25	8'33	13	89	6'85
5'00	34	236	6'94	...	...	...	11	63	5'73
3'93	22	108	4'91	...	...	...	2	16	8'00
3'56	301	1,715	5'70	15	91	6'07	90	601	6'68
2'62	267	1,230	4'61	5	32	6'40	60	375	6'25
2'86	9	33	3'67	1	7	7'00	1	9	9'00
4'38	17	100	5'88	1	12	12'00	11	68	6'18
3'17	25	125	5'00	1	12	12'00	8	34	4'25
2'76	34	197	5'79	3	15	5'00	11	60	5'45
3'54	25	100	4'00	...	...	...	3	22	7'33
3'00	1	2	2'00	...	...	...	4	19	4'75
3'90	109	615	5'64	2	14	7'00	25	159	6'36
3'68	5	25	5'00	...	...	...	5	25	5'00
3'65	26	155	5'96	2	12	6'00	7	44	6'29
4'23	125	687	5'50	4	23	5'75	33	218	6'61
3'90	8	41	5'13	...	...	...	4	17	4'25
4'40	58	322	5'55	1	7	7'00	9	83	9'22
3'00	7	29	4'14	...	...	...	2	17	8'50
3'65	81	412	5'09	2	13	6'50	15	74	4'93
3'40	30	162	5'40	...	...	...	8	49	6'13
6'19	45	269	5'98	1	12	12'00	8	34	4'25
4'01	44	261	5'93	...	...	...	17	129	7'57
3'27	91	390	4'29	14	82	5'86	25	157	6'28
3'71	29	163	5'62	1	5	5'00	5	32	6'40
3'68	34	184	5'41	2	14	7'00	11	70	6'36
3'67	11	45	4'10	...	...	...	1	11	11'00
2'87	82	428	5'22	...	...	...	18	106	5'89
3'15	44	267	6'07	1	4	4'00	10	57	5'70
3'57	427	2,382	5'58	15	95	6'33	142	806	5'68
3'12	77	415	5'39	...	...	...	11	76	6'91
3'46	27	172	6'37	...	...	...	6	42	7'00
3'70	77	486	6'31	1	12	12'00	30	113	3'77
4'25	10	48	4'80	...	...	...	1	8	8'00
3'73	54	333	6'17	3	23	7'67	22	128	5'82
4'25	163	982	6'02	2	9	4'50	51	350	6'86
2'56	5	25	5'00	1	7	7'00	2	14	7'00
5'00	1	3	3'00	...	...	...	2	22	11'00

SEX TABLE

Duration of Marriage correlated

Caste or Religion of Husband	DURATION OF MARRIAGE						
	UNDER 10 YEARS			10 YEARS			BETWEEN 10
	Number of families	Number of children	Average number of children	Number of families	Number of children	Average number of children	Number of families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Urban Areas							
1. Ahir ...	16	24	1'50	4	4	1'00	10
2. Balai ...	11	13	1'18	2	2	1'00	4
3. Bania ...	191	187	0'98	46	105	2'28	131
4. Beragi ...	6	9	1'50	...	...	...	12
5. Bhangi ...	35	48	1'37	9	24	2'67	19
6. Bhoi ...	42	53	1'26	19	39	2'05	72
7. Brahman ...	602	619	1'03	123	263	2'15	471
8. Chamar ...	98	123	1'26	40	90	2'25	102
9. Chhipa ...	16	8	0'50	6	13	2'17	5
10. Darzi ...	17	11	0'65	4	5	1'25	22
11. Dhobi ...	16	20	1'25	5	12	2'40	17
12. Gadariya ...	2	2	1'00	1	2	2'00	3
13. Ghosi ...	18	22	1'22	13	30	2'31	24
14. Gujar ...	2	2	1'00	3	5	1'67	6
15. Gosain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16. Jat ...	...	...	...	1	1	1'00	...
17. Kachhi ...	107	123	1'15	25	65	2'60	102
18. Kalar ...	10	9	0'90	1	2	2'00	7
19. Kayastha ...	96	121	1'24	12	26	2'16	60
20. Khatik ...	24	27	1'12	11	22	2'00	20
21. Kirar ...	12	10	0'83	2	4	2'00	11
22. Koli ...	65	71	1'09	24	42	1'75	75
23. Kumbhar ...	27	25	0'93	13	26	2'00	33
24. Kurmi ...	1	1	1'00	3	3	1'00	12
25. Lodhi ...	3	3	1'00	1	1	1'00	9
26. Lohar ...	36	21	0'59	7	13	1'89	10
27. Mal ...	10	8	0'80	4	10	2'50	15
28. Maratha ...	113	121	1'07	33	89	2'70	86
29. Mina ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
30. Nai ...	42	33	0'78	12	29	2'41	45
31. Rajput ...	96	98	1'02	20	52	2'60	91
32. Sahariya ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Sonar ...	52	38	0'73	13	21	1'61	39
34. Tamboli ...	12	8	0'67	5	8	1'60	12
35. Teli ...	45	49	1'09	10	19	1'90	36
36. Muslim ...	556	675	1'21	122	273	2'24	492
37. Jain ...	11	15	1'36	...	...	...	1
38. Christian ...	9	19	2'11	2	5	2'50	9

VII.

with Caste or Religion of Family.

WITH PRESENT WIFE

AND 19		BETWEEN 20 AND 31		32			33 AND OVER		
Average number of children	Number of families	Number of children	Average number of children	Number of families	Number of children	Average number of children	Number of families	Number of children	Average number of children
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2'70	8	31	3'88	...	...	...	1	7	7'00
4'25	7	30	4'29	...	...	...	1	9	9'00
3'37	143	797	5'57	...	...	...	30	197	6'57
3'33	5	16	3'20	...	...	...	1	9	9'00
4'05	15	82	5'47	...	...	...	3	19	6'33
3'61	72	392	5'44	2	19	9'50	8	61	7'63
3'45	437	2,606	5'94	12	42	3'50	150	690	4'60
3'29	111	589	5'31	...	...	...	5	38	7'60
4'20	5	25	5'00	...	...	...	1	4	4'00
2'82	15	70	4'67	...	...	...	5	26	5'20
3'18	18	93	5'17	...	...	...	...	...	...
1'33	1	6	6'00	...	...	...	1	2	2'00
3'46	26	131	5'04	...	...	...	1	7	7'00
2'50	2	5	2'50	...	...	...	...	...	...
3'00	2	12	6'00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	6	6'00	...	...	...	...	...	...
3'10	93	437	4'70	1	10	10'00	15	96	6'40
3'57	10	49	4'90	...	...	...	2	20	10'00
4'07	58	300	5'17	2	10	5'00	27	174	6'44
3'15	15	84	5'60	...	...	...	1	7	7'00
2'64	12	49	4'08	...	...	...	...	...	...
3'12	125	661	5'29	...	...	...	9	77	8'56
2'93	34	195	5'74	...	...	...	6	36	6'00
2'42	6	35	5'83	...	...	...	1	10	10'00
3'67	3	12	4'00	...	...	...	...	...	...
4'10	17	68	4'00	...	...	...	3	22	7'33
2'47	13	65	5'00	1	3	3'00	3	19	6'33
3'22	81	385	4'75	4	28	7'00	16	95	5'94
2'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3'33	40	229	5'73	...	...	...	7	34	4'86
3'47	75	363	4'84	...	...	...	8	63	7'88
...
3'54	39	182	4'67	1	7	7'00	2	15	7'50
2'83	8	41	5'13	...	...	...	...	...	...
3'86	20	107	5'35	...	...	...	2	13	6'50
3'56	501	2,605	5'20	10	38	3'80	86	527	6'13
6'00	4	19	4'75	...	...	...	...	...	...
3'22	6	25	4'17	...	...	...	2	7	3'50

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL CONDITION.

I. Introductory.

General.

79. The census term 'civil condition' means and includes persons married, unmarried and widowed.

The instructions to the enumerators were that persons recognized by custom as married should be entered as married though they had not gone through the proper ceremony. The divorced were to be entered as widowed. The practice of early marriage is still very common in this country, but it is to be remembered that in the case of a large number of such marriages cohabitation is seldom contemporaneous with marriage. Among the Hindus, at any rate, who form approximately nine-tenths of the population of the State, the marriage of a child means nothing more than irrevocable betrothal. The girl-wife generally lives with her parents until she has had her first menses, and in many cases a second ceremony takes place before co-habitation commences. The record of marital conditions is thus incomplete for want of exact information of the ages of women at co-habitation, but it is obviously impossible to collect information on such a point.

Statistics.

80. Imperial Table VII shows for the whole population and for each main religion the number of unmarried, married and widowed persons of various ages, while for certain castes similar information is found in Imperial Table VIII. The five Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter exhibit in proportional form the salient features of these statistics.

II. Civil Condition.

General.

81. Of the 3,523,070 persons enumerated in the Gwalior State in 1931, 1,416,646 were returned as unmarried, 1,683,673 as married and 422,751 as widowed. Among the unmarried, there were 621 females to 1,000 males; the number of husbands enumerated in the State, exceeded the number of wives by 20,239 and was in the proportion of 1,024 husbands to 1,000 wives, and the number of widows was 281,758 as compared with 140,993 widowers. In 1921, to every 1,000 unmarried males of all ages there were 607 unmarried females, husbands exceeded the wives by 19,513 and were in the proportion of 1,027 to 1,000, and the widows numbered 297,766 against 158,216 widowers.

The proportions of unmarried, married and widowed persons per 1,000

of each sex living at all ages at all the censuses since 1901 are shown in the following table.

Civil Condition	MALES				FEMALES			
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1901	1911	1921	1931
Unmarried ...	466	456	476	468	296	303	326	328
Married ...	451	473	431	456	486	506	475	502
Widowed ...	83	71	93	76	218	191	199	170

The 1921 figures are abnormal, because, firstly, the influenza mortality increased the proportion of the widowed, and, secondly, the high level of prices and the occurrence of the 'Sinhasth' year, which terminated two months after the census, must both have tended to reduce the number of marriages towards the end of the previous decade. The proportion of the unmarried of both sexes was therefore higher in 1921 than the corresponding figures for 1901 and 1911. The apparent rise in 1931 is obviously due to the relatively high proportion of female children of unmarriageable age. Similarly, the decrease in the proportion of the widowed is attributable to the relatively low proportion of old persons at this census.

82. The most striking fact brought out by the statistics is the prevalence of marriage. Of the total community, more than half the males are or have been married, while the proportion of females, who have never been married, is approximately one-third. Again, of those who have not been married nearly 95 per cent of the females are of unmarriageable age (under 15 years), and less than 14 per cent of the males are over 20 years of age. The diagram opposite illustrates graphically this peculiarity of the statistics of civil condition. The difference between Eastern and Western people in this respect can be seen from the inset.

Universality of Marriage.

83. Another noticeable feature brought out by the figures in Subsidiary Table IV is that at each period there is a far larger proportion of unmarried males than of unmarried females. To every 1,000 unmarried males of all ages there are only 621 unmarried females. This is out of all proportion to the ratio of sexes in the State, which is 887 females to 1,000 males. If we assumed that every male was to have only one wife, 210,992 males in the State or approximately 11 per cent of them would have either to go without wives or to marry females who were yet unborn. But, as a matter of fact, after deducting the unmarried females from the unmarried males, there is still a balance of 331,518 unmarried males or 18 per cent of total males, for whom no unmarried females are available. This state of affairs is to a great extent due to the prohibition of widow re marriage. To every 1,000 widowers there are approximately 2,000 widows. These figures make it plain that

Proportion of Unmarried by Sexes.

enforced widowhood is the real thin end of the wedge; the deeper it goes the keener the competition for wives and the more the room for the early marriage of girls.

**Proportion of
Wives to Hus.
bands.**

84. It will be seen from Subsidiary Table IV that in the Gwalior State as a whole there are on the average 975 wives to 1,000 husbands, the defect being principally due to male immigration. In the different Natural Divisions we find that the Hilly tract stands first with 1,026 wives to 1,000 husbands. This is due no doubt to the prevalence of polygamy among the Bhils. Next comes Northern Plateau with 989, followed by Southern Plateau with 985 wives to 1,000 husbands. The Plain Division has the smallest proportion of wives—only 953 to 1,000 husbands. This is entirely due to the presence of large towns in the Division.

Taking the figures by religion, the Hinduised Tribes show the highest proportion of females (1,021) and Sikhs the lowest (695). The low proportion of wives among Jains and Muslims is due to the preponderance of male immigrants among them.

Widowhood.

85. The effect of the famine of 1899-1900 is seen in the highest proportion of widows in 1901, while the effect of the influenza selection of females is reflected in the highest proportion of widowers in 1921. At this census there has been a fall in the proportion of widowers from 93 to 76 and in that of widows from 199 to 170 per mille.

III. Distribution of Civil Condition by Locality and Religion.

86. The next two tables summarise the civil condition of 1,000 persons of each sex in each of the Natural Divisions and main religions.

**Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 Persons of each
Sex for each Natural Division.**

Civil Condition	State	Plain	Northern Plateau	Southern Plateau	Hilly
Persons					
Unmarried ...	402	414	422	371	449
Married ...	478	459	469	506	453
Widowed ...	120	127	109	123	98
Males					
Unmarried ...	468	480	489	437	500
Married ...	456	431	448	491	445
Widowed ...	76	89	63	72	55
Females					
Unmarried ...	328	333	348	299	397
Married ...	502	494	492	523	461
Widowed —	170	173	160	178	142

**Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 Persons of each
Sex in each Main Religion.**

Civil Condition	All Religi- ons	Hindu	Muslim	Jain	Hinduised Tribal
Persons					
Unmarried ...	402	400	421	406	478
Married ...	478	479	473	438	446
Widowed ...	120	121	106	156	76
Males					
Unmarried ...	468	468	471	480	515
Married ...	456	457	458	419	435
Widowed ...	76	75	71	101	50
Females					
Unmarried ...	328	325	363	321	440
Married ...	502	504	491	460	457
Widowed ...	170	171	146	219	103

One noticeable feature of the first table is that the figures of the Hilly Division are quite different in character from those of the other three Divisions. The former tract exhibits an exceptionally high proportion of the unmarried and an abnormally low proportion of the widowed of both sexes. This is no doubt due to the fact that among the primitive Hinduised Tribes, which dominate this tract, the proportion of children is relatively high and the re-marriage of widows is not prohibited. Turning to the other Divisions, we find that the ratio of the married of either sex is the highest in the Southern Plateau, while the lowest ratio of married males is found in the Plain. The highest proportion of widowed males is found in the Plain and that of widowed females in the Southern Plateau.

As regards religions, we find that the highest ratio of married males is found among the Muslims and that of married females among the Hindus, while the lowest proportion of married males is found among the Jains and that of married females among the Hinduised Tribes. The highest proportion of the widowed of either sex is found among the Jains and the lowest among the Hinduised Tribal. The case of the Jain community is exceptional. While of the Hindu and Musalman communities each embraces classes and sects among whom re-marriage of widows is not forbidden, the Jains are a class apart, rigidly adhering to enforced widowhood in its extreme form.

IV. Civil Condition by Age-Periods.

87. I am afraid it is not possible on this occasion to discuss the figures of civil condition by age-periods. This is because so far as the distribution of the different civil conditions is concerned, the alternate ternary and septenary groups, from which the final quinary groups, shown in Imperial Table VII, have been deduced, are not themselves homogeneous. In

other words, within the ternary and septenary groups of persons of different civil conditions, the distribution by single year or smaller age-periods being not proportionately the same, the resultant adjusted quinary age-groups must perforce be faulty. Thus in the adjusted groups of all the civil conditions at ages 5-10 and 10-15, there will always be an unduly large number of married persons, who should have gone into the groups 10-15 and 15-20 respectively; because in the septenary age-group 7-13 there will naturally be more married persons at the 13 end than at the 7 end. The result will be an inflation of married persons in the group 5-10. The following table illustrates the point.

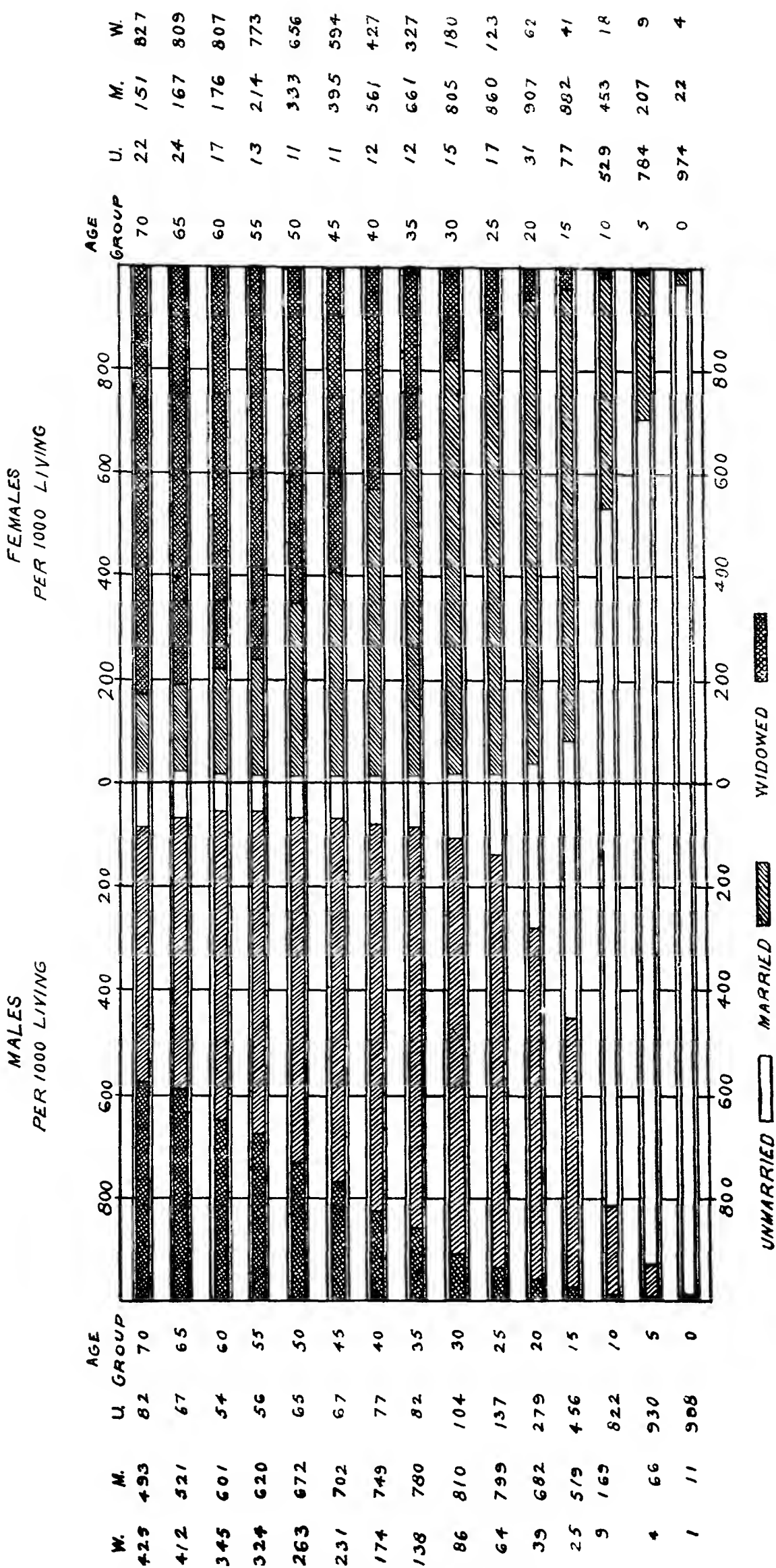
Distribution of Civil Condition of 1,000 Persons of each Sex at Certain Ages.

Civil Condition	0—5		5—10		10—15	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Unmarried ...	988	974	930	784	822	529
Married ...	11	22	66	207	169	453
Widowed ...	1	4	4	9	9	18
Unmarried ...	989	976	960	878	812	415
Married ...	10	21	37	114	179	565
Widowed ...	1	3	3	8	9	20

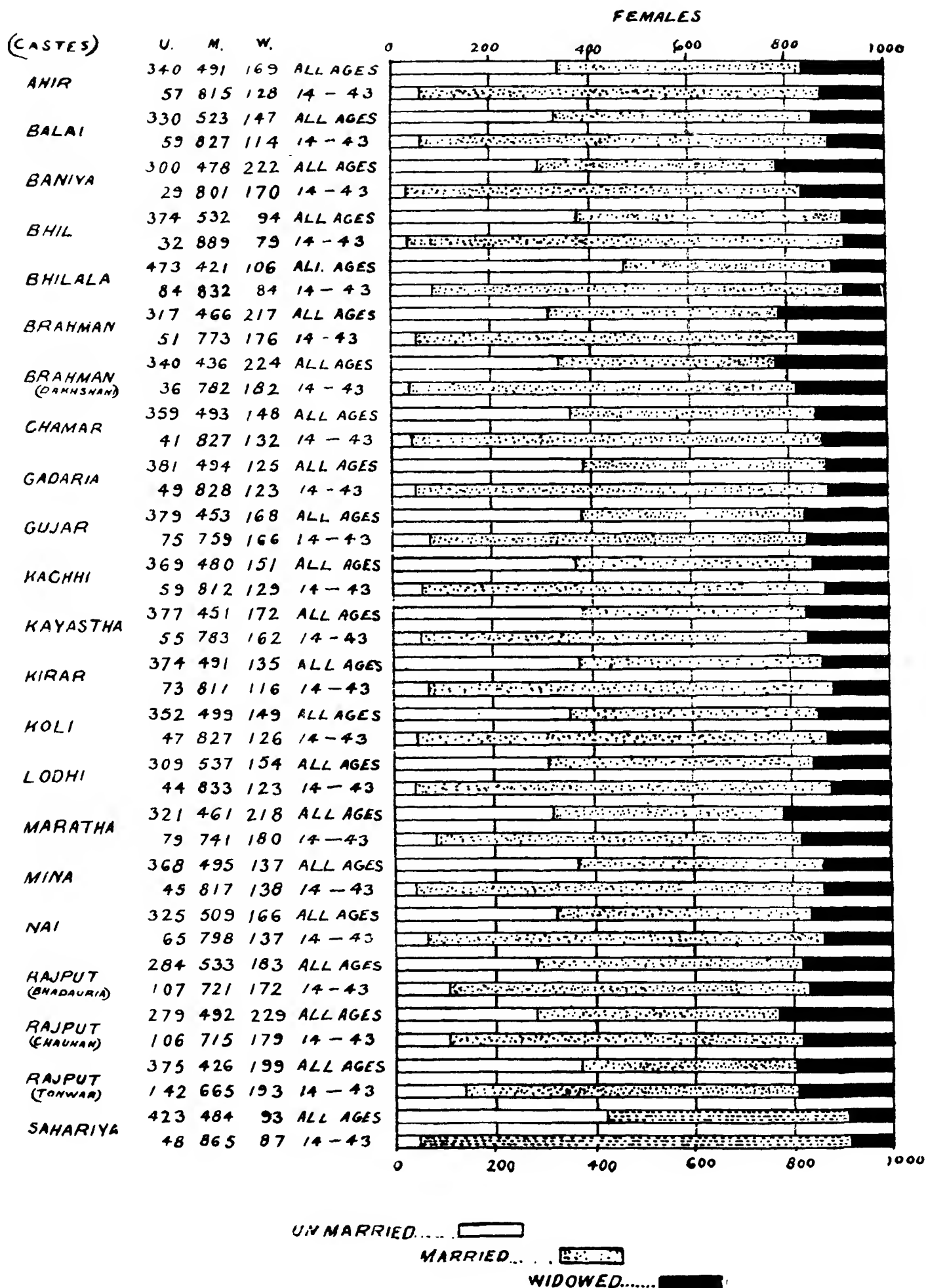
In this table the figures in the first three lines have been abstracted from the adjusted quinary groups in Subsidiary Table I, and the last three from Subsidiary Table I-A. The proportions in the latter table have been deduced from figures for individual ages, which have on this occasion been specially sorted, compiled and adjusted to age last birthday up to the age 15. The figures in italics demonstrate the extent to which the system of age adjustment, followed at this census, has affected the proportions in these age-periods. There is no doubt that the subsequent age-periods also have been similarly affected.

One thing is quite certain. The figures for juvenile marriages in Subsidiary Table I are entirely misleading. They suggest that among all religions there has been an enormous increase in the marriages of children of ages 5-10, but as a matter of fact that proportion is the lowest at this census. This is quite clear from Subsidiary Table I-A. The fact that recent legislation against child-marriage should have had no effect in hastening on the marriages of immature persons towards the close of the past decade may easily be taken as affording an indication of the existence of a general feeling in favour of later marriage. But it is, I think, too early yet to deduce such a conclusion. For the moment, the

PROPORTION OF UNMARRIED MARRIED AND WIDOWED MALES AND FEMALES PER 1000 LIVING IN EACH AGE GROUP 1931



CIVIL CONDITION BY CASTE



economic depression appears to be a considerable factor in reducing the proportion of early marriages.

V. Civil Condition by Certain Castes.

88. The castes selected are 29 in number and represent almost every stratum of society. Subsidiary Table V shows the distribution of unmarried, married and widowed persons at certain unadjusted age-periods. The diagram opposite illustrates the civil condition of the females in certain of these castes.

The statistics given in the above table are important as throwing light on the varying incidence of early marriage and the re-marriage of widows in different castes.

Males.—Amongst males the proportion of married under 7 is highest amongst Beragis (49), Rajputs Bhadauriya (37), Telis (37), Chamars (34), Balais (33) and Mirdhas (32); it is lowest amongst Dakshini Brahmans (8), Kayasthas (9), Kirars (10), Ahirs (12) and Lodhis, Chauhan Rajputs and Sondhiyas (13). In the next age category some of the castes with the highest figure for married males under 7, for instance, Beragi, Bhadauriya Rajputs, Teli and Mirdha drop out of their position, their places being taken by Balais, Kumbhars, Gadariyas and Kachhwaha Rajputs. The castes with the lowest figure for married males at these ages are Dakshini Brahmans, Kayasthas, Raghubansi and Tonwar Rajputs, Sahariyas and Mirdhas. In subsequent age-periods the highest proportion of unmarried males is found among the Chauhan Rajputs, only the Kayasthas surpassing them in the age-period 17-23. The lowest proportion of males left unmarried in the last age category (44 years and over) is found among the Bhils. Widowers in adult and mature age categories are most numerous amongst the Tonwar Rajputs and least numerous amongst the Hinduised Tribes.

Females.—The highest proportion of married females in the first age category is found among the Beragis and Minas and the lowest among the Kachhwaha Rajputs. In the second age category, the proportion is the highest among the Balais and the lowest among the Bhilalas. In the group 14-16 married females are most numerous among the Bhils (860), next come Banias (859), then Dakshini Brahmans (835) and then Sahariyas (834) and last of all Tonwar Rajputs with 615. The proportion of unmarried females in the adult and mature age-groups are to be found among the Rajputs. It will be noticed that while in most cases, the figures are usually high or low for both sexes together there are several castes, which with a high figure for males have a low one for females or *vice versa*. Thus though infant marriage for boys is uncommon among Kayasthas, Kirars, Ahirs, Lodhis, Chauhan Rajputs and Sondhiyas, yet their girls are much more frequently married young, whilst the contrary is the case among Bhils, Chamars and Kachhwaha Rajputs. As regards re-marriage of widows, the figures of widows of marriageable age are low amongst primitive Hinduised Tribes, Lodhis, Kachhis, Gadariyas, Gujars, Kirars, Kumbhars and Kolis. They are high amongst Brahmans, Banias, Rajputs, Kayasthas and Marathas.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and Main Age-period at each of the last four Censuses.

Religion, Sex and Age	UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions												
<i>Males</i>												
All Ages ...	468	476	456	466	456	431	473	451	76	93	71	83
0—5 ...	988	975	969	988	11	23	29	11	1	2	2	1
5—10 ...	930	953	933	937	66	43	65	60	4	4	2	3
10—15 ...	822	817	779	773	169	170	212	215	9	13	9	12
15—20 ...	456	542	551	505	519	428	427	458	25	30	22	37
20—40 ...	161	183	182	214	763	710	738	666	76	107	70	90
40—60 ...	68	80	80	102	702	693	740	679	230	227	180	219
60 and over	65	73	68	167	555	549	571	478	380	378	361	355
<i>Females</i>												
All Ages ...	328	326	303	296	502	475	506	486	170	199	191	218
0—5 ...	974	971	975	966	22	26	23	31	4	3	2	3
5—10 ...	784	878	862	876	207	114	132	116	9	8	6	8
10—15 ...	529	451	412	443	453	523	571	521	18	26	17	36
15—20 ...	77	82	85	98	882	864	875	826	41	54	40	76
20—40 ...	20	28	30	154	824	806	830	672	155	166	140	174
40—60 ...	11	18	19	19	414	419	414	432	575	563	567	549
60 and over	20	14	13	13	167	132	137	168	813	854	850	819
Hindu												
<i>Males</i>												
All Ages ...	468	473	455	469	457	431	474	450	75	96	71	81
0—5 ...	989	974	969	988	10	24	30	11	1	2	1	1
5—10 ...	928	951	932	941	68	45	66	56	4	4	2	3
10—15 ...	818	808	772	767	173	178	219	222	9	14	9	11
15—20 ...	449	530	546	490	526	439	432	474	25	31	22	36
20—40 ...	159	184	190	218	765	706	739	695	76	110	71	87
40—60 ...	70	82	81	103	699	683	737	679	231	235	182	218
60 and over	66	76	68	184	551	537	569	454	383	387	363	362

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I —(contd.)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and Main Age-period at each of the last four Censuses.

Religion, Sex and Age	UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Females</i>												
All Ages ...	325	318	299	290	504	477	508	490	171	205	193	220
0—5 ...	974	971	977	970	23	26	21	28	3	3	2	2
5—10 ...	779	871	858	876	211	120	136	118	10	9	6	6
10—15 ...	522	426	399	406	460	547	584	559	18	27	17	35
15—20 ...	74	71	78	81	885	874	882	843	41	55	40	76
20—40 ...	18	27	27	170	824	801	831	661	158	172	142	169
40—60 ...	10	17	16	19	411	410	412	436	579	573	572	545
60 and over	19	12	12	11	165	126	132	165	816	862	856	824
Muslim												
<i>Males</i>												
All Ages ...	471	467	456	446	458	450	473	461	71	83	71	93
0—5 ...	986	973	981	993	12	21	17	5	2	6	2	2
5—10 ...	950	963	945	970	46	31	52	26	4	6	3	4
10—15 ...	877	880	862	870	115	113	126	114	8	7	12	16
15—20 ...	540	623	630	667	439	354	342	291	21	23	28	42
20—40 ...	174	197	214	191	755	715	718	708	71	88	68	101
40—60 ...	41	58	52	115	766	759	795	686	193	183	153	199
60 and over	33	39	50	43	619	632	612	691	348	329	338	266
<i>Females</i>												
All Ages ...	363	357	334	322	491	470	490	478	146	173	176	200
0—5 ...	969	971	933	925	25	25	57	59	6	4	10	16
5—10 ...	841	919	889	897	150	73	102	80	9	8	9	23
10—15 ...	622	622	567	604	364	358	419	356	14	20	14	40
15—20 ...	129	138	166	202	839	826	794	730	32	36	40	68
20—40 ...	41	48	70	50	842	829	813	784	116	123	117	166
40—60 ...	24	27	47	35	469	475	449	417	507	498	504	548
60 and over	23	34	29	53	216	169	205	134	761	797	766	813

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(contd.).

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and Main Age-period at each of the last four Censuses.

Religion, Sex and Age	UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hinduised Tribal Males												
All Ages ...	515	522	489	455	435	430	479	454	50	48	32	91
0—5 ...	978	986	941	989	19	13	58	10	3	1	1	1
5—10 ...	946	970	925	878	48	28	69	119	6	2	6	3
10—15 ...	847	880	832	774	145	113	165	209	11	7	3	17
15—20 ...	431	635	575	542	548	340	411	408	21	25	14	50
20—40 ...	148	120	156	174	799	813	814	708	53	67	30	118
40—60 ...	31	33	85	66	811	848	814	702	158	119	101	232
60 and over	14	40	73	50	665	733	686	621	321	227	241	329
Females												
All Ages ...	440	451	383	347	457	440	496	450	103	109	121	203
0—5 ...	982	978	981	960	14	19	16	39	4	3	3	1
5—10 ...	884	938	932	865	113	57	63	122	3	5	5	13
10—15 ...	654	696	602	637	341	290	384	315	5	14	14	48
15—20 ...	153	241	159	177	810	721	818	742	37	38	23	51
20—40 ...	43	35	43	49	868	882	886	725	89	83	71	226
40—60 ...	35	21	48	20	539	573	458	412	426	406	494	568
60 and over	6	20	24	15	226	216	177	274	768	764	799	711
Jain Males												
All Ages ...	480	494	469	453	419	385	422	433	101	121	109	114
0—5 ...	985	986	988	981	13	13	11	11	2	1	1	8
5—10 ...	948	979	969	953	48	18	29	37	4	3	2	10
10—15 ...	886	913	861	832	106	80	131	152	8	7	8	16
15—20 ...	564	640	576	608	415	337	401	361	21	23	23	31
20—40 ...	235	256	254	256	687	630	649	647	78	114	97	97
40—60 ...	114	163	133	139	601	561	618	588	285	286	249	273
60 and over	92	121	99	96	488	439	444	492	420	440	457	412

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(contd.).

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and Main Age-period at each of the last four Censuses.

Religion, Sex and Age	UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Females												
All Ages ...	321	295	228	258	460	450	469	478	219	255	243	264
0—5 ...	973	937	975	973	20	54	21	13	7	9	4	14
5—10 ...	878	882	895	874	115	102	95	115	7	16	10	11
10—15 ...	628	427	435	413	352	553	529	560	20	20	36	27
15—20 ...	66	54	71	87	875	872	859	842	59	74	70	71
20—40 ...	22	57	49	21	771	705	729	747	207	238	222	232
40—60 ...	16	32	27	13	373	334	395	340	611	634	578	647
60 and over	6	32	13	5	124	97	150	90	870	871	837	905
Christian												
Males												
All Ages ...	505	704	485	572	451	271	460	345	44	25	25	83
0—5 ...	988	972	1,000	1,000	12	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	969	1,000	1,000	979	31	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	966	974	1,000	956	34	26	...	44	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	833	976	636	829	167	24	318	143	...	...	46	28
20—40 ...	271	635	341	333	681	351	616	510	48	14	43	157
40—60 ...	61	89	86	85	842	786	810	746	97	125	104	169
60 and over	...	131	238	...	783	652	524	923	217	217	238	77
Females												
All Ages ...	579	486	408	640	348	424	486	316	73	90	106	44
0—5 ...	1,000	998	1,000	1,000	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	963	989	964	1,000	37	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	972	914	833	983	28	86	167	17	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	600	581	500	667	386	387	467	333	14	32	33	...
20—40 ...	251	109	128	131	704	851	804	822	45	40	68	47
40—60 ...	100	55	205	102	600	534	658	814	300	411	237	184
60 and over	59	...	...	71	294	187	154	530	647	813	846	429

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(concl'd.).

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and Main Age-period at each of the last four Censuses.

Religion, Sex and Age	UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Others												
<i>Males</i>												
All Ages ...	547	478	531	333	383	467	431	467	70	55	38	191
0—5 ...	1,000	939	1,000	1,000	...	61	..	...	...	...	..	...
5—10 ...	1,000	873	950	1,000	...	127	50	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	966	864	941	333	...	136	59	667	34	...	...	...
15—20 ...	805	578	667	500	167	422	333	500	28	...	...	...
20—40 ...	342	377	220	...	604	565	680	833	54	58	100	167
40—60 ...	165	212	..	...	687	673	1,000	400	148	115	...	600
60 and over	143	187	...	...	476	469	1,000	...	381	344	..	...
<i>Females</i>												
All Ages ...	473	391	563	400	405	488	398	400	122	121	39	200
0—5 ...	1,000	1,000	941	1,000	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	965	846	1,000	..	...	154	...	...	35	...	..	..
10—15 ...	857	638	909	...	143	362	9	...	...	...	...	..
15—20 ...	409	267	714	...	568	733	286	...	23	...	...	...
20—40 ...	213	181	189	...	685	743	757	1,000	102	76	54	...
40—60 ...	161	45	...	...	500	597	857	...	339	358	143	1,000
60 and over	118	130	..	...	294	131	750	—	588	739	250	...

NOTE.—(1) Figures for 1891 are not available.

(2) 'Others' include figures for Sikhs and Zoroastrians.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(a)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and Main Age-period at each of the last four Censuses.

Religion, Sex and Age	UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions												
<i>Males</i>												
All Ages ...	468	476	456	466	456	431	473	451	76	93	71	83
0—5 ...	989	975	969	988	10	23	29	11	1	2	2	1
5—10 ...	960	953	933	937	37	43	65	60	3	4	2	3
10—15 ...	812	817	779	773	179	170	212	215	9	13	9	12
<i>Females</i>												
All Ages ...	328	326	303	296	502	475	506	486	170	199	191	218
0—5 ...	976	971	975	966	21	26	23	31	3	3	2	3
5—10 ...	878	878	862	876	114	114	132	116	8	8	6	8
10—15 ...	415	451	412	443	565	523	571	521	20	26	17	36
Hindu												
<i>Males</i>												
All Ages ...	468	473	455	469	457	431	474	450	75	96	71	81
0—5 ...	989	974	969	988	10	24	30	11	1	2	1	1
5—10 ...	960	951	932	941	37	45	66	56	3	4	2	3
10—15 ...	807	808	772	767	184	178	219	222	9	14	9	11
<i>Females</i>												
All Ages ...	325	318	299	290	504	477	508	490	171	205	193	220
0—5 ...	977	971	977	970	20	26	21	28	3	3	2	2
5—10 ...	875	871	858	876	118	120	136	118	7	9	6	6
10—15 ...	404	426	399	406	576	547	584	559	20	27	17	35
Muslim												
<i>Males</i>												
All Ages ...	471	467	456	446	458	450	473	461	71	83	71	93
0—5 ...	988	973	981	993	11	21	17	5	1	6	2	2
5—10 ...	968	963	945	970	29	31	52	26	3	6	3	4
10—15 ...	877	880	862	870	116	113	126	114	7	7	12	16

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(a)—(contd.).

**Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion
and Main Age-period at each of the last four Censuses.**

Religion, Sex and Age	UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Females</i>												
All Ages ...	363	357	334	322	491	470	490	478	146	173	176	200
0—5 ...	972	971	933	925	22	25	57	59	6	4	10	16
5—10 ...	909	919	889	897	84	73	102	80	7	8	9	23
10—15 ...	546	622	567	604	439	358	419	356	15	20	14	40
Hinduised Tribal												
<i>Males</i>												
All Ages ...	515	522	489	455	435	430	479	454	50	48	32	91
0—5 ...	983	986	941	989	15	13	58	10	2	1	1	1
5—10 ...	963	970	925	878	30	28	69	119	7	2	6	3
10—15 ...	934	880	832	774	156	113	165	209	10	7	3	17
<i>Females</i>												
All Ages ...	440	451	383	347	457	440	496	450	103	109	121	203
0—5 ...	983	978	981	960	14	19	16	39	3	3	3	1
5—10 ...	946	938	932	865	51	57	63	122	3	5	5	13
10—15 ...	588	696	602	637	403	290	384	315	9	14	14	48
Jain												
<i>Males</i>												
All Ages ...	480	494	469	453	419	385	422	433	101	121	109	114
0—5 ...	986	986	988	981	11	13	11	11	3	1	1	8
5—10 ...	957	979	969	953	39	18	29	37	4	3	2	10
10—15 ...	894	913	861	832	101	80	131	152	5	7	8	16
<i>Females</i>												
All Ages ...	321	295	228	253	460	450	469	478	219	255	243	264
0—5 ...	975	937	975	973	19	54	21	13	6	9	4	14
5—10 ...	956	852	895	874	38	102	95	115	4	16	10	11
10—15 ...	562	427	435	413	424	553	529	560	14	20	36	27

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(a)—(concl.).

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and Main Age-period at each of the last four Censuses.

Religion, Sex and Age	UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Christian												
<i>Males</i>												
All Ages ...	505	704	485	572	451	271	460	345	44	25	25	83
0—5 ...	1,000	972	1,000	1,000	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	967	1,000	1,000	979	33	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
10—15 ..	1,000	974	1,000	956	...	26	...	44	...	...	..	...
<i>Females</i>												
All Ages ...	579	486	408	640	348	524	486	316	73	90	106	44
0—5 ...	1,000	998	1,000	1,000	—	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ..	949	989	964	1,000	51	11	26	...	...	...	...	..
10—15 ...	864	914	833	983	136	86	167	17	...	...	...	...
Others												
<i>Males</i>												
All Ages ...	547	478	531	333	383	467	431	467	70	55	38	191
0—5 ...	986	939	1,000	1,000	7	61	..	...	7	...	...	...
5—10 ..	971	873	950	1,000	7	127	50	...	24	...	...	...
10—15 —	952	864	941	333	36	136	59	667	12	...	..	...
<i>Females</i>												
All Ages ...	473	391	563	400	405	488	398	400	122	121	39	200
0—5 ...	963	1,000	941	1,000	19	...	59	...	18	...	...	...
5—10 ...	938	846	1,000	..	31	154	..	...	31	...	..	...
10—15 ...	737	638	909	..	253	362	9	..	10	...	...	...

NOTE 1.—See paragraph 9.

NOTE 2.—The 1931 figures in this table have been adjusted to age last birthday to make them comparable with the corresponding figures for the previous censuses. Thus of the numbers unmarried, married and widowed actually returned as living at age 10, half have been retained in the age-group 5-10 and the other half have been transferred to the upper group 10-15. Similarly, of the number in each civil condition actually returned as living at age 15, only half have been retained in the age-group 10-15 and the remaining half have been left over as belonging to the upper group 15-20.

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain

Religion and Natural Division	ALL AGES			0—5		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwalior State						
All Religions ...	468	456	76	988	11	1
Hindu ...	468	457	75	989	10	1
Arya ...	475	451	74	977	12	11
Hinduised Tribal ...	515	435	50	978	19	3
Muslim ...	471	458	71	986	12	2
Jain ...	480	419	101	985	13	2
Christian ...	505	451	44	988	12	...
Sikh ...	558	368	74	1,000	...	...
Zoroastrian ...	490	458	52	1,000	...	...
Plain.						
All Religions ...	480	431	89	992	7	1
Hindu ...	481	430	89	992	7	1
Muslim ...	475	448	77	992	8	...
Jain ...	473	401	126	988	6	6
Others ...	507	428	65	1,000	...	...
Northern Plateau						
All Religions ...	489	448	63	991	8	1
Hindu ...	488	449	63	991	8	1
Muslim ...	508	427	65	987	13	...
Jain ...	514	394	92	985	14	1
Others ...	523	436	41	963	31	6
Southern Plateau						
All Religions ...	437	491	72	982	16	2
Hindu ...	434	494	72	982	16	2
Muslim ...	459	472	69	984	14	2
Jain ...	464	438	98	983	16	1
Others ...	480	462	58	980	15	5
Hilly						
All Religions ...	500	445	55	12	987	1
Hindu ...	499	446	55	989	10	1
Hinduised Tribal ...	533	419	48	978	19	3
Muslim ...	474	470	56	967	29	4
Jain ...	512	437	51	982	9	9
Others ...	414	517	69	1,000	...	...

TABLE II.

Age-periods in each Religion and Natural Division. (Males)

5—10			10—15			15—40			40 AND OVER		
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
930	66	4	822	169	9	230	706	64	256	676	68
928	68	4	818	173	9	227	708	65	669	674	257
954	23	23	880	98	22	260	650	90	66	796	138
946	48	6	844	145	11	220	735	45	28	784	188
950	46	4	877	115	8	250	684	59	40	736	224
948	48	4	886	106	8	306	628	66	110	579	311
969	31	..	966	34	..	366	594	40	51	832	117
1,000	...	...	961	...	39	414	525	61	136	670	194
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	429	571	...	242	606	152
932	64	4	829	162	9	258	688	74	90	609	301
931	65	4	825	156	9	256	75	669	93	603	304
962	36	2	897	100	3	279	655	66	44	718	238
948	44	8	854	123	13	302	615	83	131	494	375
948	16	..	982	18	...	377	583	40	91	707	202
956	41	3	849	144	7	228	714	58	60	714	226
956	41	3	847	146	7	224	718	58	60	716	224
963	34	3	906	91	3	311	637	52	58	712	230
939	61	...	886	110	4	317	614	69	121	575	304
953	31	16	820	164	16	211	765	24	34	771	195
904	91	5	790	200	10	201	740	59	53	714	233
899	95	6	782	208	10	196	745	59	55	712	233
938	56	6	855	132	13	227	716	57	33	752	215
949	47	4	894	100	6	296	645	59	93	613	294
933	64	3	806	180	14	228	713	59	60	773	167
952	46	2	855	141	4	217	731	52	32	771	197
951	47	2	850	146	4	213	735	52	30	769	201
953	39	8	871	115	14	217	733	50	16	817	167
961	39	..	911	84	5	249	700	51	33	791	176
981	19	...	937	54	9	376	599	25	138	688	174
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	286	714	...	125	625	250

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain

Religion and Natural Division	ALL AGES			0—5		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwalior State						
All Religions ...	328	502	170	974	22	4
Hindu ...	325	504	171	974	23	3
Arya ...	435	442	123	950	25	25
Hinduised Tribal ...	440	457	103	982	14	4
Muslim ...	363	491	146	969	25	6
Jain ...	321	460	219	973	20	7
Christian ...	579	348	73	1,000	...	...
Sikh ...	379	485	163	1,000	...	...
Zoroastrian ...	629	273	98	1,000	...	...
Plain						
All Religions ...	333	494	173	989	9	2
Hindu ...	332	493	175	989	9	2
Muslim ...	362	496	142	984	15	1
Jain ...	313	463	224	981	17	2
Others ...	448	463	89	1,000	...	...
Northern Plateau						
All Religions ...	348	492	160	975	20	5
Hindu ...	347	494	159	976	19	5
Muslim ...	373	470	157	958	27	15
Jain ...	344	444	212	954	28	18
Others ...	438	471	91	957	25	18
Southern Plateau						
All Religions ...	299	523	178	958	38	4
Hindu ...	293	527	180	957	39	4
Muslim ...	361	492	147	965	28	7
Jain ...	314	468	218	976	20	4
Others ...	407	470	123	984	14	2
Hilly						
All Religions ...	397	461	142	979	18	3
Hindu ...	395	462	143	981	17	2
Hinduised Tribal ...	484	421	95	982	14	4
Muslim ...	356	496	138	942	54	4
Jain ...	330	431	239	984	8	8
Others ...	270	514	216	1,000	...	...

TABLE II.—(contd.)

Age-periods in each Religion and Natural Division. (Females.)

5—10			10—15			15—40			40 AND OVER		
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
784	207	9	529	453	18	34	838	128	13	364	623
779	211	10	522	460	18	31	839	130	12	362	626
863	112	25	747	240	13	102	769	129	45	539	416
884	113	3	654	341	5	72	853	75	30	487	483
841	150	9	622	364	14	62	842	96	24	411	565
878	115	7	628	352	20	31	794	175	14	323	663
963	37	...	972	28	...	349	615	36	93	546	361
944	...	56	392	208	...	97	806	97	21	542	437
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	515	427	58	355	323	322
825	169	6	560	427	13	35	834	131	10	363	627
822	172	6	555	432	13	33	834	133	9	361	630
871	126	3	638	356	6	73	944	83	32	396	572
861	134	5	595	392	13	22	787	191	5	316	679
944	56	...	791	209	...	117	815	68	31	584	385
815	169	16	559	416	25	34	836	130	23	379	598
812	172	16	554	421	25	33	836	131	22	380	598
872	107	21	676	295	29	59	831	110	31	405	564
912	83	5	680	301	19	29	811	160	10	274	716
875	106	19	653	347	...	69	895	36	49	422	529
709	280	11	462	520	18	28	846	126	9	352	639
675	294	11	445	537	18	25	848	127	8	345	647
816	175	9	607	377	16	57	841	102	17	425	558
865	127	8	611	364	25	37	789	174	19	354	627
822	166	12	667	319	14	132	772	96	50	473	477
865	131	4	645	346	9	57	822	121	17	417	566
861	134	5	647	343	10	57	819	124	16	418	566
914	86	...	686	312	2	87	842	71	40	497	463
876	124	...	543	454	3	41	876	83	16	349	635
935	54	11	733	267	...	32	800	168	21	234	745
1,000	...	...	400	600	...	105	684	211	...	429	571

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

**Distribution by Main Age-periods and Civil Condition
of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.**

Religion and Age	MALES			FEMALES		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions						
All Ages ...	4,686	4,558	756	3,278	5,015	1,707
0—10 ...	9,596	376	28	8,778	1,058	64
10—15 ...	8,221	1,691	88	5,293	4,533	174
15—40 ...	2,296	7,061	643	335	8,381	1,284
40 and over...	680	6,763	2,557	130	3,643	6,227
Hindu						
All Ages ...	4,686	4,567	747	3,248	5,036	1,716
0—10 ...	9,590	382	28	8,857	1,079	64
10—15 ...	8,180	1,731	89	5,221	4,602	177
15—40 ...	2,267	7,087	646	316	8,386	1,298
40 and over...	691	6,739	2,570	123	3,616	6,261
Muslim						
All Ages ...	4,708	4,575	717	3,627	4,917	1,456
0—10 ...	9,691	283	26	9,122	806	72
10—15 ...	8,771	1,148	81	6,223	3,637	140
15—40 ...	2,566	6,810	591	621	8,418	961
40 and over...	398	7,345	2,237	241	4,106	5,653
Jain						
All Ages ...	4,789	4,184	1,027	3,208	4,609	2,183
0—10 ...	9,671	299	30	9,296	634	70
10—15 ...	8,864	1,000	76	6,279	3,524	197
15—40 ...	3,060	6,282	658	313	7,938	1,749
40 and over...	1,099	5,786	3,115	140	3,233	6,627
Christian						
All Ages ...	5,046	4,507	446	5,789	3,478	733
0—10 ...	9,796	204	...	9,840	160	...
10—15 ...	9,661	339	...	9,722	278	...
15—40 ...	3,654	5,944	402	3,494	6,145	361
40 and over...	511	8,321	1,168	928	5,464	3,608
Others						
All Ages ...	5,467	3,826	707	4,738	4,045	1,217
0—10 ...	10,000	...	...	9,832	...	108
10—15 ...	9,655	...	345	8,571	1,429	...
15—40 ...	...	5,336	493	2,631	6,550	819
40 and over...	...	6,544	1,838	1,519	4,557	3,924

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each

Castes	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH AGE-								
	0-6			7-13			14-16		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Ahir ...	984	12	4	867	117	16	641	318	41
2. Balai ...	962	33	5	717	270	13	455	518	27
3. Bania ...	983	14	3	891	102	7	615	359	26
4. Beragi ...	949	49	2	856	137	7	614	362	27
5. Bhil ...	977	21	2	865	132	3	553	436	11
6. Bhilala ...	970	30	...	879	121	...	533	467	...
7. Brahman (except Dakshini).	977	20	3	882	114	4	610	377	13
8. Brahman Dakshini.	981	8	1	976	22	2	790	189	21
9. Chamar ...	962	34	4	843	151	6	534	442	24
10. Gadariya ...	981	22	7	817	177	6	507	453	40
11. Gujar ...	974	23	3	877	113	10	586	394	20
12. Kachhi ...	974	23	3	865	127	8	542	434	24
13. Kayastha ...	990	9	1	921	72	7	692	283	25
14. Kirar ...	987	10	3	865	127	8	592	380	28
15. Koli ...	974	22	4	880	114	6	656	323	21
16. Kumbhar ...	972	24	4	793	190	17	466	494	40
17. Lodhi ...	985	13	2	874	119	7	568	407	25
18. Maratha ...	971	28	1	903	94	3	650	321	29
19. Mina ...	971	21	8	881	110	9	656	323	21
20. Mirdha ...	959	32	9	887	102	11	653	317	30
21. Nai ...	977	19	4	877	115	8	624	356	20
22. Rajput Bhadauriya.	958	37	5	854	137	9	622	356	22
23. Rajput Chauhan.	987	13	...	875	115	10	875	115	10
24. Rajput Kachhwaha.	966	28	6	835	157	8	661	315	24
25. Rajput Raghubansi.	983	17	...	915	80	15	660	327	3
26. Rajput Tonwar	984	14	2	901	81	8	558	407	35
27. Sahariya ...	970	30	...	914	85	1	583	412	5
28. Sondhia ...	986	13	1	879	117	4	602	383	15
29. Teli ...	956	37	7	860	128	12	550	424	26

TABLE V.

Sex at certain Ages for Selected Castes (Males).

PERIOD BY CIVIL CONDITION								
17-23			24-43			44 and over		
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
325	631	44	106	767	127	89	581	330
198	764	38	80	833	87	36	638	326
369	583	48	180	665	155	102	495	403
309	627	64	144	728	128	116	581	303
258	718	24	63	873	64	22	842	136
362	626	12	105	885	37	59	751	190
383	595	22	211	635	154	103	558	339
512	462	26	199	685	116	161	458	389
247	723	30	70	813	117	56	562	382
227	741	32	93	793	114	74	596	330
388	577	35	131	722	147	68	590	342
266	715	19	79	803	118	38	643	319
585	378	38	175	745	80	76	489	435
250	700	40	109	753	138	42	619	339
276	693	31	87	781	132	116	612	272
240	718	42	58	789	153	35	684	281
289	657	54	89	795	116	42	697	261
467	483	50	145	711	144	55	605	340
318	658	24	99	787	114	66	598	336
335	608	57	88	793	119	67	644	289
343	631	26	92	775	133	57	576	367
380	595	25	162	683	155	117	512	371
545	424	31	365	605	30	245	629	126
361	609	30	139	757	104	92	629	279
499	481	20	145	755	100	105	571	324
366	597	37	190	615	195	139	407	454
240	748	12	52	895	55	33	760	207
283	694	23	115	816	69	86	642	272
265	709	26	91	792	117	72	619	309

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each

Castes	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE-								
	0—6			7—13			14—16		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Ahir ...	959	36	5	735	238	27	219	740	41
2. Balai ...	950	46	4	597	388	15	184	788	28
3. Bania ...	984	15	1	732	258	10	100	859	41
4. Beragi ...	920	76	4	743	243	14	327	618	55
5. Bhil ...	976	23	1	793	202	5	123	866	17
6. Bhilala ...	984	14	2	909	84	7	379	596	25
7. Brahman (except Dakshini).	967	28	5	731	260	9	203	761	36
8. Brahman Dakshini.	977	14	9	793	179	27	121	835	44
9. Chamar ...	974	23	3	684	310	6	133	829	38
10. Gadariya ...	958	35	7	681	309	10	139	827	34
11. Gujar. ...	964	28	8	755	235	10	291	681	28
12. Kachhi ...	970	23	7	716	271	13	176	787	37
13. Kayastha ...	966	25	9	851	138	11	241	697	62
14. Kirar ...	984	14	2	769	223	8	251	727	22
15. Koli ...	966	26	8	717	275	8	139	811	50
16. Kumbhar ...	964	30	6	647	335	18	164	780	56
17. Lodhi ...	957	40	3	642	348	10	180	796	24
18. Maratha ...	943	52	5	725	266	9	263	697	40
19. Mina ...	922	75	3	702	292	6	151	794	55
20. Mirdha ...	974	26	0	834	159	9	170	779	51
21. Nal ...	955	35	10	663	305	32	178	744	78
22. Rajput Bhadauriya	907	69	24	632	297	71	261	642	97
23. Rajput Chauhan	945	38	17	618	356	26	233	684	83
24. Rajput Kachhwaha	992	6	2	821	152	27	364	585	51
25. Rajput Raghubansi.	929	62	9	672	302	26	290	650	60
26. Rajput Tonwar	965	33	2	794	193	13	309	615	76
27. Sahariya ...	956	40	4	762	233	5	149	834	17
28. Sondhia ...	960	36	4	651	331	18	114	764	122
29. Teli ...	953	36	11	646	339	15	126	806	68

TABLE V.—(contd.)

Sex at certain Ages for Selected Castes (Females).

PERIOD BY CIVIL CONDITION								
17—23			24—43			44 and over		
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
34	924	42	16	792	192	19	309	612
28	888	84	12	812	176	10	410	580
27	914	59	8	729	263	5	313	682
73	842	85	16	727	257	17	406	577
26	950	24	7	866	127	22	442	536
97	883	20	13	861	126	16	386	598
40	921	39	16	706	278	14	305	681
36	878	86	7	719	275	2	325	673
50	897	53	13	793	194	10	396	594
53	870	77	18	806	176	8	498	494
51	905	44	8	718	274	7	435	558
68	893	39	18	781	201	24	389	587
56	849	95	13	771	216	9	449	542
55	892	53	27	789	184	27	403	570
51	903	46	14	795	191	8	384	608
38	915	47	12	816	172	13	522	465
33	938	29	11	796	193	7	362	631
85	850	65	36	701	263	10	355	635
32	923	45	22	766	212	24	430	546
75	860	65	11	723	266	8	376	616
75	849	76	25	789	186	21	430	549
104	775	121	51	720	229	43	551	406
131	797	72	55	688	267	30	389	581
164	755	81	22	795	233	22	470	508
69	862	69	11	715	274	26	257	717
206	713	81	62	660	278	59	406	135
36	943	21	15	808	157	22	399	579
81	807	112	21	742	237	23	448	529
36	916	48	11	812	177	8	384	608

CHAPTER VII. INFIRMITIES.

I. Introductory.

89. Imperial Table IX, Part I, gives the statistics of infirmities by age, while Part II of the same Table shows the distribution of the afflicted population by districts. In the three Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter are set forth proportionate figures in detail.

As on the previous occasion, only four kinds of infirmities were recorded, *viz.*, Insanity, Deaf-Mutism, total Blindness and corrosive Leprosy.

The instructions given to the enumerators were as follows :—

If any person be blind of both eyes or deaf and dumb or insane or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in the last column of the schedule. Do not enter those, who are blind of one eye only, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

In Abstraction infirmities were not copied on the ordinary slips; but a separate gang was employed to look through the enumeration books and enter up infirmities in special slips.

In considering the statistics thus collected, it must be remembered that the returns for persons suffering from these several defects and especially of those suffering from insanity and deaf-mutism are excessively inaccurate.

In the first place, the agency of an ordinary census is absolutely incompetent to furnish the requisite information concerning the infirmities in question with that degree of accuracy which is essential for statistical purposes. The disorders of the mind are almost as varied as the disorders of the body. Like the latter they present so many degrees of manifestation and so many variations that no definite line can be insisted upon on one side of which is insanity, on the other sanity; thus each enumerator is free to draw the line according to his own judgment. The same is the case with deaf-mutism. It is impossible by any form of instruction to ensure that only real deaf-mutes shall be included and that the same standard of inclusion shall be observed everywhere and by every enumerator. In the case of blindness there is the probability that persons whose sight has grown dim on account of old age will be included. The returns for leprosy may in spite of definite instructions include persons suffering from leucoderma.

Secondly, there is the very general reluctance on the part of the heads of families to disclose either as regards themselves or their children the existence of any serious infirmity. This cause of error applies to the blind in a much less degree than to the insane and the lepers and consequently it is probable that the returns of the former are less inaccurate than those of the latter. Deaf-mutism remains undetected during infancy and even in cases

where the symptoms are most pronounced parents cannot be induced to acknowledge its existence even to themselves. The effects of the tendency are seen throughout the figures for the earlier age-periods.

Thirdly, a feeling of delicacy often hinders enumerators from putting very searching questions to heads of families about such infirmities as insanity or leprosy.

The possible total effect of these influences is so great that no reliance can be placed on the statistics. Detailed examination of the figures is therefore not worth undertaking and it is at present doubtful if it is worth while including the infirmity enquiry in the census.

II. Infirmities.—General.

90. The proportion of the afflicted bears but a small ratio to the whole population. In a population of 3,523,070 only 8,593 persons are afflicted, *viz.*, some 24 persons in every 100,000. The corresponding proportion for 1921 was 26. The Plain contains the highest proportion of the afflicted (26), the Northern Plateau having 25, the Southern 23 and the Hilly 18.

Taking each of the infirmities separately, there is one insane person in every 7,777, one deaf-mute in every 2,698, one blind in every 550 and one leper in every 8,290 of the population.

Compared with the numbers returned in 1921, we find that the insane and the deaf-mutes have decreased by 4 and 110 respectively, while the blind have increased by 270 and the lepers by 7.

Taking the figures by sexes, we find that all the infirmities except blindness are commoner among males than among females.

III. Insanity.

91. There are only 453 insane persons in the whole population, which seems an unduly low figure.

The figures for all the four censuses are brought together in the following table for convenience of reference.

**Number and Proportion of the Insane at each Census
from 1901 to 1931.**

Year	NUMBER OF INSANES			PROPORTION PER 100,000 LIVING		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1901 ...	165	121	44	5	8	3
1911 ...	203	145	58	6	9	4
1921 ...	457	308	149	14	18	10
1931 ...	453	292	161	13	16	10

The figures for the first two censuses are altogether unreliable and those for the last two are only slightly better. The data as they stand do not warrant the conclusion that insanity has increased during the past twenty years, they only point to improved enumeration of those suffering from mental disorders. It is also probable that a large number of the insane are returned as deaf-mutes among whom the proportion of the imbecile and feeble-minded is always very high.

Among the districts the incidence of insanity is the highest in Gird. This is doubtless due to the inclusion of the Lunatic Asylum. Insanity is more prevalent in the Bhind and Shajapur districts than in any other locality; possibly this is due to the dominant classes in these districts being addicted to the use of alcohol, opium and 'ganja.'

Subsidiary Table III shows that insanity is more common among males than among females. This is because females do not indulge in the same excesses of various kinds as men and possibly are not exposed to the same degree of hardship and worry. The proportion of female insanes is high in the Bhind, Narwar and Mandsaur districts, while in all other cases it is less than 10 per 100,000 of the population.

The figures are low in both sexes up to the age of 10, for parents not unnaturally refuse to admit that their children are insane. There is a considerable increase in both sexes after the age of 10, though probably owing to the cause just mentioned the increase is more apparent than real. Among males the incidence is high between the ages of 20 and 50 and again at the ages of 60 and over. Among females the rise commencing with puberty persists right through the child-bearing period and it is only after the menopause is over that the ratio begins to drop down. In the final age-category the female figures are actually greater than the male figures. This points, I think, to the probability that the chances of the survival of female lunatics are greater in later life than those of male lunatics.

IV. Deaf-Mutism.

92. The figures of deaf-mutism are entirely untrustworthy and it would be sheer waste of time to discuss them. Deaf-mutism is a congenital affection and therefore the figures should be higher at the lowest ages than at any other period. That this is not the case is due partly to the unwillingness of the parents to recognise the existence of the defect in their children and partly to the inclusion in the return for the subsequent age-categories of persons who are only deaf. The proportion is the highest among persons aged 60 and over. There is no way of explaining this anomaly without supposing that deaf-mutes are more likely to survive than those not so afflicted, which is incredible.

The incidence of this infirmity according to locality is not uniform and therefore no definite conclusion can be drawn as to the effect of environment on this disability.

The cause of deaf-mutism appears to be entirely obscure. It has been held that the congenitally deaf are the offspring of consanguineous marriages. Besides this little is known.

V. Blindness.

93. There are in the State 6,409 persons who are blind of both eyes; in 1921 the number was 6,139. Of the former 2,425 are males and 3,984 are females, as against 2,730 and 3,400 in 1921. The increase in blind women has therefore been greater than the increase amongst men

Subsidiary Table I shows the distribution of blindness. The State figure is 130 per 100,000 for males and 241 for females. The corresponding proportions for 1921 were 161 and 227 respectively. The blind males have decreased in the Plain and Southern Plateau, while their proportion has more than doubled itself in the Hilly Division. The increase in the Northern Plateau has been comparatively small. The proportion of blind females has increased in all the Divisions except the Southern Plateau. Of the districts, Shajapur has the largest proportion of the blind and Amjhera the lowest. The comparatively high proportion of the blind in the former is not surprising considering that the proportion of old people in that district is relatively high. In the case of Amjhera the figure though still unduly low has doubled itself on the present occasion. A large part of this increase is doubtless due to improvement in the accuracy of the present return. In the case of the Gird and Ujjain districts, where the ratio has declined since the last census, the influence of the Central Hospitals with their modern surgical equipment is clearly reflected in the figures.

The most important cause of blindness is constant exposure to glare and dust and to the smoky atmosphere of small ill-ventilated huts. The latter factor is more or less evenly distributed and its effects are seen everywhere in the relatively high proportion of the blind among the females. But the former factor is more potent in the North and we find (neglecting the exceptional case of Shajapur) that the Southern districts of the State are on the whole less affected than the Northern.

Taking the distribution of blindness by age-periods, we find that the blind of either sex are less numerous in the last age-category at this census than they were 10 years ago. Amongst males the largest increases have taken place in the age-periods 55-60 and 60 and over, while in the case of females the ratio has increased in 4 age-periods (15-20, 35-40, 45-50 and 55-60), the largest increase being found among those aged 55-60.

V. Leprosy.

94. In 1931 there were 425 lepers in the State as against 418 in 1921. Of the former total 272 were males and 153 females as against 303 and 115 in 1921. The number of male lepers has therefore decreased by 31 and that of female lepers has increased by 38.

Subsidiary Table I shows the distribution by Natural Divisions and districts. The State figure of lepers per 100,000 of the population is 12 as against 13 in 1921. The highest proportion of lepers of either sex is found in the Malwa districts. Ujjain has more leper males than any other district, a fact due to the presence of an asylum in the district. As regards leper females Mandsaur and Shajapur are similarly conspicuous. Bhilsa, Sheo-pur and Narwar are comparatively free from this loathsome disease.

No male leper was returned at 0-5, while the proportion of female lepers at this age was 65 per 10,000. The biggest ratio in either sex is found at 60 and over. The figures for the ages beyond 40 are extraordinarily high because, firstly, leprosy is a disease of middle age, and, secondly, concealment of this disability in advanced age is comparatively difficult.

SUBSIDIARY

Number Afflicted per 100,000 of the Population

Districts and Natural Divisions.	INSANE							
	Males				Females			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gwaller State ...	16	18	9	8	10	10	4	3
Natural Divisions								
1. Plain ...	18	12	9	11	12	7	2	4
2. Northern Plateau ...	12	13	6	8	9	6	6	4
3. Southern Plateau ...	14	22	11	5	8	15	4	2
4. Hilly ...	12	12	12	4	6	12	3	4
Districts								
1. Gird ...	30	23	13	9	19	10	3	5
2. Bhind ...	21	9	5	4	11	6	1	2
3. Tonwarghar ...	9	4	7	15	7	5	2	5
4. Sheopur ...	16	18	15	12	8	7	2	2
5. Narwar ...	12	15	7	6	12	8	9	3
6. Isagarh ...	11	11	6	11	7	4	3	5
7. Bhilsa ...	10	12	10	8	5	5	1	3
8. Ujjain ...	11	35	7	2	9	20	6	...
9. Mandsaur ...	16	18	17	4	13	8	5	2
10. Shajapur ...	20	23	8	3	7	26	4	1
11. Amjhera ...	12	12	12	4	6	12	3	4

Districts and Natural Divisions.	BLIND							
	Males				Females			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
—	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Gwaller State ...	130	161	134	62	241	227	159	64
Natural Divisions								
1. Plain ...	122	145	153	63	258	227	174	105
2. Northern Plateau ...	147	135	129	77	255	184	175	62
3. Southern Plateau ...	129	196	119	56	212	239	115	100
4. Hilly ...	108	50	99	60	139	73	130	29
Districts								
1. Gird ...	110	182	150	65	285	314	213	104
2. Bhind ...	123	128	181	57	273	248	179	109
3. Tonwarghar ...	117	125	152	61	193	174	148	112
4. Sheopur ...	167	149	76	75	293	270	134	63
5. Narwar ...	162	177	136	87	238	249	190	71
6. Isagarh ...	133	93	123	68	271	120	160	54
7. Bhilsa ...	102	121	130	70	162	162	150	62
8. Ujjain ...	122	269	107	55	215	292	112	283
9. Mandsaur ...	101	97	104	66	181	116	126	36
10. Shajapur ...	181	298	134	35	268	399	165	21
11. Amjhera ...	108	50	99	60	139	73	130	29

TABLE I.

at each of the last four Censuses.

DEAF-MUTE							
Males				Females			
1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
40	52	24	34	34	35	16	25
55	43	30	44	52	27	20	36
28	33	24	39	25	25	16	28
31	59	13	21	25	49	13	27
36	16	32	41	17	16	17	23
53	41	25	42	58	29	20	39
63	39	36	27	63	20	13	34
43	36	27	48	36	23	29	37
69	70	35	73	47	49	15	27
29	50	25	39	35	33	20	20
26	17	24	40	16	18	13	36
37	44	11	34	34	32	11	15
22	94	16	6	20	69	12	95
35	40	17	26	25	29	18	10
37	121	20	14	24	67	11	9
36	16	32	41	17	16	17	23

LEPER							
Males				Females			
1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
14	12	21	10	9	8	9	7
13	8	13	11	9	5	4	7
10	10	19	7	4	5	10	12
20	25	26	10	13	10	11	3
16	16	30	16	11	12	18	10
11	6	11	12	5	6	3	9
18	12	12	12	13	3	3	6
12	6	19	11	10	5	5	6
5	1	5	8	5	6	5	7
10	7	17	10	2	5	9	7
9	14	22	5	6	5	13	18
6	5	8	13	3	1	3	10
27	48	32	10	14	20	18	...
22	22	26	8	17	5	8	4
19	30	43	8	15	14	12	1
16	16	30	16	11	12	18	10

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of the Infirm by Age per 10,000

Age			INSANE							
			Male				Female			
			1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	TOTAL	...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	...	..	69	295	345	...	62	134	173	682
5-10	...	...	479	779	414	248	497	1,074	517	1,136
10-15	...	..	617	934	1,034	1,240	497	940	1,379	455
15-20	...	...	753	747	1,379	641	870	604	1,207	682
20-25	...	...	959	1,396	896	909	807	940	690	1,363
25-30	...	...	788	1,498	1,724	826	807	671	1,379	1,561
30-35	...	...	719	974	621	1,487	621	1,342	862	455
35-40	...	...	890	487	1,241	331	870	604	517	455
40-45	...	..	959	1,169	828	1,590	994	1,208	1,379	1,363
45-50	...	...	993	292	414	1,157	807	403	345	909
50-55	...	...	651	390	621	248	621	872	517	227
55-60	...	...	548	195	69	331	621	268	...	455
60 & over	...	...	1,575	844	414	992	1,926	940	1,035	227

Age			BLIND							
			Male				Female			
			1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
—			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	TOTAL	...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	...	...	268	351	474	228	133	185	273	335
5-10	...	...	285	705	657	900	173	270	346	427
10-15	...	..	293	653	666	920	163	294	363	528
15-20	...	...	289	438	670	838	209	174	315	335
20-25	...	...	264	548	789	672	249	391	474	661
25-30	...	...	322	565	702	920	331	474	627	691
30-35	...	...	429	697	926	765	454	571	785	915
35-40	...	...	551	529	588	776	582	494	452	519
40-45	...	...	587	873	939	734	683	991	1,024	996
45-50	...	...	754	516	461	734	863	509	563	549
50-55	...	...	957	1,066	875	858	961	1,226	1,378	1,006
55-60	...	...	1,361	358	324	828	1,426	459	444	335
60 & over	...	...	3,640	2,701	1,929	1,127	3,773	3,962	2,956	2,703

NOTE.—Figures for 1891 are not available.

TABLE II.

of each Sex (four Censuses).

DEAF-MUTE							
Male				Female			
1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
190	282	474	476	229	379	451	460
636	777	1,247	324	582	2 0	1,311	1,063
704	923	1,571	1,143	512	701	1,147	805
636	586	1,122	1,276	512	860	1,147	833
673	890	1,122	590	564	511	1,189	891
673	619	1,147	686	723	625	1,065	977
691	845	1,397	686	758	644	902	805
799	755	499	857	688	778	902	546
772	1,025	649	1,391	617	1,174	861	690
812	529	199	914	794	492	246	517
799	878	324	857	758	833	369	919
867	292	50	133	811	360	164	287
1,748	1,599	199	667	2,452	2,443	246	1,207

LEPER							
Male				Female			
1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
26	27	28	39	30	31	32	33
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
...	66	30	645	65	87	313	...
110	66	60	719	327	87	...	1,354
221	66	149	258	131	522	156	521
478	99	179	1,290	327	87	156	833
575	297	687	323	257	435	1,250	729
551	957	836	1,484	523	783	1,328	833
735	1,584	1,045	774	718	1,304	1,250	521
993	1,221	1,164	581	850	1,391	781	417
993	2,046	2,149	1,161	915	1,913	1,094	1,354
1,029	990	1,164	387	980	522	938	729
1,103	1,189	1,403	903	1,111	1,478	1,562	521
1,103	396	328	645	1,117	522	234	417
2,169	1,023	806	839	2,679	869	938	1,771

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number Afflicted per 100,000 Persons of each Age-period
and Number of Females Afflicted per 1,000 Males.

Age	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES			
	Insane		Deaf-mute		Blind		Leper		Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Leper
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total .	16	9	40	34	130	241	15	9	551	768	1,642	562
0-5 ...	...	...	5	5	25	21	...	...	500	928	815	...
5-10 ...	6	4	19	16	29	33	1	2	571	702	1,000	1,666
10-15 ...	8	4	22	15	30	33	3	1	484	557	915	633
15-20 ...	12	8	25	17	37	50	7	3	636	617	1,185	384
20-25 ...	15	8	27	19	35	59	8	2	464	640	1,546	214
25-30 ...	14	9	31	29	48	94	9	6	565	820	1,692	533
30-35 ...	14	8	35	35	71	149	14	9	476	843	1,740	551
35-40 ...	21	14	49	38	111	229	22	13	538	661	1,718	481
40-45 ...	27	19	56	41	137	316	26	16	571	614	1,929	518
45-50 ...	37	3	77	71	233	543	36	24	448	750	1,879	535
50-55 ...	32	20	100	85	395	761	51	34	526	728	1,773	566
55-60 ...	41	27	166	125	855	1,546	78	49	625	718	1,721	600
60 & over ...	80	52	224	232	1,445	1,513	97	69	673	1,078	1,702	694

CHAPTER VIII. OCCUPATION.

1. Introductory.

95. Occupation is by far the most difficult subject about which information is collected in the census schedules. The sources of error are numerous and the class from which our enumerators are recruited is not as a rule very brilliant. It was therefore inevitable that erroneous entries should find their way into the occupation columns of the schedule. On the whole, however, the standard of accuracy attained by the enumerators was distinctly good and probably represented an advance on that attained at any previous census.

II. Changes since 1921.

96. In 1921 there were three columns in the General Schedule devoted to Occupations. These were headed :—

**Changes in the
Questionnaire.**

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE OF ACTUAL WORKERS		For Dependants the Occupa- tion of the Worker by whom supported
Principal	Subsidiary	
9	10	11

At the present census the following four columns, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were provided :—

Earner or Dependant	Principal Occupation of Earners	Subsidiary Occupa- tion of Earners or Occupation of Dependants	Industry in which employed (for orga- nized employees only)
9	10	11	12

The effect of the changes introduced on this occasion may be summarized as follows :—

Firstly, in 1921 the whole population was divided into actual workers and dependants. On the present occasion it falls into one or more of the following categories :—

- (1) Earners.
- (2) Working Dependants.
- (3) Non-working Dependants.

Secondly, in 1921 those who were dependants were required to return the occupation of those on whom they were dependent. On the present occasion only actual workers (earners and working dependants) have been required to return their occupation. The present census therefore affords no material for assessing the total population that is supported by a particular occupation.

Changes in Instructions.

97. The 'Actual Worker' of 1921 does not correspond exactly to the "Earner" of 1931. At the previous census there was no such fine distinction as exists now between the terms "Earner" and "Working Depend-ant". The following extracts from the instructions issued in 1921 and 1931 illustrate the difference :—

1921

Only those women and children will be shown as *workers* who help to augment the family income. A woman who looks after her house and cooks the food is not a *worker* but a dependant. But a woman who collects and sells firewood or cowdung is thereby adding to the family income, and should be shown as a *worker*. So also a woman who regularly assists her husband in his work (*e.g.*, the wife of a potter who fetches the clay from which he makes his pots), but not one who merely renders a little occasional help. A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle is a dependant, but one who is a regular cowherd should be recorded as such in *column 9*. It may be assumed as a rough and ready rule, that boys and girls over the age of 10 who actually do field labour or tend cattle are adding to the income of their family and should therefore be entered in *column 9*. Boys at school or college should be entered as dependants. *Dependants on a joint family, the members of which follow different avocations, should be entered in column 11 under the occupation of the member who contributes most largely to the family income.*

1931

Only those women and children will be shown as earners who help to augment the family income by *permanent and regular work for which a return is obtained in cash or kind*. A woman who looks after her house and cooks the food is not an *earner* but a dependant. But a woman who *habitually* collects and sells firewood or cowdung is thereby adding to the family income, and should be shown as an *earner*. So also a woman who regularly assists her husband in his work (*e.g.*, the wife of a potter who fetches the clay from which he makes his pots), *as an all time assistant*, but not one who merely renders a little occasional help. A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle is a dependant, but one who is a regular cowherd *and earns pay as such in cash or in kind* should be recorded as such in *column 10*. It may be assumed, as a rough and ready rule, that boys and girls over the age of 10 who actually do field labour or tend cattle are adding to the income of their family and should therefore be entered in *column 10 or 11 according to whether they earn pay or not*. Boys at school or college should be entered as dependants. *Dependants who assist in the work of the family and contribute to its support without actually earning wages should be shown as dependants in column 9 and under subsidiary occupation in column 11. Thus a woman who keeps house for her husband is a dependant and entered as such in column 9, but has the subsidiary occupation, column 11 of house-keeping.*

The changes indicated in italics have had a far-reaching effect on the figures for dependence. A large number of women and children, who on the previous occasion, by reason of their rendering regular assistance to the real earner, were classed as actual workers, now find a place among dependants. The following table illustrates the point.

Distribution of 1,000 Persons 1911-1931.

Category	1931	1921	1911
Earners and Working Dependants (Actual Workers 1921 and 1911)	493	616	522
Non-working Dependants (Dependants in 1921 and 1911) ...	507	384	478

It must be pointed out that the whole scheme of the occupational return in this census differs so much from those in use previously that exact comparison with previous census returns is not possible.

98. All occupations are divided into four Classes which are further divided into twelve Sub-classes, 55 Orders and 195 Groups. The change here is confined to groups, some of which have been reshuffled and a few amplified. It is unnecessary to recapitulate all these changes in detail.

The Classes and Sub-classes were as follows :—

Class A.—Production of Raw Materials.

Sub-class— I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation.

II. Exploitation of Minerals.

Class B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.

Sub.class.—III. Industry

IV. Transport.

V. Trade.

Class C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts.

Sub-class—VI. Public Force.

VII Public Administration.

VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.

Class D.—Miscellaneous

Sub-class—IX. Persons Living on their Income.

X. Domestic Service.

XI. Insufficiently Described Occupations.

XII. Unproductive.

Column 12 was reserved for the earners employed in organized industries, but for reasons of economy the information collected under the head was not compiled.

99. The data collected under columns 9-11 have been set forth in detail in Imperial Table X, Part I. Part II of the same Table gives statistics for the population of the two cities. In Imperial Table XI, Part I, are given the figures for the occupations of selected castes and of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. At the end of the chapter are 6 Subsidiary Tables giving the figures in further detail.

100. The distinction between earner and dependant and between principal and subsidiary occupation and the extent to which the occupations of women and children actually contribute to the income of the family were all questions involving subtleness of interpretation beyond the capabilities of the enumerators. The general instructions for filling up the columns had therefore to be very elaborate. These again had from time to time to be

Changes in Occupational Classification.

Reference to Statistics.

Instructions to Enumerators.

reinforced by special directions requiring the officers whose duty it was to instruct the staff and check the schedules to pay special attention to these columns. As a measure of special precaution, every enumerator and supervisor immediately after receiving instruction was required to visit the houses in the neighbourhood and fill up all the columns of a special schedule. Copies of this schedule which was printed on pink paper were distributed along with the book of instructions in September. Thirty thousand of the schedules so filled in were scrutinized at the head office by a special staff. It was found that the occupational columns were imperfectly written and almost all schedules had to be returned to the supervisors and enumerators concerned with further instructions and completely re-written. Supplementary instructions illustrating in detail the inaccuracies noticed in the course of the examination of these schedules were issued in the middle of December. The labour involved in this operation was enormous, but it was eventually found to have been well repaid. The entries in the census schedules specially those relating to occupations exhibited a reasonable standard of accuracy, so that we are now enabled to discuss the information embodied in the occupational tables with some confidence. This statement is substantiated by the fact that insufficiently described occupations form only 6·9 per cent of the working population against 8·3 per cent in 1921.

II. Summary of Results.

101. Of the total population of 3,573,070 persons 1,786,217 were non-working dependants, 1,535,701 earners and 201,152 working dependants. Taking the figures by sexes, we find that of 1,867,031 males 1,209,935 or 648 per mille are earners, 69,463 or 37 per mille are working dependants, while 587,633 or 315 per mille are non-working dependants. And of the 1,656,039 females 325,766 are earners, 131,680 working dependants and the largest part 1,198,584 are non-working dependants, the proportions per 1,000 in the three categories being 196, 80 and 724 respectively. The proportions of workers of both sexes vary considerably in different districts. The figures are given in the margin. It will be seen that the highest

Number of Workers per mille of the Population.

District	Males	Females
Gird	726	256
Bhind	669	219
Tonwarghar	740	273
Sheopur	723	335
Narwar	704	283
Isagarh	719	245
Bhilsa	703	232
Ujjain	613	301
Mandsaur	584	368
Shajapur	678	272
Amjhera	671	337

proportion of male workers is found in Tonwarghar and the lowest in Mandsaur. On the other hand, the proportion of female workers is highest in Mandsaur and lowest in Bhind. The proportion of male workers is highest in the districts dominated by the more advanced classes of

society whose women are either secluded or take no part in their husbands' occupations. Among the Rajput castes, for instance, which mostly inhabit the Northern districts of the State the proportion of female workers is relatively small and this accounts for the high ratio of male workers in this tract. In the case of the Malwa districts

on the other hand the composition of the population is radically different. Thus in Mandsaur which shows the highest proportion of female workers the Dhakars and Chamars and other low caste people who expect more active work from their womenfolk considerably outnumber the higher castes. The case of Bhind is peculiar. Here the low ratio of male workers is due to the temporary absence of a large number of adult males who have gone over to distant parts of the country leaving their wives and children at home. In the State as a whole the proportion of non-working dependants is as high as 51 per cent of the population. It is highest in the Bhind district (54 per cent) and lowest in Sheopur (46 per cent). In the districts of the Southern Plateau the ratio exceeds the State average, while in the case of the Northern Plateau, Plain and Hilly Divisions the ratio is lower than this level. This points, I think, to greater employment of female and child labour in the latter three tracts than in the Southern Plateau. The last-named Division is also much more prosperous than the others. The Bhind and Tonwarghar districts are the strongholds of high caste Rajputs, but in the case of the latter district the relative preponderance of the Kirar and Sondhiya castes sends the ratio of non-working dependants down to 47 per cent.

Compared with 1921 it would seem that there has been an increase in unemployment, but in reality the difference is, as has already been pointed out, entirely attributable to change in the definition of the terms employed.

102. Subsidiary Table 1 (a) furnishes for the population as a whole a **Distribution by Occupation of 1,000 Persons.** proportional distribu-

**Distribution
over Occupa-
tions Generally**

Class and Sub-class of Occupation	Number per 1,000 of the popu- lation	Number per 1,000 workers	tion into the specifi- ed Classes, Sub- classes and Groups of Occupations. The table in the margin summarises those figures. More than half of the popula- tion consists of non- working dependants. Of 1,000 workers 884 are earners and 116 working depend- ants. Almost three quarters of the workers (728 per thousand) are engag- ed in the production of raw materials. Of these 698 are engag- ed in actual cultiva- tion, 26 in stock- raising which is only a complement of agriculture, 2 in forestry and 2 in exploiting minerals. The preparation and supply of material substances claims 142 per mille of the
Non-working Dependants ...	507	1,028	
Earners ...	436	884	
Working Dependants ...	57	116	
Total Workers (Earners and Work- ing Dependants)	493	1,000	
Class A. Production of Raw Materials	359	728	
I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	358	726	
II. Exploitation of Minerals ...	1	2	
Class B. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	70	142	
III. Industry ...	47	95	
IV. Transport ...	2	4	
V. Trade ...	21	43	
Class C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts	15	31	
VI. Public Force ...	5	10	
VII. Public Administration ...	4	8	
VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts ...	6	13	
Class D. Miscellaneous ...	49	99	
IX. Persons Living on their Income ...	...	1	
X. Domestic Service ...	8	16	
XI. Insufficiently Described Occupa- tions	34	69	
XII. Unproductive ...	7	13	

workers. Of these 95 are engaged in the various industries, 4 in transport and 43 in trade. Public administration and liberal arts absorb about 31 and the division of these over Public Force, Public Administration and Professions and Liberal Arts is 10, 8, and 13 per thousand respectively. The remaining 99 persons per mille comprise those engaged in the miscellaneous, unproductive and unspecified occupations. The most striking features of the return are the enormous preponderance of agriculture and the very small number—only one person in 1,000—who live on their income. Domestic Service provides work for 16 in 1,000. In cities the proportion of those engaged in cultivation is altogether negligible.

III. Principal Occupations.

Class A.—Sub-class 1—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation.

103. In this Sub-class is found the important Order of Pasture and Agriculture, further sub-divided into five sub-orders and 24 groups. Of the sub-orders that of cultivation is by far the most important. Altogether 1,210,850 (Earners and Working Dependants) returned themselves as working on the land. In 1921 the number of actual workers on the land was 1,363,876. The decrease is fictitious as at the last census the percentage of actual workers in this sub-order was the highest in India, being 67 against 54 for all India. Taking the entire rural population as dependant upon agriculture the ratio of workers to dependants was 10 to 11 in 1921 which is on the face of it inconceivable. Thus calculated the present ratio comes to 10:15 which is much nearer the truth and conforms to what are the obvious social and economic facts. The following table furnishes an interesting view of the composition of the agricultural community in each district.

District	Proportion of workers to total population	PROPORTION TO TOTAL 1,000 FOLLOWING OCCUPATION					
		Total following cultivation	Non-cultivating proprietors	Cultivating owners	Tenant cultivators	Agri-cultural labourers	Cultivated area per head of actual cultivators
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gwalior State	546	679	28	97	402	152	5·7 (acres)
Gird ...	560	492	15	48	339	90	3·6 "
Bhind ...	544	766	52	126	531	57	3·3 "
Tonwarghar ...	606	785	34	111	576	64	3·3 "
Sheopur ...	591	632	16	68	365	183	5·4 "
Narwar ..	569	705	34	106	409	156	5·2 "
Isagarh ..	546	674	19	56	447	152	6·1 "
Bhilsa ...	521	658	21	89	317	231	10·1 "
Ujjain ...	492	621	28	100	289	201	10·3 "
Mandsaur ...	538	609	48	104	258	193	9·0 "
Shajapur ...	513	725	13	141	317	253	7·9 "
Amjhera ...	528	802	4	123	438	237	6·8 "

The occupational congestion and the resultant hard conditions prevailing in the Bhind, Tonwarghar and Narwar districts are seen throughout the figures. In these districts an enormous proportion of the working population is engaged in agriculture and the holdings are so small and uneconomic that there is no room for farm labour. In the Malwa districts, on the other hand, the conditions are easier and consequently farm labour is almost indispensable.

There are no important special crops grown in the State and persons engaged on them include only market gardeners and growers of vegetables and their proportion in the population is approximately 1 in 3,000.

Stock-raising provides occupation for 54,196 persons or about 13 per thousand of the population. There has been a considerable increase in the number of cattle breeders who have increased from 1,494 in 1921 to 7,621 in 1931. The former figure is obviously unduly low. It is probable that on the former occasion a large number of persons following this occupation were transferred to other allied groups such as Sellers of Milk and Butter, Herdsmen, Shepherds, etc.

Having disposed of Class A, I now proceed to examine some other groups of occupations in the order of their importance.

Textiles.—This industry absorbs 29,214 males and 6,791 females. Including those who have returned cotton-spinning and weaving as their subsidiary occupation, the total numbers engaged in this industry are 32,146 males and 7,489 females. There are three large cotton mills in the State and a large number of ginning factories. The former employ about 7,000 persons, the remaining 33,000 being mostly cottage workers. Excluding Gird and Ujjain where cotton mills exist, cotton weaving is an industry of any note in the Northern districts and is comparatively rare in Bhilsa, Shajapur, Mandsaur and Amjhera. Dyers are most numerous in the Ujjain and Mandsaur districts.

Class B—Sub-
Class III.—In-
dustry.

Wood.—Industries connected with wood give employment to 12,548 males and 3,819 females or to nearly 5 per thousand of the population. Workers of this class are distributed over all the districts except Amjhera, where their number is relatively small.

Ceramics.—This industry supports 10,318 males and 4,051 females all of whom except 682 males and 230 females are potters or makers of earthenwares.

Dress and Toilet.—The industries connected with dress and toilet absorb 39,749 males and 8,523 females or nearly 14 per thousand of the population. The district figures are somewhat surprising. For instance, it is not quite clear why the two decadent districts, *viz.*, Narwar and Isagarh, show such unusually high numbers of boot-makers or Bhind and Tonwar-ghar such large numbers of barbers.

Miscellaneous.—Among Miscellaneous industries scavenging is of some importance from the point of view of public health. The comparative figures given in the inset are interesting. Conditions in Mysore are probably different.

Locality	Number of Scavengers	Proportion per 10,000 of the Population
Gwalior ...	9,742	27
Mysore ...	5,314	8
Baroda ...	6,288	26
Rajputana ...	45,322	30

In the case of the remaining places the standard of cleanliness is extremely low. In Gwalior many villages are without sweepers and the number in towns is far from adequate. Under conditions such as these the growth of the

existing towns and the formation of new urban areas are exceedingly difficult.

**Sub-Class IV.—
Transport.**

There is very little that need be said about transport. The number of boatmen is, as might be expected, very small. The majority of the workers under this head, 4,421 males and 507 females, are engaged in transport by road and of them 1,752 men and 157 women are merely labourers employed in mending roads and bridges.

**Sub-Class V.—
Trade.**

The figures of the orders under this class are not convincing. Trade has really fallen off, but the figures are much more affected by the confusion between makers and sellers. In the State, in common with the rest of India, the maker is almost always the seller and therefore a large proportion of sellers has found place among the manufacturers.

Traders in food-stuffs form the bulk of the population supported by trade, money-lending is next in importance and textiles occupy the third position. The number of general shop-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified has varied little; nearly 20,000 persons are now supported under this head.

**Class C.—Sub-
Class VI.—Pub-
lic Force.**

There has been a decline in the strength of the Army and Police. The figures are shown in the margin.

**Sub-Class VII.—
Public Adminis-
tration.**

Group 160, Service of Indian State, is one of the most difficult to classify. The different expert branches of the Administration, the doctors, forest staff and engineers have been shown under their respective heads, while some members of the clerical establishment employed in unspecified offices have been transferred to group 185. Taking the figures as they are the actual number engaged in public administration has risen from 15,492 in 1921 to 15,782 in 1931.

	1931	1921
State Forces ...	8,690	10,497
State Police ...	3,604	4,278
Village Watchmen ...	3,841	4,466

**Sub-Class VIII.—
Professions and
Liberal Arts.**

Religion.—Of the professions and liberal arts religion shows an advance of about 3,000. Much of this increase is doubtless due to the transfer to this group of many who ought to have returned themselves as beggars. The smart decline under the latter group demonstrates this clearly.

Law.—The number of lawyers' clerks and petition writers has increased by more than 100 per cent while the figure for lawyers has receded from 429 to 370. The latter profession is probably overstocked and no new lawyers have been enrolled during the last seven years.

Instruction.—Teachers of all kinds have risen from 1,648 to 1,978.

Letters and Arts and Sciences.—Substantial increases have taken place in all the groups in this order. The enormous rise under groups 182 (musicians, etc.) and 184 (conjurers, etc.) need cause no surprise as the entries in these groups are so frequently interchangeable that trustworthy comparative figures are impossible.

**Class D.—Mis-
cellaneous.**

In this class domestic servants, beggars and prostitutes show a considerable decline. It seems that a goodly proportion of these persons have managed to return some form of occupation which enables them to be placed in a more respectable category.

**Sub-Class XI.—
Insufficiently
Described Occu-
pations.**

There is a welcome decline of 40 thousand in the insufficiently described occupations which is directly due to greater care in enumeration.

IV. Occupations of Females.

104. The occupations in which there is a preponderance of females are (1) agricultural labour, in which the females actually outnumber the males by about 30,000; (2) wood-cutting, dealing in firewood and collecting of forest produce; (3) rice husking and flour grinding; (4) scavenging. Other occupations in which they take a large share are midwifery and dealing in fodder for animals. In all occupations together there are 378 female workers to 1,000 males.

V. Subsidiary Occupations.

105. Only 129 males and 88 females out of 1,000 earners of each sex have returned subsidiary occupations. Subsidiary Table II (b) shows that by far the most favoured subsidiary occupation is that of cultivation. The proportion of earners who have returned cultivation as their subsidiary occupation is highest in Bhind (51 per mille) and lowest in Ujjain (10 per mille). Weaving as a subsidiary occupation loses much of its prominence by reason of the fact that the majority of female working dependants actually following this occupation in addition to agriculture have been returned as engaged in the more honourable occupation of cultivation.

VI. Occupation by Caste.

106. It is unnecessary to dwell at length on this subject. Subsidiary Table V shows how far each caste still follows its traditional occupation. The highest proportion of earners following their caste occupation is found among the Bohras (748 per mille), next come Momin (590), Fakir (569) and Bhangi (556). The proportions are also high (50 per cent or over) amongst Joshis, Darzis, Sonars, Dhobis, Lodhis and Nais. Of the higher castes who have abandoned their original occupation the worst offenders are the Rajputs, Marathas and Brahmans each having less than 200 per mille following their traditional occupations. The Rajputs and Brahmans in common with other castes are settling down in large numbers to agriculture while the Marathas vacillate between cultivation on the one hand and Army and Public Administration on the other, their proportion in domestic service showing a most welcome decline. Another caste that is being driven to take to agriculture is that of the Kayasthas. The same may also be said of some of the lower castes, *e. g.*, the Sahariyas, the Banjaras and perhaps of Beragis, who in consequence of the want of opportunity to practise their trade are largely taking to cultivation. It is worth noting that the begging classes, the Joshis, Beragis, Jogis, Gosains, etc., find it increasingly difficult to pursue their ancient trade. They now cover a wide range of pursuits and do a little of everything, their relatively high proportion under " Liberal Arts " being specially noticeable.

107. Occupations of Europeans and Anglo-Indians are shown at the end of Imperial Table XI-A. Among the 111 Europeans 60 are non-working dependants and of the remainder 10 are returned under Public Force, the majority being British Military Officers at Nimach. Thirteen are in Sub-class IV—Transport—being for the most part railway employees. Another 13—4 males and 9 females—have been returned in the Sub-class Professions and Liberal Arts.

Occupations of
Europeans and
Anglo-Indians.

Of the 131 Anglo-Indians 71 are non-working dependants. Among the workers 47 are males and 13 females. Railway provides livelihood for 14 males while females are mostly employed as teachers and domestic servants,

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(a).

Earners (Principal Occupation) and Working Dependants.

Class, Sub-class and Order	Number per 10,000 of total popula- tion	PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED	
		In cities	In rural areas
1	2	3	4
Non-working Dependants	5,070	4'21	95'79
All Occupations Earners (Principal Occupation) and Working Dependants	4,930	3'81	96'19
A. Production of Raw Materials	3,588	'52	99'48
<i>I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation</i> ...	<i>3,581</i>	<i>'45</i>	<i>99'55</i>
(1) Pasture and agriculture	3,580	'45	99'55
(a) Cultivation	3,438	'37	99'63
(b) Special crops	3	16'11	83'89
(c) Forestry	10	1'88	98'12
(d) Stock-raising	129	1'86	98'14
(e) Raising of small animals, insects, etc. ...	—	55'56	44'44
2) Fishing and hunting	1	2'01	97'99
<i>II. Exploitation of Minerals</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>29'73</i>	<i>70'27</i>
(4) Non-metallic minerals	7	29'73	70'27
B Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	697	11'77	88'23
<i>III. Industry</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>9'35</i>	<i>90'65</i>
(5) Textiles	103	11'61	88'61
(6) Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	23	7'37	92'63
(7) Wood	46	5'82	94'18
(8) Metals	18	8'00	92'00
(9) Ceramics	41	5'00	95'00
(10) Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	26	5'32	94'68
(11) Food industries	19	17'52	82'48
(12) Industries of dress and the toilet ...	136	4'54	95'46
(13) Furniture industries ... ..	...	83'76	16'24
(14) Building industries	13	21'17	78'83
(15) Construction of means of transport ...	...	...	100'00
(16) Production and transmission of physical force	...	100'00	...
(17) Miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	38	13'90	86'10
<i>IV. Transport</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>13'75</i>	<i>86'25</i>
(19) Transport by water ... ..	...	...	100'00
(20) Transport by road	14	13'18	86'82
(21) Transport by rail	7	15'73	84'27
(22) Post office, telegraph & telephone services	1	37'08	62'92
V. Trade	211	14'00	86'00
(23) Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	12	9'31	90'69
(24) Brokerage, commission and export ...	2	20'63	79'37
(25) Trade in textiles	8	10'92	89'08
(26) Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	1	...	100'00
(27) Trade in wood	1	16'41	83'59

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(a).—(contd.)

Earners (Principal Occupation) and Working Dependants.

Class, Sub-class and Order	Number per 10,000 of total popu- lation	PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED	
		In cities	In rural areas
1	2	3	4
<i>V. Trade.—concl'd.</i>			
(28) Trade in metals ... ..	...	28'21	71'79
(30) Trade in chemical products ... ..	...	27'36	72'64
(31) Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc....	4	16'20	83'80
(32) Other trade in food-stuffs	85	13'72	86'28
(33) Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	4	52'91	47'09
(34) Trade in furniture... ..	...	50'00	50'00
(35) Trade in building materials ... ..	...	26'67	73'33
(36) Trade in means of transport	1	5'19	94'81
(37) Trade in fuel	18	4'70	95'30
(38) Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	12	9'52	90'48
(39) Trade of other sorts	63	16'86	83'14
<i>C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts</i> ...	153	19'15	80'85
<i>VI. Public Force</i>			
(40) Army	47	18'08	81'92
(a) Imperial	26	26'57	73'43
(b) Native State	2	...	100'00
(43) Police	24	28'56	71'44
(43) Police	21	9'46	90'54
<i>VII. Public Administration</i>			
(44) Public Administration	45	33'85	66'15
(44) Public Administration	45	33'85	66'15
<i>VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts</i>			
(45) Religion	67	10'70	89'30
(46) Law	31	8'19	91'81
(47) Medicine	2	33'11	66'89
(48) Instruction	6	14'21	85'79
(49) Letters, arts and sciences (other than 41) ...	4	15'31	84'69
(49) Letters, arts and sciences (other than 41) ...	18	10'25	89'75
<i>D. Miscellaneous</i>	492	9'88	90'12
<i>IX. Persons Living on their Income</i>			
(50) Persons living principally on their income.	3	43'93	56'07
(50) Persons living principally on their income.	3	43'93	56'07
<i>X. Domestic Service</i>			
(51) Domestic service	82	23'76	76'24
(51) Domestic service	82	23'76	76'24
<i>XI. Insufficiently Described Occupations</i>			
(52) General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	343	6'07	93'93
(52) General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	343	6'07	93'93
<i>XII. Unproductive</i>			
(53) Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses...	64	11'68	88'32
(53) Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses...	5	82'19	17'81
(54) Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	59	6'20	93'80
(55) Other unclassified non-productive industries.	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(b).

Earners (Subsidiary Occupation).

Class, Sub-class and Order	Number per 10,000 of total popu- lation	PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED	
		In cities	In rural areas
1	2	3	4
All Occupations Earners (Subsidiary Occupation).	525	1'34	98'66
A. Production of Raw Materials	298	'47	99'53
<i>I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>'42</i>	<i>99'58</i>
(1) Pasture and agriculture	296	'41	99'59
(a) Cultivation	269	'38	99'62
(b) Special crops	1	1'13	98'87
(c) Forestry	1	'18	99'82
(d) Stock-raising	25	'81	99'19
(e) Raising of small animals, insects, etc. ... ..	...	...	100'00
(2) Fishing and hunting ... ..	...	3'98	96'02
<i>II. Exploitation of Minerals</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8'04</i>	<i>91'96</i>
(4) Non-metallic minerals	2	8'04	91'96
B. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	122	2'11	97'89
<i>III. Industry</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>1'32</i>	<i>98'68</i>
(5) Textiles	10	1'10	98'90
(6) Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	5	2'13	97'87
(7) Wood	8	1'23	98'77
(8) Metals	5	2'37	97'63
(9) Ceramics	5	'70	99'30
(10) Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	5	2'90	97'10
(11) Food industries	2	'63	99'37
(12) Industries of dress and the toilet	22	'95	99'05
(13) Furniture industries ... ..	...	100'00	...
(14) Building industries	2	'25	99'75
(15) Construction of means of transport ... ..	...	...	100'00
(16) Production and transmission of physical force ... ..	...	100'00	...
(17) Miscellaneous and undefined industries	2	2'23	97'77
<i>IV. Transport...</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>'09</i>	<i>99'91</i>
(19) Transport by water ... ..	...	...	100'00
(20) Transport by road	5	'10	99'90
(21) Transport by rail ... ..	...	...	100'00
(22) Post office, telegraph and telephone services. ... ..	...	...	100'00
V. Trade	50	3'40	96'60
(23) Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	8	9'60	90'40
(24) Brokerage, commission and export	2	3'70	96'30
(25) Trade in textiles	1	'33	99'67
(26) Trade in skins, leather and furs ... ..	...	...	100'00

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(b)—(contd.)

Earners (Subsidiary Occupation).

Class, Sub-class and Order	Number per 10,000 of total popu- lation	PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED	
		In cities	In rural areas
1	2	3	4
V. Trade.—concl.			
(28) Trade in metals ...	...	...	100'00
(30) Trade in chemical products ...	...	...	100'00
(31) Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	1	1'41	98'59
(32) Other trade in food-stuffs ...	20	1'58	98'42
(33) Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	...	2'78	97'22
(34) Trade in furniture ...	...	...	100'00
(35) Trade in building materials ...	...	...	100'00
(36) Trade in means of transport ...	1	9'85	90'15
(37) Trade in fuel ...	5	'26	99'74
(38) Trade in articles of luxury and those pertain- ing to letters and the arts and sciences	1	'56	99'44
(39) Trade of other sorts ...	11	2'81	97'19
C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts ...	19	'82	99'18
VI. Public Force ...	5	'51	99'49
(40) Army ...	...	...	100'00
(b) Native State ...	...	...	100'00
(43) Police ...	5	'52	99'48
VII. Public Administration ...	1	...	100'00
(44) Public administration ...	1	...	100'00
VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts ...	13	'96	99'04
(45) Religion ...	8	'56	99'44
(46) Law ...	...	8'07	91'93
(47) Medicine ...	1	2'96	97'04
(48) Instruction ...	1	'48	99'52
(49) Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)...	3	1'33	98'67
D. Miscellaneous ...	86	3'20	96'80
IX. Persons Living on their Income ...	1	22'90	77'10
(50) Persons living principally on their income.	1	22'90	77'10
X. Domestic Service ...	8	1'92	98'08
(51) Domestic service ...	8	1'92	98'08
XI. Insufficiently Described Occupations ...	66	3'55	96'45
(52) General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	66	3'55	96'45
XII. Unproductive ...	11	1'62	98'38
(53) Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses ...	...	...	100'00
(54) Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	10	1'69	98'31
(55) Other unclassified non-productive industries.	1	...	100'00

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of Earners (Principal Occupation) and Working

Districts and Natural Divisions	TOTAL 1,000			NUMBER PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL OCCUPATION) AND			
	Non-working Depend-ants	Working Depend-ants	Earners (principal occupation)	Sub-class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	Sub-class II.—Exploitation of minerals	Sub-class III.—Industry	Sub-class IV.—Transport
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gwalior State ...	507	57	436	358	1	46	2
Natural Divisions.—							
1. Plain ...	495	45	460	366	2	53	3
2. Northern Plateau ...	501	56	443	367	...	44	1
3. Southern Plateau ...	525	59	416	336	...	44	2
4. Hilly ...	495	143	362	424	...	23	1
Districts.—							
1. Gird ...	489	45	466	266	3	88	3
2. Bhind ...	536	22	442	375	...	44	2
3. Tonwarghar ...	469	54	477	444	3	33	1
4. Sheopur ...	459	92	449	389	...	43	8
5. Narwar ...	495	73	432	379	...	45	1
6. Isagarh ...	506	41	453	351	...	44	2
7. Bhilsa ...	522	42	436	341	...	43	2
8. Ujjain ...	537	45	418	314	..	48	2
9. Mandsaur ...	521	97	382	313	...	49	3
10. Shajapur ...	517	56	427	377	...	37	2
11. Amjhera ...	495	143	362	424	...	23	1

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of Earners (Subsidiary Occupation)

Districts and Natural Division	NUMBER PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL OCCUPA-					
	Sub-class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	Sub-class II.—Exploitation of minerals	Sub-class III.—Industry	Sub-class IV.—Transport	Sub-class V.—Trade	Sub-class VI.—Public Force
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwalior State ...	30	...	7	1	5	...
Natural Divisions.—						
1. Plain ...	38	...	8	1	6	...
2. Northern Plateau ...	38	...	6	...	4	...
3. Southern Plateau ...	18	...	6	...	5	1
4. Hilly ...	12	...	2	...	3	1
Districts.—						
1. Gird ...	24	1	6	1	5	...
2. Bhind ...	51	...	8	...	6	1
3. Tonwarghar ...	41	...	13	1	7	...
4. Sheopur ...	27	...	5	2	6	...
5. Narwar ...	44	...	7	...	6	...
6. Isagarh ...	32	...	4	1	3	...
7. Bhilsa ...	22	...	5	1	5	...
8. Ujjain ...	10	...	5	...	6	1
9. Mandsaur ...	32	...	8	1	5	1
10. Shajapur ...	12	...	6	1	4	1
11. Amjhera ...	12	...	2	...	3	1

TABLE II—(a).

Dependants by Sub-classes and Natural Divisions.

POPULATION OCCUPIED AS EARNERS (PRINCIPAL WORKING DEPENDANTS IN							
Sub-class V.—Trade	Sub-class VI.—Public Force	Sub-class VII.—Public Administration	Sub-class VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their Income	Sub-class X.—Domestic Service	Sub-class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	Sub-class XII.—Unproductive
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21	5	5	6	...	8	34	7
22	8	6	6	1	11	24	3
22	3	4	5	...	6	42	5
21	3	3	7	...	8	42	9
13	3	3	4	...	5	25	4
31	23	15	9	2	21	42	8
16	...	2	5	...	7	10	3
16	2	3	5	...	6	13	5
29	3	2	7	...	7	47	6
23	2	4	4	...	7	36	4
21	3	6	7	...	5	49	6
17	2	2	4	...	7	50	10
23	3	6	7	...	13	37	10
30	7	2	7	...	8	52	8
15	3	2	7	...	2	31	7
13	3	3	4	...	5	25	4

TABLE II—(b).

by Sub-classes and Natural Divisions.

POPULATION, OF EARNERS HAVING A SUBSIDIARY TION IN					
Sub-class VII.—Public Administration	Sub-class VIII.—Professions & Liberal Arts	Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their income	Sub-class X.—Domestic Service	Sub-class XI.—Insufficiently described Occupations	Sub-class XII.—Unproductive
8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1	...	...	7	1
...	1	...	1	8	1
...	1	...	1	7	1
...	1	...	1	5	1
...	1	...	...	3	...
...	2	...	2	7	1
...	2	...	...	10	1
...	2	...	1	8	1
...	1	...	...	8	1
...	...	...	1	6	1
...	...	...	1	8	1
...	1	...	1	5	2
...	1	...	1	4	1
...	1	...	1	9	2
...	1	...	...	3	1
...	1	...	...	2	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Occupation of Females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups.

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF EARNERS AND WORKING DEPENDANTS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	Total Working Population ...	1,279,398	457,455	358
	A. Production of Raw Materials ...	927,752	336,251	362
	<i>I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation ...</i>	<i>926,025</i>	<i>335,499</i>	<i>362</i>
	1. Pasture and agriculture ...	925,589	335,413	362
	(a) Cultivation ...	882,538	328,312	372
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind. ...	39,674	5,683	143
5	Cultivating owners ...	148,930	22,508	151
6	Tenant cultivators ...	574,850	151,434	263
7	Agricultural labourers ...	119,050	148,684	1,249
	(b) Cultivation of Special Crops, etc. ...	1,046	115	110
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers ...	1,046	115	110
	(c) Forestry ...	1,783	1,758	986
18	Wood cutters and charcoal burners ...	262	401	1,531
19	Collectors of forest produce ...	1,412	1,357	561
	(d) Stock-raising ...	40,214	5,228	130
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	6,912	709	103
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals. ...	33,301	4,519	136
	2. Fishing and hunting ...	436	86	197
27	Fishing and pearling ...	401	79	197
	<i>II. Exploitation of Minerals ...</i>	<i>1,727</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>435</i>
	4. Non-metallic minerals ...	1,727	752	435
37	Building materials (including stone, materials for cement manufacture and clays). ...	1,474	703	477
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances ...	138	44	319
	B. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances. ...	191,577	54,089	282
	<i>III. Industry ...</i>	<i>127,104</i>	<i>36,407</i>	<i>286</i>
	5. Textiles ...	29,214	6,791	232
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	2,152	557	259

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—(contd)

Occupation of Females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups.

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF EARNERS AND WORKING DEPENDANTS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ...	23 705	5,092	214
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres ...	43	59	1,372
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving ...	391	152	388
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	2,858	896	314
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	65	35	538
	6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	5,776	2,247	389
51	Working in leather ...	5,773	2,247	389
	7. Wood ...	12,548	3,819	304
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	3,607	3,386	939
	8. Metals...	5,743	957	175
	9. Ceramics ...	10,318	4,051	393
63	Potters and makers of earthenware ...	9,636	3,771	391
64	Brick and tile makers ...	305	135	442
	10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous.	7,352	1,852	252
66	Manufacture of matches, fireworks and other explosives.	407	107	363
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	6,793	1,731	255
	11. Food industries ...	3,082	3,321	1,078
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	239	2,978	12,460
78	Manufacturers of tobacco ...	27	49	1,814
	12. Industries of dress and the toilet ...	39,749	8,523	214
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers ...	16,171	1,627	101
83	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners.	5,650	1,787	316
85	Washing and cleaning ...	6,616	4,709	710
	14. Building industries ...	4,282	521	122

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—(contd.)

Occupation of Females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups.

Group No	Occupation	NUMBER OF EARNERS AND WORKING DEPENDANTS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
90	Lime burners, cement workers, excavators and well sinkers; stone cutters and dressers; brick layers and masons; builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	4,282	521	122
	17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries.	9,213	4,189	455
100	Scavenging	5,516	3,802	689
	IV. Transport	7,054	746	106
	20. Transport by road	4,421	507	115
111	Porters and messengers	68	1	15
	21. Transport by rail	2,102	238	113
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	884	145	64
	V. Trade	57,719	16,936	293
	23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance (bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees).	3,661	480	131
	31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	1,138	128	112
	32. Other trade in food-stuffs ...	20,481	9,201	449
129	Grain and pulse dealers	1,890	117	59
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and species ...	662	48	73
131	Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry...	2,344	1,128	481
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	2,513	2,939	1,170
134	Dealers in other food-stuffs	12,679	4,952	391
135	Dealers in tobacco	50	6	120
	37. Trade in fuel	2,368	3,685	1,556
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, cowdung, etc.	2,368	3,685	1,556
	39. Trade of other sorts	20,070	2,227	111
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.	18,546	2,225	120

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—(concl'd.)

Occupation of Females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups.

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF EARNERS AND WORKING DEPENDANTS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts.	50,695	3,222	63
	<i>VII. Public Administration</i> ...	15,658	124	8
161	Municipal and other local (not village) services.	292	20	68
	<i>VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts</i> ...	18,287	3,098	169
	45. Religoin	10,275	596	58
164	Monks, nuns, and religious mendicants ...	4,276	243	57
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial & burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.	641	...	...
	47. Medicine —	973	1,103	1 134
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	222	1 097	4,941
	48. Instruction	1,620	157	97
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	1,615	157	97
	49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)...	4,588	1,241	270
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	3,655	1,163	318
	D. Miscellaneous	109,374	63,893	584
	<i>IX. Persons Living on their Income</i> ...	819	431	526
	50. Persons living principally on their income.	819	431	526
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners.	819	431	526
	<i>X. Domestic Service</i>	21,952	6 804	310
187	Other domestic service	21,243	6,802	320
	<i>XI. Insufficiently Described Occupations</i> ...	69,200	51,529	745
	52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	69,200	51,529	745
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	56,021	49 552	885
	<i>XII. Unproductive</i>	17,403	5,129	290
	54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	15 797	4,823	305
193	Beggars and vagrants	15 749	4,669	296

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Selected Occupations giving Comparative Figures
for 1931 and 1921.

Order No.	Occupation	1931		1921
		Earners (principal occupa- tion) and working depend- ants	Earners (subsidiary occupation)	Actual workers
1	2	3	4	5
	A. Production of Raw Materials ...	1,264,003	105,102	1,402,656
	<i>I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation</i> ...	<i>1,261,524</i>	<i>104,480</i>	<i>1,401,679</i>
1	Pasture and agriculture ...	1,261,002	104,304	1,400,989
	(a) Cultivation ...	1,210,850	94,638	1,363,876
	(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits etc. ...	1,161	354	752
	(c) Forestry ...	3 541	557	1,786
	(d) Stock-raising ...	45,442	8,754	34,575
	(e) Raising of small animals and insects ...	8	1	...
2	Fishing and hunting ...	522	176	690
	<i>II. Exploitation of Minerals</i> ...	<i>2,479</i>	<i>622</i>	<i>977</i>
4	Non-metallic minerals ...	2,479	622	977
	B. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances. ...	2,45,666	43,152	269,038
	<i>III. Industry</i> ...	<i>163,511</i>	<i>23,319</i>	<i>175,601</i>
5	Textiles ...	36,005	3,630	30,013
6	Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom. ...	8,023	1,597	14,180
7	Wood ...	16,367	2,917	16,842
8	Metals ...	6 538	1,649	11,396
9	Ceramics ...	14,369	1,579	15,008
10	Chemical products properly so-called and analogous. ...	9 204	1,654	4,101
11	Food industries ...	6,403	947	7,347
12	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	48,272	7,686	52,410
13	Furniture industries ...	105	12	137
14	Building industries ...	4,803	810	6,859
15	Construction of means of transport ...	9	45	27
16	Production and transmission of physical force. ...	11	32	84
17	Miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	13,402	761	17,157
	<i>IV. Transport</i> ...	<i>7,800</i>	<i>2,182</i>	<i>9,079</i>
19	Transport by water ...	55	82	1,041
20	Transport by road ...	4,928	2,027	6,013
21	Transport by rail ...	2,340	70	1,751
22	Post office, telegraph and telephone services. ...	477	3	214
	<i>V. Trade</i> ...	<i>74,355</i>	<i>17,651</i>	<i>84,418</i>
23	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	4 141	3,144	6,017
24	Brokerage, commission and export ...	756	567	1,045
25	Trade in textiles ...	2,984	304	3,388
26	Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	347	9	560
27	Trade in wood ...	396	...	199
28	Trade in metals ...	117	131	660
29	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	...	...	152
30	Trade in chemical products ...	201	1	402

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—(con'd.)

Selected Occupations giving Comparative Figures
for 1931 and 1921.

Order No.	Occupation	1931		1921
		Earners (principal occupation) and working dependants	Earners (subsidiary occupation)	Actual workers
1	2	3	4	5
31	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc....	1,266	284	1,363
32	Other trade in food-stuffs ...	29,682	7,139	40,794
33	Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	1,391	36	635
34	Trade in furniture... ..	6	...	13
35	Trade in building materials ...	15	1	45
36	Trade in means of transport ...	525	457	357
37	Trade in fuel	6,053	1,516	3,518
38	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	4,178	179	3,443
39	Trade of other sorts	22,297	3,883	21,773
	C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts.	53,917	1,851	54,916
	<i>VI. Public Force</i>	<i>16,750</i>	<i>1,780</i>	<i>20,129</i>
40	Army	9,305	37	11,385
43	Police	7,445	1,743	8,744
	<i>VII. Public Administration</i>	<i>15,782</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>15,492</i>
44	Public administration	15,782	496	15,492
	<i>VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts</i>	<i>21,385</i>	<i>4,575</i>	<i>19,295</i>
45	Religion	10,871	2,841	10,490
46	Law	832	62	646
47	Medicine	2,076	338	2,201
48	Instruction	1,777	209	1,663
49	Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44) ...	5,829	1,125	4,292
	D. Miscellaneous	173,267	30,039	241,818
	<i>IX. Persons Living on their Income</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>1,392</i>
50	Persons living principally on their income...	1,250	489	1,392
	<i>X. Domestic Service</i>	<i>28,756</i>	<i>2,976</i>	<i>40,912</i>
51	Domestic service	28,756	2,976	40,912
	<i>XI. Insufficiently Described Occupations...</i>	<i>120,729</i>	<i>22,870</i>	<i>164,118</i>
52	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	120,729	22,870	164,118
	<i>XII. Unproductive</i>	<i>22,532</i>	<i>3,704</i>	<i>35,396</i>
53	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses.	1,907	2	1,330
54	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes...	20,620	3,547	33,811
55	Other unclassified non-productive industries	5	155	239

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Occupation of Selected Castes.

Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Badhai—Carpenters.			Bania—Traders.		
Traditional Occupation ...	299	298	Traditional Occupation ...	446	11
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	606	534	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	408	6
Exploitation of minerals ...	1	3	Exploitation of minerals ...	2	88
Industry ...	27	...	Industry ...	8	55
Transport ...	2	2	Transport ...	2	9
Trade ...	14	21	Public Force ...	2	...
Public Force ...	2	...	Public Administration ...	15	...
Public Administration ...	1	...	Professions and Liberal Arts	18	13
Professions and Liberal Arts	4	3	Persons living on their income.	6	27
Domestic Service ...	7	2	Domestic Service ...	61	10
Insufficiently described occupations.	32	114	Insufficiently described occupations.	26	41
Unproductive ...	5	23	Unproductive ...	6	41
Balai—Field Labourers.			Beragi—Beggars.		
Traditional Occupation ...	471	874	Traditional Occupation ...	231	31
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	411	...	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	525	17
Exploitation of minerals ...	1	1	Exploitation of minerals ...	3	37
Industry ...	14	4	Industry ...	23	6
Transport ...	3	...	Transport ...	3	14
Trade ...	7	4	Trade ...	13	23
Public Force ...	2	...	Public Force ...	3	...
Public Administration ...	3	...	Public Administration ...	7	2
Professions and Liberal Arts	6	9	Professions and Liberal Arts	78	4
Persons living on their income.	1	...	Persons living on their income.	1	44
Domestic Service ...	4	...	Domestic Service ...	14	9
Insufficiently described Occupations.	74	106	Insufficiently described occupations.	69	51
Unproductive...	3	2			
Banjara—Carriers by Pack animals.			Bhangl—Scavengers.		
Traditional Occupation ...	177	37	Traditional Occupation ...	556	49
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	674	22	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	286	21
Exploitation of minerals ...	3	3	Exploitation of minerals ...	5	61
Industry ...	6	51	Industry ...	9	31
Transport ...	8	...	Transport ..	13	5
Trade ...	25	43	Trade ...	6	21
Public Administration ...	18	...	Public Force ...	7	...
Professions and Liberal Arts	5	...	Public Administration ...	25	...
Domestic Service ...	5	80	Professions and Liberal Arts	19	27
Insufficiently described occupations	75	57	Domestic Service ...	28	20
Unproductive ...	4	53	Insufficiently described occupations.	37	61
			Unproductive ...	9	36

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(contd.)

Occupation of Selected Castes.

Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Bhat—Legend Singers.			Brahman—Priests.		
Traditional Occupation ...	238	64	Traditional Occupation ...	144	16
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	457	37	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	625	9
Exploitation of minerals ...	3	1,000	Industry ...	6	49
Industry ...	12	164	Transport ...	4	16
Transport ...	8	47	Trade ...	37	17
Trade ...	15	34	Public Force ...	17	...
Public Force ...	4	...	Public Administration ...	25	2
Public Administration ...	7	...	Professions and Liberal Arts	24	16
Professions and Liberal Arts	30	33	Persons living on their in-	2	53
Persons living on their in-	5	15	come.		
Domestic service ...	22	132	Domestic service ...	37	13
Insufficiently described occu-	85	45	Insufficiently described occu-	36	31
pations.			pations.		
Unproductive ...	114	34	Unproductive... ...	43	24
Bhil—Labourers.			Chamar—Field Labourers and Leather Workers.		
Traditional Occupation ...	171	63	Traditional Occupation ...	319	72
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	767	22	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	465	10
Exploitation of minerals ...	1	...	Exploitation of minerals ...	2	37
Industry ...	2	6	Industry ...	68	56
Transport ...	2	56	Transport ...	4	5
Trade ...	8	117	Trade ...	20	31
Public Force ...	3	...	Public Force ...	1	...
Public Administration ...	4	...	Public Administration ...	2	...
Professions and Liberal Arts	5	18	Professions and Liberal Arts	16	14
Domestic service ...	29	49	Domestic service ...	15	7
Insufficiently described occu-	4	63	Insufficiently described occu-	86	71
pations.			pations.		
Unproductive ...	4	31	Unproductive ...	2	37
Bhilala—Labourers.			Chhipa—Dyers.		
Traditional Occupation ...	92	56	Traditional Occupation ...	383	59
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	897	7	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	458	30
Industry ...	1	23	Exploitation of minerals ...	14	7
Transport ...	1	...	Industry ...	24	18
Trade ...	1	11	Transport ...	2	125
Persons living on their in-	1	...	Trade ...	40	30
come.			Public Force ...	3	...
Domestic service ...	5	52	Public Administration	6	...
Insufficiently described occu-	2	57	Professions and Liberal Arts	6	92
pations.			Domestic service ...	22	7
			Insufficiently described occu-	38	98
			pations.		
			Unproductive... ...	4	125

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(contd.)

Occupation of Selected Castes.

Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Darzi—Tailors.			Ghosi—Cattle keepers and Milkmen.		
Traditional Occupation ...	548	28	Traditional Occupation ...	373	61
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	385	12	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	381	11
Exploitation of minerals ...	1	...	Exploitation of minerals ...	1	...
Industry ...	13	45	Industry ...	6	...
Trade ...	6	7	Transport ...	5	...
Public Force ..	1	...	Trade ...	17	8
Public Administration ...	1	...	Public Force ...	9	...
Professions and Liberal Arts.	4	30	Public Administration ...	2	...
Persons living on their income.	1	11	Professions and Liberal Arts	8	18
Domestic service ...	11	21	Domestic service ...	58	4
Insufficiently described occupations.	28	59	Insufficiently described occupations.	127	16
Unproductive ...	1	20	Unproductive...	13	8
Dhobi—Washermen.			Gosain—Beggars.		
Traditional Occupation ...	529	53	Traditional Occupation ...	305	22
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	423	16	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	561	13
Exploitation of minerals ...	4	105	Exploitation of minerals ...	5	...
Industry ...	3	150	Industry ...	5	17
Transport ...	2	34	Trade ...	11	62
Trade ...	3	14	Transport ...	6	17
Public Force ...	1	...	Public Force ...	3	...
Public Administration ...	2	...	Public Administration ...	4	35
Professions and Liberal Arts.	1	116	Professions and Liberal Arts.	22	9
Persons living on their income	...	25	Persons living on their income.	2	...
Domestic service ...	8	9	Domestic service ...	10	35
Insufficiently described occupations.	22	58	Insufficiently described occupations.	66	119
Unproductive ...	2	10	Gujar—Agriculturists.		
Gadaria—Shepherds and Herdsmen.			Traditional Occupation ...	417	23
Traditional Occupation ...	400	49	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	512	18
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	585	37	Exploitation of minerals ...	3	70
Exploitation of minerals ...	...	75	Industry ...	2	253
Industry ...	2	57	Transport ...	3	15
Trade ...	1	80	Trade ...	14	72
Transport ...	1	...	Public Force ...	5	...
Professions and Liberal Arts	2	763	Public Administration ...	3	...
Persons living on their income.	...	100	Professions and Liberal Arts	3	11
Domestic service ...	1	63	Persons living on their income.	1	64
Insufficiently described occupations.	8	131	Domestic service ...	10	19
Unproductive...	...	175	Insufficiently described occupations.	25	132
			Unproductive...	2	29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(contd.)

Occupation of Selected Castes.

Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Jogi—Beggars.			Exploitation of minerals ...	2	10
Traditional Occupation ..	388	32	Industry ...	18	274
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	444	6	Trade ...	13	29
Industry ...	7	11	Public Force ...	1	—
Transport ...	4	160	Public Administration ...	1	80
Trade ...	59	54	Professions and Liberal Arts	1	...
Public Administration ...	7	...	Persons living on their income.	2	25
Professions and Liberal arts.	8	8	Domestic service ...	3	14
Persons living on their income	2	400	Insufficiently described occupations.	43	313
Domestic service ...	4	8	Unproductive ...	1	500
Insufficiently described occupations.	77	85			
Joshi—Astrologers and Beggars.			Koli—Weavers.		
Traditional Occupation ...	645	35	Traditional Occupation ...	320	38
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	216	25	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	493	21
Industry ...	4	150	Exploitation of minerals ...	5	43
Transport ...	1	...	Industry ...	18	34
Trade ...	19	47	Transport ...	5	8
Public Force...	4	...	Trade ...	25	17
Public Administration ...	1	...	Public Force ..	3	...
Professions and Liberal Arts.	36	17	Public Administration ...	4	2
Domestic service ...	24	8	Professions and Liberal Arts.	7	34
Insufficiently described occupations.	50	229	Persons living on their income.	1	46
Kayastha—Writers.			Domestic service ...	23	202
Traditional Occupation ...	287	10	Insufficiently described occupations.	86	53
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	477	7	Unproductive...	10	107
Exploitation of minerals ...	3	28			
Industry ...	48	5	Kumbhar—Potters.		
Transport ...	5	28	Traditional Occupation ...	486	39
Trade ...	29	8	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	405	22
Public Force ...	8	...	Exploitation of minerals ...	9	70
Professions and Liberal Arts	25	9	Industry ...	18	30
Persons living on their income	5	13	Trade ...	16	92
Domestic service ...	73	4	Transport ...	5	112
Insufficiently described occupations.	36	16	Public Force ...	1	...
Unproductive...	4	88	Public Administration ...	2	12
Khatri—Carpenters.			Professions and Liberal Arts.	5	82
Traditional Occupation ...	312	12	Persons living on their income.	1	25
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	603	18	Domestic service ...	9	8
			Insufficiently described occupations.	41	85
			Unproductive ...	2	93

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(contd.)

Occupation of Selected Castes.

Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Lodhi—Agriculturists.			Maratha—Military.		
Traditional Occupation ...	519	4	Traditional Occupation ...	162	...
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	410	16	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	332	50
Industry ...	9	69	Exploitation of minerals ...	1	40
Transport ...	5	2	Industry ...	7	25
Trade ...	4	14	Transport ...	15	6
Public Force ...	2	...	Trade ...	30	14
Public Administration ...	2	...	Public Administration ...	163	...
Professions and Liberal Arts.	2	28	Professions and Liberal Arts.	42	30
Domestic service ...	8	6	Persons living on their income.	15	75
Insufficiently described occupations.	38	67	Domestic service ...	162	19
Unproductive ...	1	22	Insufficiently described occupations.	65	118
Lohar—Blacksmiths.			Unproductive ...	6	227
Traditional Occupation ...	373	14	Mirdha—Village Watchmen.		
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	477	23	Traditional Occupation ...	164	...
Exploitation of minerals ...	6	25	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	662	21
Industry ...	34	18	Exploitation of minerals ...	6	64
Transport ...	4	2	Industry ...	5	36
Trade ...	23	4	Transport ...	7	64
Public Force ...	1	...	Trade ...	20	377
Public Administration ...	5	...	Public Force ...	5	...
Professions and Liberal Arts.	9	34	Public Administration ...	8	...
Persons living on their income.	...	25	Professions and Liberal Arts.	1	500
Domestic service ...	17	23	Domestic service ...	34	7
Insufficiently described occupations.	47	14	Insufficiently described occupations.	85	177
Unproductive ...	4	44	Unproductive ...	3	62
Mali—Gardeners.			Nai—Barbers & Hair-dressers		
Traditional Occupation ...	132	83	Traditional Occupation ...	503	10
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	710	24	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	381	19
Exploitation of minerals ...	19	217	Exploitation of minerals.	5	148
Industry ...	9	42	Industry ...	19	408
Transport ...	10	10	Trade ...	13	171
Trade ...	28	81	Public Force ...	1	...
Public Force ...	15	...	Public Administration ...	4	...
Public Administration ...	4	2	Professions and Liberal Arts.	13	600
Professions and Liberal Arts.	7	22	Persons living on their income.	...	100
Domestic service ...	15	6	Domestic service ...	17	38
Insufficiently described occupations.	48	83	Insufficiently described occupations.	42	174
Unproductive ...	3	90	Unproductive ...	2	34

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(contd.)

Occupation of Selected Castes.

Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Rajput—Military.			Teli—Oil-manufacturers.		
Traditional Occupation ...	62	...	Traditional Occupation ...	399	44
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	344	7	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	495	17
Industry ...	14	10	Industry ...	10	22
Transport ...	4	2	Transport ...	5	2
Trade ...	11	12	Trade ...	30	26
Public Administration ...	11	...	Public Force ...	1	...
Professions and Liberal Arts	6	17	Public Administration ...	2	...
Persons living on their income.	...	39	Professions and Liberal Arts	4	28
Domestic service ...	19	12	Persons living on their income.	1	26
Insufficiently described occupations.	26	71	Domestic service ...	11	15
Unproductive ...	3	36	Insufficiently described occupations.	39	82
Sahariya—Hunters and Collectors of Jungle Products.			Unproductive ...	3	46
Traditional Occupation ...	175	141	Bohra—Traders.		
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	565	34	Traditional Occupation ...	748	21
Exploitation of minerals ...	2	...	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	79	33
Industry ...	19	53	Industry ...	32	14
Transport ...	5	7	Transport ...	24	11
Trade ...	22	46	Public Force ...	7	...
Public Administration ...	2	...	Public Administration ...	44	...
Professions and Liberal Arts.	4	30	Professions and Liberal Arts	19	23
Domestic service ...	14	13	Persons living on their income.	8	16
Insufficiently described occupations.	187	78	Domestic service ...	11	30
Unproductive ...	5	18	Insufficiently described occupations.	23	366
Sonar—Goldsmiths.			Unproductive ...	5	100
Traditional Occupation ...	542	9	Faqir—Beggars.		
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	344	11	Traditional Occupation ...	569	12
Exploitation of minerals ...	1	...	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	250	43
Industry ...	23	35	Industry ...	24	60
Transport ...	2	...	Transport ...	11	6
Trade ...	30	19	Trade ...	29	4
Public Force ...	2	...	Public Force ...	5	...
Public Administration ...	3	...	Public Administration ...	15	3
Persons living on their income	1	8	Professions and Liberal Arts.	30	22
Professions and Liberal Arts	6	18	Persons living on their income.	3	36
Domestic service ..	9	14	Domestic service ...	24	16
Insufficiently described occupations.	34	108	Insufficiently described occupations.	40	88
Unproductive ...	3	155			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(concl'd.)

Occupation of Selected Castes.

Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Momin—Weavers.			Mullah—Priests.		
Traditional Occupation ...	590	40	Traditional Occupation ...	143	...
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	134	30	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	143	...
Industry ...	57	18	Trade ...	286	...
Trade ...	39	28	Domestic service ...	428	...
Public Force...	2	...			
Public Administration ...	13	...			
Professions and Liberal Arts.	29	30			
Persons living on their income.	9	...			
Domestic service ...	48	83			
Insufficiently described occupations.	75	48			
Unproductive ...	2	...			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—(A).

Number of Persons Employed in Post and Telegraph.

Class of Persons employed	POST OFFICE		TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT		TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Persons Employed	841	...	69	...	63
Supervising Officers including probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher rank than these.	...	20	...	1	...	6
Postmasters including Deputy Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters.	...	174	...	...	...	...
Signalling establishment including warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists and other employees.	9	...	...
Miscellaneous agents, school masters, etc.	...	61	...	42	...	...
Clerks of all kinds	...	117	...	...	...	18
Postmen	...	382	...	...	...	...
Skilled labour establishment including foremen, instrument makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub-inspectors, line men and riders and other employees.	9	...	27
Unskilled labour establishment including line coolies, cable guards, battery-men, telegraph messengers, peons and their employees.	...	39	...	8	...	11
Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coachmen, bearers and others.	...	39	...	...	...	1
<i>Railway Mail Service.</i>						
Supervising officers (including supdts., inspectors of sorting).
Clerks of all kinds	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sorters	...	3	...	...	...	...
Mail guards, mail agents, van peons, porters, etc.	...	5	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—(B).

Number of Persons employed in Irrigation Department.

Class of Persons employed	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3
Total Persons Employed	...	815
<i>Persons directly Employed</i>	...	460
Officers	...	11
Upper subordinates	...	30
Lower subordinates	...	46
Clerks	...	226
Peons and other servants	...	147
Coolies
<i>Persons indirectly Employed</i>	...	355
Contractors	...	160
Contractors' regular employees
Coolies	...	195

CHAPTER IX.

LITERACY.

I. Introductory.

Statistics.

108. The Imperial Tables dealt with in this chapter are XIII and XIV, the former showing literacy as distributed by age, sex and religion, and the latter the literates among certain castes. In the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter the more important facts to be gathered from the figures are shown in proportional form.

The Meaning of the Statistics.

109. The test for the determination of literacy has varied from census to census. Up to 1891 a distinction was made between those able to read and write and those merely learning to read and write. In 1901 the term included only those actually able to read and write, but no standard of ability was set. A clear test of literacy was first adopted in 1911, when it was laid down that those only were to be entered as literates, who could read and write a letter. This test has since been retained and the returns are therefore comparable with those of 1921 and 1911.

The information concerning literacy was recorded in column 16 of the General Schedule; and column 17 was filled in for those who were also literate in English. An attempt was made to record in column 16 the particular language of literacy, but it has not been considered worth while to tabulate the results.

Before proceeding to discuss the figures it is necessary to point out that in Imperial Table XIII all the literates below 5 years of age have been excluded and that the age-groups of literates have also been smoothed as those of the general population (*vide* Chapter IV).

II. Extent of Literacy.

General.

110. The number of persons recorded as literates in the sense of being able to read and write a letter has during the decade risen from 110,348 to 141,342 or by 28 per cent against an increase in the population of 10.3 per cent. Of the total number of literates 126,147 are males and 15,195 are females. In 1921 the figures were 100,659 males and 9,689 females. The increase since 1921 is therefore 28 per cent for all, 25 per cent for males and over 56 per cent for females. In other words, out of 1,000 persons aged 5 and over 47 are literate against 40 in 1921; 78 males against 61 in 1921 and 11 females as against 7. The difference in the matter of literacy between the sexes, though diminishing, is still enormous.

Comparison with other Provinces and States.

111. As might be expected, the State with its large proportion of low castes and scattered area is still well behind other states and

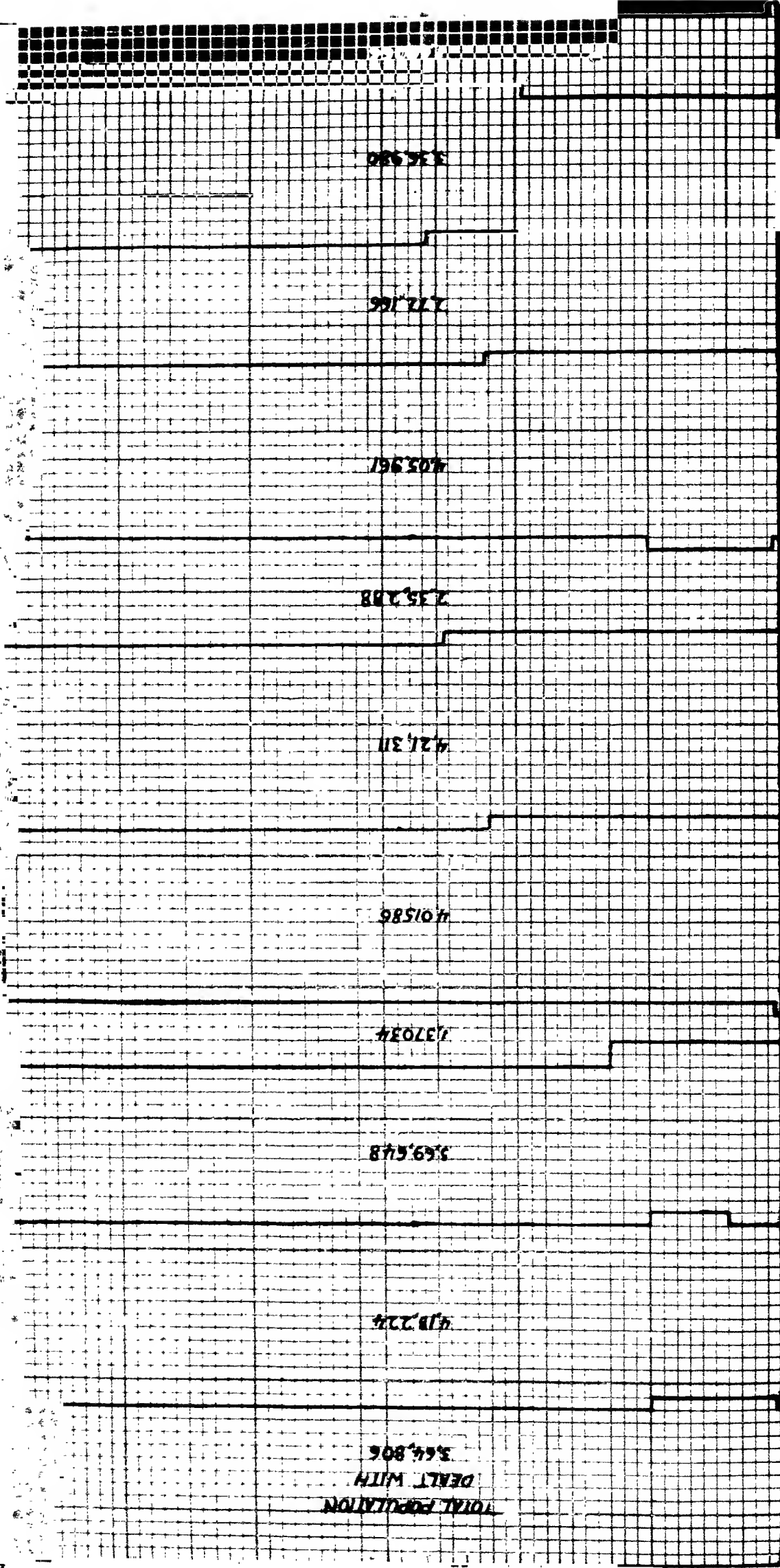
LITERACY IN GWALIOR STATE

AMONG THE POPULATION AT LARGE

GIRD BHIND TONWARCHAR SHEOPUR NARWAR ISAGARH BHILSA UJJAIN MANDSAUR SHAJAPUR AMJHERA

PER 1000 IN ENGLISH

LITERATE



TOTAL POPULATION
DEALT WITH
5,54,806

ILLITERATE RATE

LITERATE

PER 1000

LITERATE IN ENGLISH

LITERATE

ILLITERATE

"EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS 500 POPULATION"

provinces in respect of the literacy of its population. Here are the figures :—

LITERATES PER 1,000 AGED 5 AND OVER						
Province or State				Persons	Males	Females
1.	Burma	...	...	369	560	165
2.	Baroda	...	...	209	331	79
3.	Delhi	...	...	163	223	72
4.	Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	125	203	35
5.	Bengal	...	...	110	180	32
6.	Mysore	...	...	106	174	33
7.	Madras	...	...	104	188	30
8.	Bombay	...	...	102	167	29
9.	Assam	...	...	91	152	23
10.	Central Provinces	...	...	60	110	11
11.	Punjab	...	..	59	95	15
12.	United Provinces	...	---	55	94	11
13.	Behar and Orissa	...	...	52	95	8
14.	Central India	---	...	52	92	9
15.	N-W. Frontier Province	...		49	80	12
16.	Baluchistan	...	...	48	76	11
17.	Hyderabad	---	...	47	83	10
18.	Gwalior	...	...	47	78	11

112. The accompanying map and diagram show the proportion and extent of literacy in the various districts of the State.

Distribution by
Locality.

The Southern Plateau stands first in the case of either sex (94 and 15 per mille respectively), next follows Plain (with 83 and 11 per mille), then the Hilly (with 64 and 7 per mille) and last of all the Northern Plateau (with 50 and 5 per mille). In 1921 the Northern and Southern sections of the Plateau were treated as one Natural Division and consequently the ratio of literates in that Division was lower than that found in the Plain. Taking the Northern and Southern sections of the Plateau as two separate divisions we find, as the following figures show, that the position in

Natural Divisions	1931			1921		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Southern Plateau	56	94	15	45	78	8
Plain ..	51	83	11	47	77	10
Hilly ...	36	64	7	30	53	6
Northern Plateau	29	50	5	21	38	3

1921 of the Natural Divisions in point of literacy was practically the same as on the present occasion. The case of the Northern Plateau appears to be extraordinary. One would not have expected it to be beaten by the Hilly Division. There is nothing to choose between the two tracts as regards the preponderance of primitive tribes. But the Northern Plateau has two great disadvantages; firstly, it is a region of distances and, secondly, it has a relatively small number of educational institutions.

The following table furnishes an interesting view of the distribution of literacy among the various districts and Natural Divisions of the State :—

Locality	Number of schools	Average number of villages per school	Male population per school	Literate males per 1,000 aged 5 and over
Gird ...	137	6	1,445	140
Bhind ...	165	5	1,383	62
Tonwarghar ...	118	7	1,735	57
Sheopur ...	41	14	1,778	62
Plain ...	461	7	1,527	83
Narwar ...	61	21	3,468	38
Isagarh ...	90	21	2,462	61
Northern Plateau	151	21	1,868	50
Bhika ...	41	22	3,002	64
Ujjain ...	93	12	2,272	109
Mandsaur ...	67	14	2,099	128
Shajapur ...	68	16	2,573	68
Southern Plateau	269	15	2,415	94
Amjhera (Hilly) ...	36	16	2,234	64

The table shows that the correspondence between literacy and the provision of educational facilities is fairly close. Conditions in the Southern Plateau and Hilly Divisions and in the districts of Sheopur and Gird are, however, exceptional. Most of the large towns are situated on the Plateau and the population is prosperous and contains a preponderance of literate immigrants. In Sheopur and Amjhera also the literate foreigners send the ratio up to 62 and 64, respectively. The high position of Gird is due to the inclusion of the Capital City of Lashkar, where one male in every three is able to read and write. In the case of the remaining districts the influence of the educational institutions is reflected in their literacy figures. The most ill-equipped and consequently the least educated district is Narwar, while Bhind is the most favoured and much the most literate.

Comparison with
Previous Cen-
suses.

113. Taking the actual figures we find that the actual number of literate males has increased by 25 per cent during the decade. The following

NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN EACH
RELIGION - 1931.

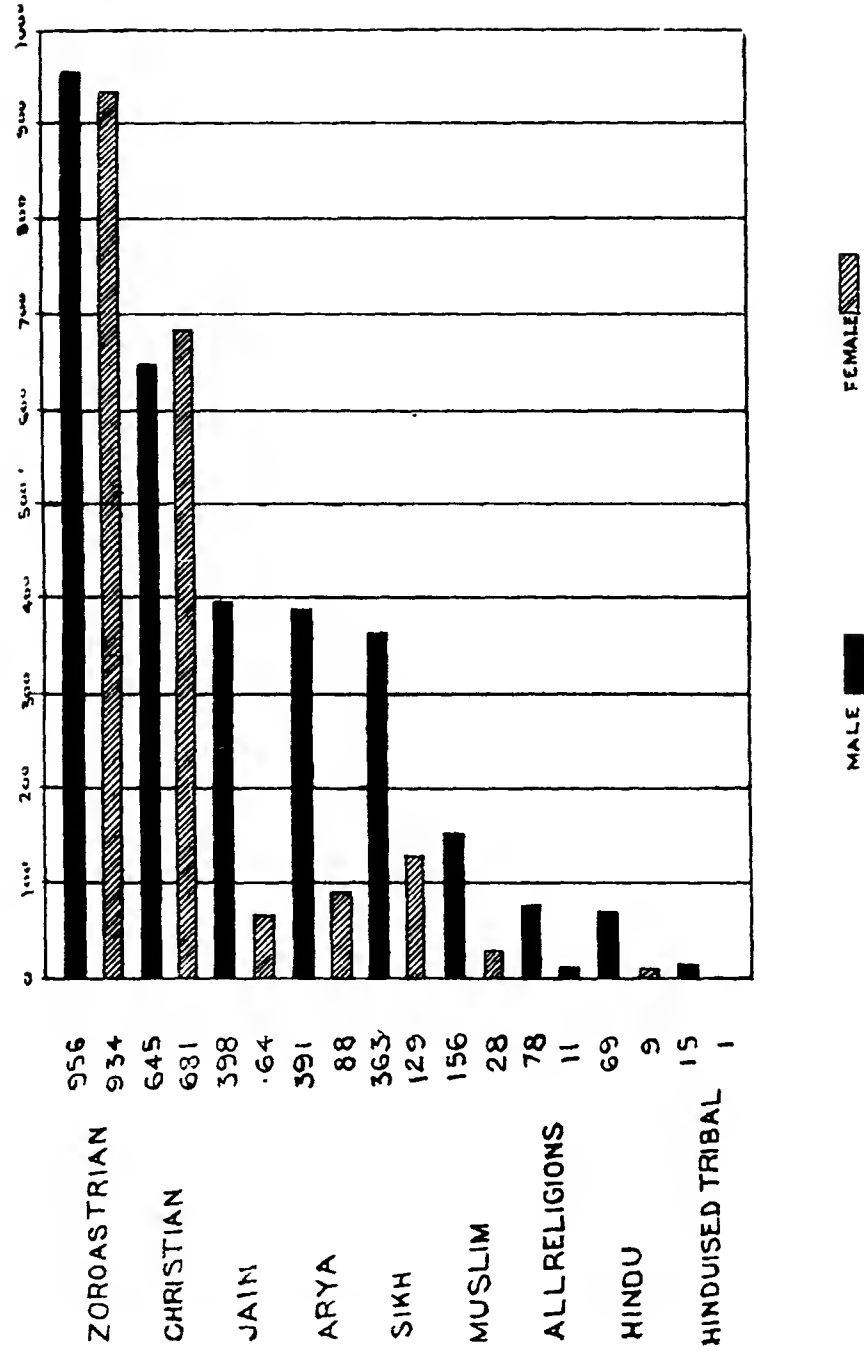


table shows the increase that has taken place in the number of male literates in each district :—

District				Variation per cent in population	INCREASE IN LITERACY	
					Actual	Per cent
*Gird	...	...	...	+ 11.7	2,621	12
Bhind...	...	...	...	+ 9.7	1,118	10
Tonwarghar	...	...	...	+ 9.8	1,851	30
Sheopur	...	...	...	+ 9.7	959	33
Narwar	...	...	...	+ 6.6	1,869	37
Isagarh	...	...	...	+ 11.8	3,609	45
Bhilsa	...	...	...	— 3.7	1,392	26
Ujjain	...	...	...	+ 18.2	4,803	32
Mandsaur	...	...	...	+ 14.5	3,845	33
Shajapur	...	...	...	+ 9.6	1,701	20
Amjhera	...	...	...	+ 17.2	1,182	38
State	...	...	...	+ 10.3	24,950	25

The spread of literacy among females has been remarkable. In the State, as a whole, the number of literate females has risen by 57 per cent. The greatest advance has taken place in Bhilsa, where the number is double what it was 10 years ago, and the improvement in the Ujjain and Mandsaur districts is nearly as great. Gird and Narwar are the only districts where no increases have taken place.

114. The local variations in the proportion of literates depend largely on the religious persuasion of the inhabitants of the locality. The diagram opposite shows the proportion of literates in each religion. The greatest amount of literacy is met with among the Zoroastrians, partly on account of the inclusion of literate immigrants from Bombay and partly because, so far as males go, they have fewer children below the age of 10 than any of the other religions. In both sexes the Christians come next. Their high proportion is to some extent due to the number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians among them. Dividing the whole Christian community into Europeans and Anglo-Indians on the one side and Indian Christians on the other side we find that the former are all literate while of the latter only 58 per cent are literate. Next to the Christians the proportion of male literates is highest among the Jains but their neglect of female education is striking. The Arya males hold a place below the Jain males in point of literacy but the percentage of their literate females is higher than that of the Jain literate females. Sikhs follow next but the proportion of literate females among them exceeds that found amongst the Aryas and the Jains. The followers of the Zoroastrian, Christian, Arya and Sikh religions are almost all of them foreigners and town-dwellers and their number is so small that their figures of literacy are not typical. Hinduism and Mohammadanism, the two religions of the greatest numerical importance, cut a very sorry figure. The Muslims have a better record for both sexes than the Hindus. The reasons for this are :—

Distribution by Religion.

- (1) There is a preponderance in the former community of foreign born literates, and
- (2) Their proportion living in urban areas is five times greater than that of the Hindus and since facilities for education are far

greater in urban than in rural areas, we should expect a larger proportion of literates among them.

The Hinduised Tribes come last. Only 15 males in one thousand are literate and there are practically no literate females.

The largest proportion of Jain literate males is found in the Amjhera district and the smallest in Shajapur, while Mohammadan males are more numerous in the Ujjain district than elsewhere. Hindu males show more literates in the Gird and Mandsaur districts than in any other locality. Christian figures need no comment.

Distribution by
Caste.

115. Of the castes, Dakshini Brahmans (921 males), Kayasthas (631 males) and Marathas (513 males) are well educated; the proportion of female literates and persons literate in English being also high among them. Literacy among other important castes, namely, Banias, Brahmans, Rajputs falls much below this level and the figures for the lower castes are almost negligible.

Turning to the relative progress of literacy disclosed by the caste figures, we find that the Kayasthas come out first with the highest percentage; the second place being taken by the Marathas and the third by the Dakshini Brahmans. The figures are given below :—

Caste	INCREASE IN THE PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY SINCE 1921		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1) Kayasthas	55	62	35
(2) Marathas	40	56	37
(3) Dakshini Brahmans	39	39	51

III. Progress of Education.

116. We have already seen that the change in the method of age adjustment has on this occasion affected the various age-groups to a degree that comparison with the corresponding age-groups of the earlier censuses is practically impossible. A rough idea of the progress of education may, however, be obtained by dealing only with the age-periods 15-20 and 20 and over. In the former the disturbance caused by the process of age adjustment is, as will be seen from the marginal table in paragraph 56 of Chapter IV, at its minimum, while the latter group is too wide to be affected by the new arrangement.

The age-period 15-20 best exhibits the progress of education, as it contains the largest proportion of children, who have been under effective instruction during the preceding quinquennium. A comparison of the literacy figures of these ages shows that the proportion of literates among males in the State has increased from 73 per mille in 1921 to 89 in 1931 or by over 11 per mille; the increase in the Plain Division being 18, in the Northern Plateau 30, in the Southern 8 and in the Hilly 12. The largest increases as might

be expected have occurred in exactly those districts which afford the widest scope for improvement. The rise has been most conspicuous in Isagarh, Tonwarghar, Sheopur and Amjhera, while Gird and the well advanced districts of the Southern Plateau all lag behind.

There has been special progress in literacy among Mohammadans who have now 174 literate males aged 15-20 per thousand as against 145 in 1921. The proportion among Jains has declined from 511 to 459 and that among Hindus has risen from 69 to 80.

The increase in the proportion of female literates of this age is most marked in the Plain and Southern Plateau Divisions. The absolute figures are, however, too small for any definite conclusion to be drawn; the presence of a few literate girls in the families of traders or State officials is quite sufficient to make a considerable impression on the figures per thousand.

The last age-period, 20 and over, is on a different plane altogether. The ratio of literate males in this age-group cannot be maintained as high as that in the age-group 15-20 as it is diluted with the illiterate remainders of the earlier generations living at its higher ages. The ratio of male literates in this age-period has risen from 83 per mille in 1921 to 94 in 1931. The increase has been general and is not confined to any locality or religion. It would, however, be dangerous to conclude that there has been in this group any increase in literacy since 1921 as the proportion of males aged 20 and over has decreased from 530 per mille in 1921 to 509 per mille in 1931.

117. The figures discussed above are those for literacy. Subsidiary Table VIII summarises the state of education in the State. Financial stringency has caused a small drop in the number of primary schools since 1921, but at the same time the number of scholars has increased by about 9,000 in the primary schools and 5,000 in the secondary schools. Adding to these the number under instruction in the 258 aided and self-supporting schools the total number of scholars in 1931 was 64,031.

Comparison of
Figures of Edu-
cation with
those of Literacy.

There is no obvious comparison possible between the figures of education and those of census literacy. But a comparison between the number of scholars who were under instruction in the primary schools in 1921 with the figures of census literacy for the age-period 15-20 is not altogether devoid of interest. The figures are given below. The comparison is necessarily

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1921		NUMBER WHO HAVE BEEN RETURNED LITERATE IN AGE-PERIOD 15-20 IN 1931 CENSUS	
Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
24,482	5,128	16,723	2,360

defective, because it is based on a number of assumptions and approximations. Nevertheless the figures are impressive and show the very high pro-

portion of wastage. It takes 24,482 primary school boys to produce 16,723 census literates ! The figures for females are more disappointing still.

IV. Literacy in Cities.

118. The question of literacy in cities requires little comment. The figures are naturally considerably higher than those for the State as a whole. Ujjain surpasses Lashkar in respect of literacy. The proportion of literate Hindus is higher than that of literate Muslims; but against this has to be put the fact that there are proportionately far more Muslims who reside in cities than Hindus.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Literacy by Age, Sex, and Religion.

Religion	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE										NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE ILLITERATE			NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
	ALL AGES 5 & OVER			5-10		10-15		15-20		20 AND OVER		ALL AGES 5 & OVER			ALL AGES 5 & OVER		
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Religions ...	47	78	11	31	7	54	10	89	14	94	11	953	922	989	5	8	1
1. Hindu ...	41	69	9	27	5	48	8	80	12	82	9	959	931	991	4	7	...
2. Arya ...	270	391	88	239	137	304	120	348	123	459	57	730	609	912	55	86	20
3. Hinduised Primitive Tribes...	8	15	1	18	...	18	1	24	1	12	1	992	985	999	...	...	...
4. Muslim ...	97	156	28	59	15	100	23	174	34	229	118	903	844	972	10	18	2
5. Jain ...	245	398	64	214	49	296	65	459	95	535	103	755	602	934	14	25	1
6. Christian ...	666	645	681	538	667	542	764	786	671	666	678	334	355	319	413	398	429
1. Indian ...	578	548	606	508	640	653	770	727	640	554	559	422	452	394	260	234	282
2. Others ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
7. Zoroastrian ...	943	956	934	750	636	714	727	1,300	928	1,000	1,000	57	44	66	550	844	331
8. Sikh ...	282	363	129	170	222	294	208	452	100	407	91	718	637	871	60	80	21

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Literacy by Age, Sex, and Locality.

District and Natural Division	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE										
	ALL AGES 5 AND OVER			5—10		10—15		15—20		20 AND OVER	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gwalior State ...	47	78	11	31	7	54	10	89	14	94	11
Natural Divisions—											
1. Plain ...	51	83	11	34	7	59	12	100	17	98	12
2. Northern Plateau.	29	50	5	23	4	39	5	61	6	58	4
3. Southern Plateau.	56	94	15	36	8	62	12	99	17	114	17
4. Hilly ...	36	64	7	18	4	41	8	81	12	82	7
Districts—											
1. Gird ...	88	140	23	56	16	90	26	162	33	164	22
2. Bhind —	37	62	6	27	5	46	7	73	10	73	5
3. Tonwarghar	34	57	5	25	3	50	5	74	7	64	9
4. Sheopur ...	38	62	9	23	4	49	9	81	14	73	9
5. Narwar ...	22	38	3	15	2	26	4	41	5	47	3
6. Isagarh ...	35	61	6	31	6	51	7	81	7	69	6
7. Bhilsa ...	38	64	8	24	7	37	8	60	8	83	8
8. Ujjain —	67	109	22	38	8	69	14	112	25	133	27
9. Mandsaur...	76	128	19	47	14	82	20	133	24	158	19
10. Shajapur ...	40	68	8	31	5	54	7	81	10	77	8
11. Amjhera ...	36	64	7	18	4	41	8	81	12	82	7
1. Lasbkar city.	195	307	57	156	46	237	72	346	75	339	53
2. Ujjain city.	254	357	122	203	41	262	66	369	135	395	147

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality.

Locality	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE AMONG (All ages 5 years and over)									
	HINDUS		MUSLIMS		JAINS		CHRISTIANS		OTHERS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	7	9	10	11
Gwalior State	69	9	156	28	398	64	648	681	475	436
Natural Divisions										
1. Plain ...	75	11	166	28	348	65	710	581	573	480
2. Northern Plateau.	44	4	144	15	331	29	588	667	267	62
3. Southern Plateau.	81	12	150	30	443	80	632	718	403	246
4. Hilly ...	52	6	177	35	538	56	...	...	...	...
Districts										
1. Gird ...	130	20	190	38	464	124	752	617	731	492
2. Bhind ...	53	9	126	11	321	46	1,000	1,000	429	...
3. Tonwarghar	53	5	143	17	259	34	231	111	118	...
4. Sheopnr ...	70	8	128	15	520	202	...	...	556	400
5. Narwar ...	32	3	157	19	329	15	...	1,000	433	143
6. Isagarh ...	56	5	136	12	332	37	588	615	243	57
7. Bhilsa ...	57	6	130	10	386	56	1,000	500	556	267
8. Ujjain ...	92	16	187	52	475	150	534	578	241	74
9. Mandsaur .	108	16	172	17	519	53	712	787	712	693
10. Shajapnr .	63	6	84	17	303	51	...	...	407	88
11. Amjhera...	52	6	177	35	538	56	...	...	...	...
Lashkar City.	328	57	218	43	506	157	895	687	683	500
Ujjain City ...	371	111	311	122	395	291	837	867	500	400

SUBSIDIARY

English Literacy by Age,

LITERATE IN ENGLISH						
Natural Divisions and Districts	1931					
	5-10		10-15		15-20	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwalior State ...	17	3	42	5	102	9
Natural Divisions						
1. Plain ...	22	9	53	11	135	11
2. Northern Plateau ...	12	...	27	1	46	2
3. Southern Plateau ...	16	4	43	6	108	2
4. Hilly ...	6	...	18	...	71	3
Districts						
1. Gird ...	63	13	143	28	358	35
2. Bhind ...	7	...	18	...	42	...
3. Tonwarghar ...	7	...	19	...	36	...
4. Sheopur ...	11	..	32	1	57	3
5. Narwar ...	9	...	19	...	37	...
6. Isagarh ...	15	...	33	2	56	3
7. Bhilsa ...	9	...	27	...	62	1
8. Ujjain ...	25	4	71	5	176	17
9. Mandsaur ...	18	9	53	17	131	26
10. Shajapur ...	8	...	13	...	34	...
11. Amjbera ...	6	...	18	...	71	3
Lashkar City ...	241	50	549	85	1,184	107
Ujjain City ...	123	21	319	45	582	112

TABLE IV.

Sex, and Locality.

PER 10,000									
				1921		1911		1901	
20 AND OVER		ALL AGES 5 YEARS AND OVER		ALL AGES 5 YEARS AND OVER		ALL AGES		ALL AGES	
Males	Fe- males	Males	Females	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
99	7	79	6	56	2	27	1	15	1
124	6	100	6	80	6	38	1	25	1
44	1	36	1	17	1	10	...	8	...
80	13	87	10	57	4	25	1	10	1
70	...	51	...	13	...	4	...	10	...
316	20	265	222	43	19	102	6	58	2
39	...	32	...	13	...	5	...	4	...
42	...	32	...	20	...	32	...	6	...
63	...	49	1	19	1	7	...	16	...
37	...	30	...	12	1	5	1	6	...
50	2	42	2	24	1	18	1	11	...
74	1	56	1	25	2	19	...	30	1
161	26	131	19	90	3	46	2	14	5
157	17	119	17	99	14	30	5	10	1
37	...	30	...	20	1	11	...	7	...
70	...	51	...	13	...	4	...	10	.
912	60	823	68	528	63	330	11	...	...
638	180	540	134	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Literacy by Caste, 1931 and 1921.

Caste, Tribe or Race	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE LITERATE						NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH					
	1931			1921			1931			1921		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Ahir ...	10	18	1	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...
2. Balai ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bania ...	174	263	91	226	384	30	136	210	1	102	180	5
4. Beragi ...	37	63	6	...	...	...	11	20	...	...	...	...
5. Bhil ...	2	5	—	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6. Bhilala ...	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Brahman (except Dakshini).	110	164	37	...	...	...	96	160	1	...	...	...
8. Brahman shini. Dak.	612	921	256	414	625	163	2,416	4,381	147	1,124	2,001	77
9. Chamar ...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10. Gadariya ...	4	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
11. Gujar... ..	7	12	1	...	...	...	3	6	1	...	...	...
12. Kachhi ...	14	25	1	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...
13. Kayastha ...	416	631	128	335	502	118	557	889	110	652	1,121	44
14. Kirar ...	7	13	...	...	...	...	4	7	1	...	...	...
15. Koli ...	9	14	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
16. Kumbhar ...	5	9	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
17. Lodhi ...	8	14	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...
18. Maratha ...	336	513	104	284	462	83	672	1,132	69	475	865	40
19. Mina ...	5	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
20. Mirdha ...	10	18	1	...	...	...	22	40	...	...	...	...
21. Nai — ...	23	41	2	...	...	...	11	19	1	...	...	...
22. Rajput Bhadauriya.	105	166	8	...	...	...	27	44	...	...	...	...
23. Rajput Chauhan	93	163	11	...	...	...	50	90	2	...	...	...
24. Rajput Kachhwaha.	55	83	12	75	113	17	38	58	7	22	36	...
25. Rajput Raghubansi.	49	82	11	...	...	...	16	30	1	...	...	...
26. Rajput Tonwar.	78	122	7	40	50	9	31	49	2	14	21	2
27. Sabariya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Sonbhia ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
29. Teli ...	19	29	7	...	...	...	6	10	1	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.
Progress of Literacy since 1901 (Four Decades).

Natural Divisions and Districts		NUMBER OF LITERATES PER MILLE												20 AND OVER										
		ALL AGES 10 AND OVER						15--20						Males		Females								
		Males			Females			Males			Females													
1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901					
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Gwalior State	87	77	51	57	12	8	2	1	89	78	59	70	14	11	4	2	94	83	71	52	11	7	3	1
Natural Divisions.																								
1. Plain	112	88	50	59	13	10	2	1	100	84	55	86	17	13	3	3	98	92	70	56	12	9	2	1
2. Northern Plateau	55	45	33	31	5	3	1	...	61	47	42	35	6	5	1	2	58	46	49	41	4	3	1	...
3. Southern Plateau	103	90	64	56	16	9	3	1	99	91	77	76	17	12	5	2	114	95	90	57	17	7	3	1
4. Hilly	74	63	51	61	8	7	4	...	81	68	72	121	12	11	6	10	82	67	75	53	7	6	4	...
Districts																								
1. Gird	153	152	106	116	25	24	5	1	162	151	104	153	33	33	7	4	164	161	143	101	22	22	6	2
2. Bhind	146	68	31	29	7	4	1	...	73	62	44	29	10	6	2	1	73	72	38	29	5	3	1	...
3. Tonwarghar	48	56	27	28	6	4	...	...	74	57	33	76	7	5	...	2	64	56	37	24	9	4	...	
4. Sheopur	70	57	47	63	10	8	...	...	81	53	48	85	14	8	4	...	73	59	39	63	9	7	2	...
5. Nawar	42	34	29	23	3	3	1	...	41	33	37	17	5	4	1	...	47	37	43	31	3	3	1	8
6. Isagarh	68	54	38	41	6	4	...	1	81	61	49	49	7	6	...	3	69	57	54	44	6	4	1	...
7. Bhatla	72	55	45	48	8	4	1	2	60	60	67	54	8	7	...	2	83	60	61	42	8	4	1	8
8. Ujjain	120	107	83	93	24	13	7	4	112	121	97	92	25	18	11	4	133	109	113	57	27	12	8	2
9. Mandasaur	142	125	93	93	20	12	4	...	133	107	94	113	24	14	7	2	158	140	136	89	19	11	5	...
10. Shajapur	74	71	39	38	8	6	1	...	81	79	49	44	10	12	2	1	77	72	52	38	8	5	1	...
11. Amjhera	74	63	51	61	8	7	4	...	81	68	72	121	12	11	6	...	82	67	75	53	7	6	4	...

SUBSIDIARY

Proportion of Literacy

Age-Group	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL LITERATE		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwalior State ...	2,912,205	1,516,473	1,395,732	139,234	124,357	14,877
7—13 years ...	598,971	324,517	274,454	16,271	13,851	2,420
14—16 years ...	260,942	141,744	119,198	14,092	12,236	1,856
17—23 years ...	443,201	230,541	212,660	23,495	20,724	2,771
24 years and over ...	1,609,091	819,671	789,420	85,376	77,546	7,830
Natural Divisions						
Plain ...	1,110,389	569,849	540,540	56,352	50,802	5,550
7—13 years ...	215,030	121,064	93,966	6,646	5,698	948
14—16 years ...	95,662	53,480	42,182	5,725	4,933	792
17—23 years ...	158,083	85,412	72,671	10,139	9,009	1,130
24 years and over ...	641,614	309,893	331,721	33,842	31,162	2,680
Northern Plateau ...	664,621	353,729	310,892	20,132	18,592	1,540
7—13 years ...	147,031	79,628	67,403	2,833	2,470	363
14—16 years ...	65,964	36,331	29,633	2,485	2,273	212
17—23 years ...	101,886	53,078	48,808	3,473	3,211	262
24 years and over ...	349,740	184,692	165,048	11,341	10,638	703
Southern Plateau ...	1,011,937	529,798	482,139	57,942	50,648	7,294
7—13 years ...	207,608	108,979	98,629	6,319	5,290	1,029
14—16 years ...	87,246	46,034	41,212	5,319	4,567	752
17—23 years ...	164,157	82,657	81,500	9,026	7,732	1,294
24 years and over ...	552,926	292,128	260,798	37,278	33,059	4,219
Hilly ...	125,258	63,097	62,161	4,808	4,315	493
7—13 years ...	29,302	14,846	14,456	473	393	80
14—16 years ...	12,070	5,899	6,171	563	463	100
17—23 years ...	19,075	9,394	9,681	857	772	85
24 years and over ...	64,811	32,958	31,853	2,915	2,687	228
Districts						
Gird ...	371,731	163,722	208,009	27,798	24,480	3,318
7—13 years ...	56,957	31,489	25,468	3,012	2,445	567
14—16 years ...	27,376	15,119	12,257	2,323	1,868	455
17—23 years ...	48,381	25,930	22,451	5,486	4,785	701
24 years and over ...	239,017	91,184	147,833	16,977	15,382	1,595
Bhind ...	340,076	187,267	152,809	13,306	12,316	990
7—13 years ...	68,395	38,531	29,864	1,683	1,478	205
14—16 years ...	29,724	16,711	13,013	1,303	1,172	131
17—23 years ...	50,601	26,886	23,715	2,251	2,013	238
24 years and over ...	191,356	105,139	86,217	8,069	7,653	416
Tonwarghar ...	297,022	168,419	128,603	10,865	10,105	760
7—13 years ...	64,640	37,247	27,393	1,441	1,320	121
14—16 years ...	28,861	16,690	12,171	1,531	1,424	107
17—23 years ...	44,100	24,621	19,479	1,755	1,636	119
24 years and over ...	159,421	89,861	69,560	6,138	5,725	413

NOTE.—Only population 7 years and over has been treated.

TABLE VII.
at Certain Ages.

TOTAL LITERATE IN ENGLISH			PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE TO THE POPULATION			PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE IN ENGLISH TO THE POPULATION		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13,186	12,425	761	4	8	1	...	...	...
818	744	74	2	4	...	...	...	...
1,291	1,197	94	5	8	1	...	...	...
2,673	2,541	132	5	8	1	...	1	...
8,404	7,943	461	3	9	...	...	...	...
6,464	6,139	325	5	9	1	...	1	...
430	384	46	3	4	1	...	...	...
605	542	63	5	9	1	...	1	...
1,399	1,334	65	6	10	1	...	1	...
4,030	3,879	151	5	9	...	...	1	...
1,402	1,360	42	3	5	...	...	...	...
133	129	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
189	183	6	3	6	...	...	...	...
243	234	9	3	6	...	...	...	...
837	814	23	3	5	...	...	...	...
4,970	4,581	389	5	9	1	...	...	...
244	220	24	3	4	1	...	...	...
468	443	25	6	9	1	...	...	...
949	894	55	5	9	1	...	1	...
3,309	3,024	285	6	11	1	...	1	...
350	345	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	79	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	226	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,945	4,631	314	7	14	1	1	2	...
327	281	46	5	7	2	...	...	...
451	390	61	9	12	3	1	2	...
1,145	1,082	63	11	18	3	...	4	...
3,022	2,878	144	7	16	1	1	3	...
631	628	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
42	42	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
56	56	...	4	1	7	...	...	...
125	124	1	4	1	7	...	...	...
408	406	2	5	...	7	...	...	...
574	572	2	3	5	...	...	...	...
40	40	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
59	59	...	5	8	...	...	...	...
91	91	...	3	6	...	...	...	...
384	382	2	3	6	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Proportion of Literacy

Age-Group	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL LITERATE		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheopur ...	101,560	50,441	51,119	4,383	3,901	482
7—13 years ...	25,038	13,797	11,241	510	455	55
14—16 years ...	9,701	4,960	4,741	568	469	99
17—23 years ...	15,001	7,975	7,026	647	575	72
24 years and over ...	51,820	23,709	28,111	2,658	2,402	256
Narwar ...	325,379	172,921	152,458	7,443	6,935	508
7—13 years ...	70,752	38,153	32,599	905	805	100
14—16 years ...	30,519	17,021	13,498	730	653	77
17—23 years ...	50,936	26,742	24,194	1,229	1,121	108
24 years and over ...	173,172	91,005	82,167	4,579	4,356	223
Isagarh ...	339,242	180,808	158,434	12,689	11,657	1,032
7—13 years ...	76,279	41,475	34,804	1,928	1,665	263
14—16 years ...	35,445	19,310	16,135	1,755	1,620	135
17—23 years ...	50,950	26,330	24,614	2,244	2,090	154
24 years and over ...	176,568	93,687	82,881	6,762	6,282	480
Bhilsa ...	188,872	100,043	88,829	7,496	6,790	706
7—13 years ...	40,222	21,868	18,354	867	705	162
14—16 years ...	18,152	9,766	8,386	625	546	79
17—23 years ...	31,670	15,733	15,937	1,117	1,001	116
24 years and over ...	98,828	52,676	46,152	4,887	4,538	349
Ujjain ...	333,114	174,542	158,572	23,489	19,828	3,661
7—13 years ...	66,996	34,736	32,260	12,142	1,792	350
14—16 years ...	27,423	14,007	13,416	2,022	1,692	330
17—23 years ...	55,269	28,466	26,803	3,725	3,070	655
24 years and over ...	183,426	97,333	86,093	15,600	13,274	2,326
Mandsaur ...	212,624	109,728	102,896	15,480	13,658	1,825
7—13 years ...	44,888	23,322	21,566	1,882	1,535	347
14—16 years ...	19,218	10,267	8,951	1,512	1,289	223
17—23 years ...	35,653	17,663	17,990	2,325	2,061	334
24 years and over ...	112,865	58,476	54,389	9,694	8,773	921
Shajapur ...	277,373	145,485	131,888	11,474	10,372	1,102
7—13 years ...	55,548	29,053	26,495	1,428	1,258	170
14—16 years ...	22,453	11,994	10,459	1,160	1,040	120
17—23 years ...	41,565	20,795	20,770	1,789	1,600	189
24 years and over ...	157,807	83,543	74,164	7,097	6,474	623
Amjhera ...	125,258	63,097	62,161	4,808	4,315	493
7—13 years ...	29,302	14,846	14,456	473	393	80
14—16 years ...	12,070	5,899	6,171	563	463	100
17—23 years ...	19,075	9,394	9,681	857	772	85
24 years and over ...	64,811	32,958	31,853	2,915	2,687	228

NOTE.—Only population 7 years and over has been treated.

TABLE VII.—(*contd.*)
at Certain Ages.

TOTAL LITERATE IN ENGLISH			PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE TO THE POPULATION			PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE IN ENGLISH TO THE POPULATION		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
314	308	6	4	7	...	...	...	...
21	21	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
39	37	2	5	9	2	...	...	...
38	37	1	4	7	1	...	...	...
216	213	3	5	10	...	...	...	...
557	548	9	2	4	...	...	...	...
48	48	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
60	59	1	2	3	...	...	...	...
104	101	3	2	4	...	...	...	...
345	340	5	2	4	...	...	...	...
845	812	33	3	6	...	...	...	...
85	81	4	2	4	...	...	...	...
129	123	5	4	8	...	...	...	...
139	133	6	4	7	...	...	...	...
492	474	18	3	6	...	...	...	...
598	587	11	4	6	...	...	...	...
28	28	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
56	55	1	3	5	...	...	...	...
112	108	4	3	6	...	...	...	...
402	396	6	5	8	...	...	...	...
2,721	2,401	320	7	11	2	...	...	...
129	118	11	18	5	1	...	...	...
257	236	21	7	12	2	...	1	...
558	510	48	6	10	1	1	1	...
1,777	1,537	240	8	13	2	...	1	...
1,197	1,143	54	7	12	1	...	1	...
56	45	11	4	6	1	...	...	...
128	125	3	7	12	2	...	1	...
197	194	3	6	11	1	...	1	...
816	779	37	8	15	1	...	1	...
454	450	4	4	7	...	...	...	...
31	29	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
27	27	...	5	8	1	...	...	...
82	82	...	4	7	...	...	...	...
314	312	2	4	7	...	...	...	...
350	345	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	79	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	226	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Number of Institutions and Pupils according to the Returns
of the State Education Department.

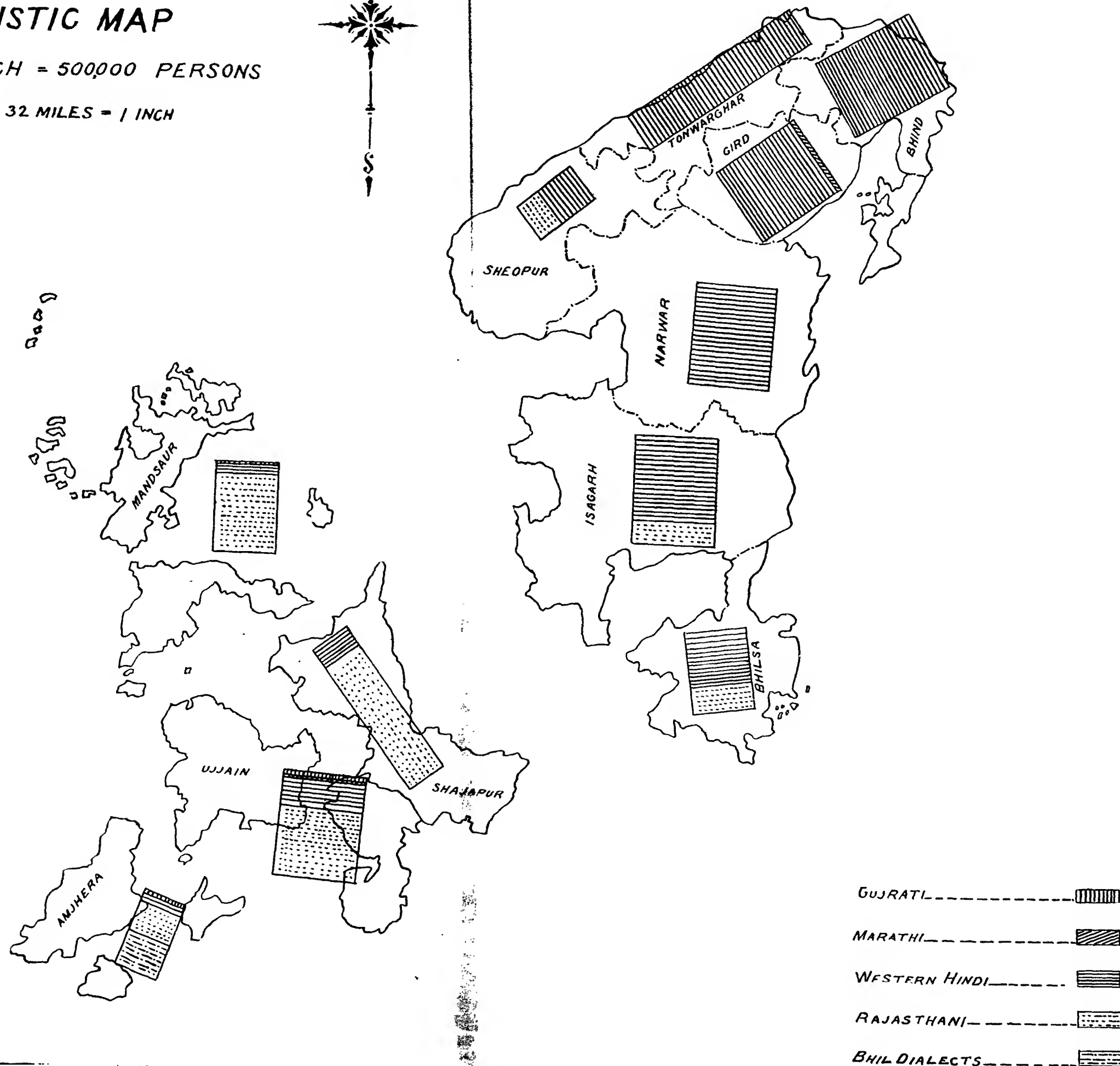
Kind of Institutions	Class of Institutions	1931		1921		1911		1901	
		NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF	
		Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All kinds ...	Arts Colleges ...	2	320	1	131	1	147	2	136
	Primary Schools ...	839	38,250	883	29,610	326	13,690	341	12,373
	Secondary Schools.	78	17,753	70	12,305	35	6,788	24	5,469
	Special Schools ...	34	1,176	29	1,113	10	397	6	253
	Total ...	953	57,499	983	43,159	372	21,022	373	18,231
For Males ...	Arts Colleges ...	2	320	1	131	1	147	2	136
	Primary Schools...	698	31,935	725	24,482	317	12,743	332	11,548
	Secondary Schools.	65	15,336	57	10,290	34	6,195	24	5,469
	Special Schools ...	31	1,057	27	1,000	10	397	6	253
	Total ...	796	48,648	810	35,903	362	19,482	364	17,406
For Females ..	Primary Schools ...	141	6,315	158	5,128	9	947	9	825
	Secondary Schools.	13	2,417	13	2,015	1	593	...	...
	Special Schools ...	3	119	2	113	...	...	...	...
Total ...		157	8,851	173	7,256	10	1,540	9	825

GWALIOR STATE

LINGUISTIC MAP

SCALE 1 SQ INCH = 500,000 PERSONS

SCALE 32 MILES = 1 INCH



CHAPTER X. LANGUAGE.

I. Introductory.

119. The information dealt with in this chapter was recorded on the General Schedule in columns 14 and 15 and the results are shown in Imperial Table XV. At the commencement of the chapter is a Linguistic Map and at its end will be found three Subsidiary Tables giving the main facts about the languages of each district in proportional and condensed form.

The instructions at this census in respect to the entries of languages were very clear. In column 14 the enumerator was required to enter a person's genuine mother tongue, *viz.*, the language which he has spoken from the cradle. In column 15 were to be entered any subsidiary language or languages which are commonly used by the speaker in his intercourse with the outside world. This was fairly well understood, but detailed instructions as to the names of dialects met with in particular localities had to be issued for the guidance of the enumerating staff. On the whole, I think, there is no reason to suppose that the returns are not generally correct.

In the Tables referred to above the languages are arranged according to their affinity on the basis of Dr. Grierson's classification.

II. Distribution of Main Languages.

120. The most common language spoken in the State is Western Hindi in some form or other; 2,300,933 persons were returned as speaking it. Next comes Rajasthani with 1,082,267 and then Bhil Dialects with 75,439 speakers. To put it in other words, out of every 1,000 persons 653 speak in their own homes Western Hindi, 307 Rajasthani, 22 Bhili, 8 Gujrati, 6 Marathi and 2 Eastern Hindi.

Western Hindi is the most common language in the Plain and Northern Plateau Divisions and Rajasthani in the Southern. In the Hilly, too, Rajasthani is more prevalent than Western Hindi but here, as might be expected, the Bhil Dialects supersede all others.

The figures below show which are the first and second most common dialects in each district.

District	MOST COMMON DIALECT		SECOND MOST COMMON DIALECT	
	Name	Total Speaking	Name	Total Speaking
Gird ...	Hindi ...	296,690	Bundelkhandi ...	31,616
Bhind...	Bhadauri...	184,339	Hindi ...	121,401
Tonwarghar ...	Hindi ...	194,735	Sikarwari ...	87,969
Sheopur ...	" ...	78,237	Sipari ...	52,057
Narwar ...	" ...	261,798	Bundelkhandi ...	137,283
Isagarh ...	" ...	306,578	Khichiwadi ...	76,567
Bhilsa ...	" ...	152,149	Malvi ...	73,450
Ujjain...	Malvi ...	260,061	Hindi ...	92,402
Mandsaur ...	" ...	137,056	Marwari ...	72,222
Shajapur ...	" ...	280,186	Hindi ...	35,600
Amjhera ...	Bhil Dialects	69,842	Malvi ...	48,552

General.

It will be seen that Hindi and Malvi divide the whole territory between them. Hindi which entered from the United Provinces has definitely ousted the Rajput dialects of the Northern districts and goes on spreading towards the South till it encounters the Malvi on the confines of the Malwa districts, while Malvi still holds its own in its habitat. Marwari brought in by the Marwari castes is prominent only in Mand-saur, which adjoins Marwar territory. For the rest Bhili and Bhilali are still the distinctive languages of the Amjhera district and Bhadauri still retains its hold on the Bhind district.

Dialects of
Western Hindi,

121. In Imperial Table XV separate figures have been given for no less than 9 dialects of Western Hindi all of which are genuine dialects of this language. Of these the largest are Hindi (1,583,241), Bundelkhandi (225,850) and Bhadauri (190,841). Sikarwari (89,183) and Tonwarghari (86,395) are commonly spoken in the Tonwarghar district, while Bhadauri and Kachhwahi are mostly confined to Bhind. None of the others number more than 50,000.

The largest number of persons speaking Hindi were enumerated in the Isagarh and Narwar districts and the smallest in Amjhera. Bundelkhandi is prominent only in the Narwar, Isagarh and Gird districts.

Urdu is thinly diffused all over the State, the majority of persons speaking it being found in the cities of Lashkar and Ujjain. The distribution roughly corresponds to that of the Muslim population, but in every locality the number of Urdu speakers falls short of the strength of the Muslim population. The reason is obvious. In the first place, the Bohra community of Malwa which forms a considerable section of the Mohammadan population of the State speaks Gujrati. Secondly, between the domains of pure Hindi and unadulterated Urdu lies a vast twilight region, a vague hinterland where a mixture of both is spoken. Both in their purest form must be *learnt* before they are spoken and Census, which is mainly concerned with mother-tongue, has no more to do with such languages than with English. The languages with which we are concerned are mother-tongues and a mother-tongue is a language learnt not from books but by imitation at the mother's knee. A language thus picked up in infancy in the bosom of the family remains very close to the individual's inner being. It forms as it were a close fitting spiritual vesture, a garment of the soul always worn and expressive not so much of the individual as of the type of the community among which he lives and moves. The Mohammadans in this State are in a considerable minority and live in the closest possible contact with Hindus. It is therefore only natural that the uneducated among them should speak and return almost exactly the same dialects as their Hindu neighbours. It is only among the educated town-dwellers that an appreciable number of Urdu-speaking Mohammadans is found. Here, too, the language in common use is not pure but is freely interlarded with words from Hindi and other local dialects.

Dialects of
Rajasthani

122. Six separate dialects of Rajasthani have been tabulated separately in Imperial Table XV. Besides these, there are several others which are not proper to the State. Of the genuine dialects the most common is Malvi under which were returned 805,135 persons, then

Khichiwadi (76,587) and then Sipari (52,459). None of the other dialects returned even as many as 15,000.

Out of the numbers speaking Malvi 280,196 were enumerated in Shajapur, 260,061 in Ujjain, 157,056 in Mandsaur, 73,450 in Bhilsa and 48,562 in Amjhera. The numbers found in the Northern districts are negligible. The figures emphasise the utter lack of intercourse between the North and the South. Khichiwadi is most commonly spoken in the Isagarh district, while Sipari is confined to Sheopur.

123. The two tribes of any substantial numerical strength that still cling to their distinctive languages are the Bhils and Bhilalas. It will be best to confine ourselves to the Amjhera district and to take the two castes together. In 1921, 79 per cent of the Bhils and Bhilalas were returned as speaking their tribal languages. At the recent census this percentage is 80, so that the return does not afford any indication of these dialects dying out. In this district Bhili and Bhilali are spoken almost man for man by these tribes. It is only in Mandsaur and the Northern districts, where the Bhils are thrown with other castes that they are gradually dropping away their own language.

**Languages of
the Primitive
Tribes.**

III. Miscellaneous Languages.

124. Of these the most important are Gujrati and Marathi. Two forms of Gujrati are prevalent, Gujrati proper and Kathiawari, the first having 28,185 speakers and the second 476, nearly all of whom are found in the Ujjain, Mandsaur, Shajapur and Amjhera districts, Ujjain having the lion's share of Gujrati speakers and Amjhera of those of Kathiawari. The number of Gujrati speakers at this census shows an increase of about 16,000 over the figures of 1921 and the increase is almost wholly found in the Ujjain district. So far as I am aware there has not been such a large influx of Gujrati speaking people as the figures would seem to indicate. It appears that in 1921 the figures for Malvi which exhibit a fall of about 38,000 were unduly inflated by the inclusion of Gujrati and other dialects.

Gujrati.

125. Marathi is the language of Dakshini Brahmans and Marathas in the State and the number of its recorded speakers this time is 21,535. The number of Dakshini Brahmans and Marathas taken together, on the other hand, is 27,302. This points, I think, to the gradual displacement of Marathi by Hindi in isolated rural families, which are losing their mother-tongue by sheer disuse.

Marathi.

IV. Variation in Languages.

126. The variation in 1931 in the total figures for the languages of India is, of course, the same as that in the total population. In the case of particular languages, the changes are much more marked; but no useful purpose will be served by discussing them, as they are for the most part due to greater care exercised by the enumerating staff in recording individual dialects. To cite only one instance, there is a very big jump up of 210 per cent in Marwari. It is confined to Mandsaur where there has been a tremendous drop of 791 per cent in Mewari and an increase of 512 per cent in Hindi. It is obvious that these violent fluctuations are due not to the actual displacement of one language by another but to the fact that in Mandsaur the languages recorded this time are Hindi and Marwari instead of Mewari.

V. Bilingualism.

127. The figures for bilingualism are on the face of them disappointing and show that bilingualism does not exist to any appreciable extent in the State. The original return was, as was to be expected, full of such entries as Hindi as mother-tongue and Marwari or Urdu as subsidiary languages. The tabulated results, which have been arrived at by restricting the compilation to Bhil Dialects, Rajasthani, Western Hindi, Gujrati and Marathi, are hardly worth the labour that has been expended on them.

VI. Script.

128. All school-books in Hindi are written in the Nagri characters and this script is used in courts and in all communications by the people. Urdu is written in Persian characters.

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of Total

Family, Sub family, Branch & Sub-branch	Group & Sub-group	Language	TOTAL NUMBER	
			1931	
			Total	Males
1	2	3	4	5
Total ...	...	...	3,523,070	1,867,031
Vernaculars of India	...	...	3,522,381	1,866,526
<i>Dravidian Family...</i>	...	—	1,211	824
	<i>Dravida group...</i>	...	949	623
		Tamil ...	279	252
		Burgundi ...	670	371
		Kanarese —	...	..
	<i>Intermediate group</i>	—	192	144
		Gondi ...	192	144
	<i>Andhra group ...</i>	...	70	57
		Telegu ...	70	57
<i>Indo-European Fa- mily.</i>	...	...	3,521,604	1,866,019
<i>Aryan Sub family...</i>	...	...	3,521,170	1,865,702
<i>Iranian Branch ..</i>	...	...	560	359
	<i>Eastern group ..</i>	...	560	359
		Pashto ...	560	359
<i>Indian Branch —</i>	...	...	3,520,610	1,865,343
<i>Non-Sanskrit Sub- branch.</i>	...	...	28	21
	<i>Shiva Khovar group.</i>	...	28	21
		Kashmiri ...	28	21
<i>Sanskrit Sub-branch</i>	...	...	3,520,582	1,865,322
	<i>Sanskrit group ..</i>	...	95	81
		Sanskrit —	95	81
	<i>N. W. group ...</i>	...	3,375	1,972
		Punjabi ...	3,310	1,939
		Sindhi ...	65	33
	<i>Southern group.</i>	...	21,535	12,060
		Marathi ...	21,535	12,060
	<i>Eastern group ..</i>	—	242	138
		Bengali ...	242	158

TABLE I.

Population by Mother-tongue.

OF SPEAKERS				Number per mille of the popula tion of the State	Districts where chiefly spoken
	1921				
Females	Total	Males	Females		
6	7	8	9	10	11
1,656,039	3,195,476	1,696,510	1,498,966	1,000	
1,655,855	3,194,416	1,695,721	1,498,695	1,000	
387	1,332	502	830	...	
326	176	88	88	...	
27	84	30	54	...	
299	84	50	34	...	Mandsaur. Ujjain.
...	8	8	...	...
48	956	308	648	...	
48	956	308	648	...	Bhilsa.
13	200	106	94	...	
13	200	106	94	...	Ujjain.
1,655,585	3,194,083	1,695,969	1,498,114	1,000	
1,655,468	3,193,084	1,695,219	1,497,865	999	
201	410	225	185	—	
201	410	225	185	...	
201	410	225	185	...	Shajapur.
1,655,267	3,192,674	1,694,994	1,497,680	999	
7	18	11	7	...	
7	18	11	7	—	
7	18	11	7	...	Gird.
1,655,260	3,192,656	1,694,983	1,497,673	999	
14	13	13	...	...
14	13	13	...	...	Bhind.
1,403	1,971	1,198	773	1	
1,371	1,825	1,083	742	1	Bhind.
32	146	115	31	...	Gird.
9,475	23,034	12,131	10,903	6	
9,475	23,034	12,131	10,903	6	Gird and Ujjain.
104	262	154	108	...	
104	262	154	108	...	Gird.

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of Total

Family, Sub family. Branch and Sub-branch	Group and Sub- group	Language	TOTAL NUMBER	
			1931	
			Total	Males
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Mediate group ...</i>	...	7,707	3,654
		<i>Eastern Hindi</i>	7,707	3,654
		Awadhi ...	7,707	3,654
		Baghelkhandi.	...	...
	<i>Western group...</i>	...	3,487,330	1,847,236
		<i>Western Hindi</i>	2,500,933	1,234,108
		Anterwedi ...	2,659	1,380
		Bundelkhandi	225,850	117,746
		Bhadauri ...	190,841	106,513
		Kachhwahi...	50,949	29,518
		Hindi ...	1,583,241	837,693
		Hindustani	2,970	1,497
		Jatwari ...	21,290	11,903
		Sikarwari ...	89,186	49,917
		Tonwarghari	86,395	50,952
		Urdu ...	47,552	26,989
		<i>Rajasthani...</i>	1,082,267	558,835
		Ahirkwadi ...	135	65
		Banjari ...	5,039	2,878
		Khichhiwadi	76,587	40,486
		Malvi ...	805,135	413,702
		Nimadi ...	10,744	5,215
		Sondhi ...	11,012	5,220
		Sipari ...	52,459	27,222
		Gujri ...	750	479
		Hadauti ...	2,439	1,438
		Jaipuri ...	5,095	2,533
		Marwari ...	93,492	48,216
		Mewari ...	9,207	3,884
		Mewati ...	9,988	7,423
		Rajasthani ...	61	5
		Shekhawati...	124	69
		<i>Gujrati ...</i>	104,130	54,293
		Gujrati ...	28,185	16,865
		Kathiawari ...	476	228
		Bhili ...	75,469	37,200
	<i>Northern group</i>	...	298	181
		Eastern Pahadi	53	39
		Western Pahadi	245	142

TABLE I.—(contd.)

Population by Mother-tongue.

OF SPEAKERS				Number per mille of the population of the State	Districts where chiefly spoken
1921					
Females	Total	Males	Females		
6	7	8	9	10	11
4,053	8,898	4,818	4,080	2	Bhind.
4,053	8,898	4,818	4,080	2	
4,053	8,850	4,790	4,060	2	
...	48	28	20	...	
1,640,097	3,158,474	1,676,665	1,481,809	990	
1,066,828	1,832,021	989,018	843,003	653	
1,279	48,057	25,985	22,072	...	Bhind.
108,104	294,272	158,796	135,476	64	Gird, Bhind and Tonwarghar
84,328	135,881	75,048	60,833	55	Bhind and Ton warghar.
21,431	43	43	...	15	Bhind.
745,548	1,255,880	676,947	578,933	449	State.
1,473	2,241	1,061	1,180	...	Mandsaur.
9,387	5,013	2,452	2,561	7	Bhind.
39,269	14,972	7,877	7,095	25	Tonwarghar.
35,443	25,454	14,442	11,012	24	Tonwarghar.
20,563	50,208	26,367	23,841	14	Gird.
523,432	1,256,716	652,689	604,027	307	
70	903	505	398	...	Isagarh.
2,161	1,855	653	1,002	1	Narwar.
36,101	126,896	66,390	60,506	22	Isagarh.
391,433	941,757	489,017	452,740	229	Ujjain, Mand- saur and Shajapur.
5,529	15,138	7,726	7,412	3	Mandsaur and Shajapur.
5,792	24,957	13,229	11,728	3	Do,
25,237	14,835	7,712	7,123	16	Sheopur.
271	1,504	880	624	...	Isagarh.
1,001	2,353	1,193	1,160	...	Do.
2,562	2,858	1,689	1,169	1	Mandsaur.
45,276	30,125	15,214	14,911	27	Do.
5,323	92,886	47,859	45,027	2	Do.
2,565	649	422	227	3	Do.
56	...	—	...	...	Do.
55	...	...	...	...	Do.
49,837	69,737	34,958	34,779	30	
11,320	11,913	6,028	5,885	8	Ujjain.
248	419	196	223	...	Amjhera.
38,269	57,405	28,734	28,671	22	Do.
117	4	4	...	...
14	4	4	...	...	Gird.
103	...	...	...	...	Do.

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of Total

Family, Sub-family, Branch and Sub- branch	Group and Sub- group	Language	TOTAL NUMBER	
			1931	
			Total	Males
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries</i>	..	...	445	346
<i>Indo-European Family</i>	...	...	190	152
	<i>Iranian Branch</i>	...	190	152
		Persian ...	190	152
<i>Semitic Family</i> ...	...	...	255	188
		Arabic ...	255	188
<i>European Languages</i>	...	...	244	165
<i>Indo-European Family</i>	...	...	244	165
	<i>Teutonic Group</i>	...	230	151
		English ...	228	151
		German ...	2	...
	<i>Romance Group</i>	...	14	14
		Portuguese ...	14	14
		French ...	...	...

TABLE I.—(concl'd.)

Population by Mother-tongue.

OF SPEAKERS				Number per mille of the population of the State	Districts where chiefly spoken
1921					
Females	Total	Males	Females		
6	7	8	9	10	11
105	140	78	62	...	
38	79	39	40	...	
38	79	39	40	...	
38	79	39	40	...	Gird and Ujjain
67	61	39	22	...	
67	61	39	22	...	Gird and Ujjain
79	920	711	209	...	
79	920	711	209	...	
79	890	687	203	...	
77	890	687	203	...	Gird, Isagarh and Ujjain
2	...	...	...	...	Narwar
...	30	24	6	..	
...	26	21	5	...	Mandsaur
...	4	3	1	...	

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by Language of the

District and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE						
	BHIL DIALECTS			RAJASTHANI			
	As mother- tongue	As sub- sidiary to Rajas- thani	As sub- sidiary to West- ern Hindi	As mother- tongue	As sub- sidiary to Bhil Dialects	As sub- sidiary to West- ern Hindi	As sub- sidiary to Gujrati or Marathi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gwalior State ...	214	1	3	3,072	10	103	17
Natural Divisions							
Plain ...	...	...	...	452	...	6	...
Northern Plateau	51	...	7	1,075	...	37	...
Southern Plateau	11	1	...	6,964	1	245	36
Hilly ...	4,363	15	16	4 038	217	105	85
Districts							
Gird ...	1	...	...	59	...	5	...
Bhind ...	...	...	...	40	...	12	...
Tonwarghar ...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
Sheopnr ...	...	...	...	3,913	...	5	2
Narwar ...	1	...	...	21	...	1	...
Isagarh ...	99	...	15	2,080	...	63	...
Bhilsa ...	...	1	1	3,176	...	32	1
Ujjain ...	4	...	...	6,744	...	341	84
Mandsanr ...	45	1	...	8,443	3	178	11
Shajapnr ...	...	1	...	8,679	...	334	23
Amjhera ...	4,363	15	16	4,038	217	105	85

TABLE II.

Population of each District.

POPULATION SPEAKING

WESTERN HINDI				GUJRATI			MARATHI			OTHER LANGUAGES
As mother- tongue	As sub- sidiary to Bhil Dialects	As sub- sidiary to Rajas- thani	As sub- sidiary to Gujrati or Marathi	As mother- tongue	As sub- sidiary to Rajas- thani	As sub- sidiary to West- ern Hindi	As mother- tongue	As sub- sidiary to Rajas- thani	As sub- sidiary to West- ern Hindi	As mother- tongue
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
6,532	11	246	42	81	6	4	61	1	11	40
9,390	...	31	50	5	...	4	95	...	17	58
8,851	1	19	6	...	...	1	11	...	6	12
2,732	...	608	57	185	16	7	63	3	9	45
1,253	228	320	32	301	18	12	31	...	8	14
9,592	1	23	15	8	...	1	298	...	45	42
9,841	...	13	4	...	...	10	10	...	13	109
9,937	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	...	26
6,005	...	155	28	26	...	...	30	...	...	26
9,966	1	7	6	...	...	1	9	...	...	3
7,788	...	30	7	1	...	...	12	...	12	20
6,769	...	667	19	13	...	16	31	...	2	11
2,652	...	562	94	458	31	9	99	4	22	43
1,241	1	222	57	116	...	...	62	...	1	93
1,213	...	933	38	32	19	3	44	7	3	32
1,253	228	320	32	301	18	12	31	...	8	14

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Comparison of Caste and Language Tables.

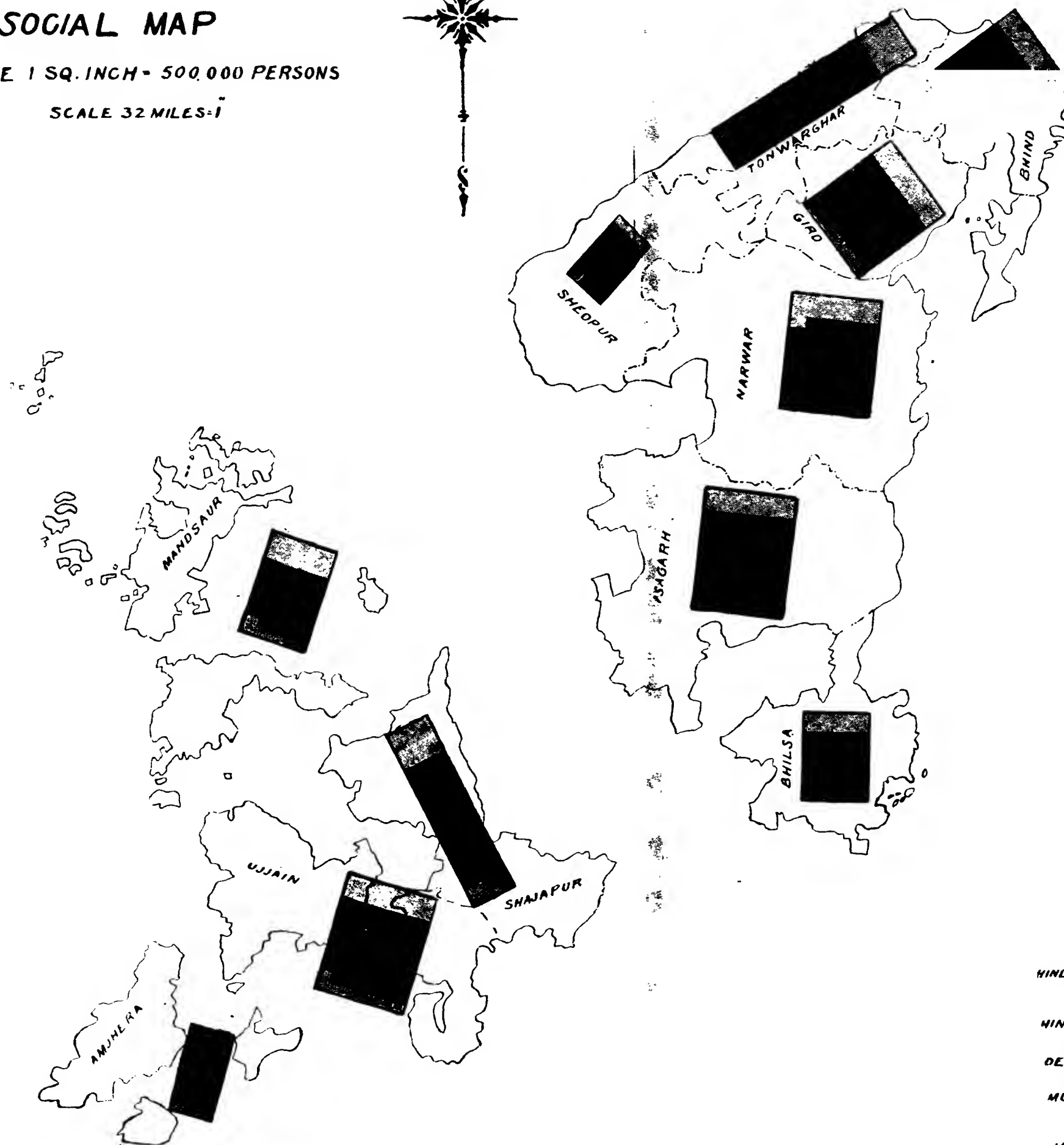
Caste and Language	STENGTH OF CASTE (Table XVIII)		NUMBER SPEAKING TRIBAL LANGUAGE ONLY		NUMBER SPEAK- ING TRIBAL LAN- GUAGE AND SOME OTHER LANGUAGE	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhils and Bhilalas (Bhil Dialects).	63,113	61,913	37,200	38,269	3,153	4,155

GWALIOR STATE

SOCIAL MAP

SCALE 1 SQ. INCH = 500,000 PERSONS

SCALE 32 MILES = 1



HINDUISSED PRIMITIVE TRIBES — [Solid black bar]
HINDUS — [Dashed line bar]
DEPRESSED HINDUS — [Dotted line bar]
MUSLIMS — [Horizontal lines bar]
JAINS — [Vertical lines bar]

CHAPTER XI. RELIGION.

I. Introductory.

129. The Imperial Tables connected with this subject are V and XVI. The map opposite shows by means of proportional coloured rectangles the religious distribution of the population of each district. At the end of this chapter will be found four Subsidiary Tables exhibiting the most prominent features of the statistics by means of proportional figures. On the fly-leaf of Imperial Table XVI are given the figures of Christians by sect.

The instructions to the enumerators were to the effect that each person's statement as to his religion shall be accepted. Jains and Sikhs were to be entered as such even though they claimed to be Hindus also. Regarding the Primitive Tribes many of whom at the previous census were labelled as Animists, it was laid down that those who returned themselves as belonging to any of the recognised religions should be entered as belonging to that religion, but that in the case of those who had no conception of claiming to belong to any particular religion, their caste was to be written up in the column devoted to religion. Those actually returned as belonging to the latter negative class were very few and these have been shown in the Tables as belonging to the Tribal religion.

A special feature of the present census is the outright abolition of Animism as a census religion. Animism has never been the professed religion of any community or class in this or any other country, but has in the past been thrust on that large residuum of primitive races who in point of mental attainments are considered to be inferior to the more articulate but none the less animistic sections of the population. That spirits and magic powers still play their part in the conceptional world of primitive peoples must at once be admitted. But that does not reveal anything distinctive. In the sphere of religion there is such a baffling intertexture of barbarism and electric light that neither can be said to be the absolute master anywhere. High gods in low places are as common as low spirits in high places. There is, for instance, little to choose between the Hindu of the plains who believes that the spirits of his ancestors consume the impalpable essence of the rice balls provided for them and the Hinduised Bhil of the hills, who on seeing a bulge on the trunk of a 'pipal' tree at once takes it to be the abode of malevolent spirits. On every count the Hinduism of the Hindu stands on a higher plane than the Hinduism of the Bhil, but that is no reason why the existence of the common animistic background should be interpreted as expressive of a definite phase of the Hindu faith in the one case and the hall-mark of Tylorian animism in the other. A census at any rate has nothing to do with such distinctions. In a census we are concerned with the distribution of the mountain masses of religion as they are found to-day and not with the frozen deposits of the geological ages of culture hidden away in the oceanic depths of the older religions. The point of the whole matter is

that there never was any cogent reason for rejecting on the one hand a religion openly professed and practised by any group of primitive people and on the other for relying on the mere existence among them of animistic beliefs as a satisfactory basis for classifying the whole class as animist.

There is yet another consideration which has not received adequate attention in the past. It is a matter of common knowledge that most of our submerged classes have now entered into their heritage of logic and reason and have definitely passed out of the naturalist stage. Many of them almost to a man have been absorbed by Hinduism and others are now so near the border line that it is difficult to say what they were fifty years ago. Hinduism can and does in the case of these peoples exist side by side with a belief in spirits. All these would have certainly returned themselves as Hindu and vehemently resented their subsequent transfer to the Animist class. For these reasons, I cannot but think that the retention on the present occasion of Animism as a census religion would have been entirely misleading.

II. General Distribution of the Population by Religion.

130. In this State Hinduism is the religion of the masses and it vastly outnumbers all other religions taken together in every district. Jainism, Sikhism and Zoroastrianism are the religions of foreign settlers. Jainism is found chiefly in the Malwa districts and its existence there is due to its proximity to Rajputana which is the stronghold of this religion. The local distribution of Muslims is governed partly by historical and partly by economic causes. The Muslim is found chiefly in places which have formerly been under the sway of Mohammadan rulers. It is that fact of a bygone day which accounts for his presence in the rural parts of such historically Mohammadan centres as Ujjain, Mandsaur, Shajapur and Chanderi. The Musalman population of Malwa towns which consists chiefly of Bohra traders is largely indebted to Gujrat and its neighbourhood for its recruits, while the heterogeneous class of urban Muslims found in the towns of the Northern districts consists largely of upper-Indian immigrants. Christians and Zoroastrians are confined mainly to Lashkar and the Cantonment of Nimach. Elsewhere small detachments sometime consisting of a single family are settled in large towns or along the railway line. A small colony of Christians also flourishes at Ujjain.

The general strength of each religion in the State is given in the margin.

Religion	NUMBER IN	
	1931	1921
Hindus ...	3,271,576	2,976,098
Muslims...	2,04,297	177,417
Jains ...	45,079	39,394
Christians	1,198	1,650
Sikhs ..	681	661
Parsis ...	239	255

al table. The Hindus are by far the most numerous forming about 93 per cent of the total population. Of the remaining 7 per cent 6 per cent are Muslims, 1 per cent Jains, while the followers of the remaining minor religions, Christians, Sikhs and Parsis, are little more than 2,000 persons.

The figures below show at a glance the variation in each main religion compared with the variation

Religion	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION IN			
	Religion	Population	Religion	Population
	1921-31		1911-21	
Hindus	+ 9'9	+ 10'3	— 1'3	— 1'3
Brahmanic	+ 9'0		— 3'4	
Tribal —	+ 17 6		+ 20'7	
Arya	+ 683'2		+ 351'4	
Muslims	+ 15'2		+ 0'2	
Jains	+ 14'4		+ 2'6	
Sikhs	+ 3'0		+ 19'3	
Christians	— 27'4		— 2'1	
Parsis	— 6'7		+ 20'3	

in the total population, between 1911-21 and 1921-1931. The most noticeable feature in the figures are the large increase in the Tribal population, the relatively rapid growth of Muslims as compared with Hindus and the great decrease in the number of Christians. These variations will be discussed under each head.

131. Hinduism in its wider sense is composed of an extraordinary collection of heterogeneous elements. Accretions to its ranks from the various tribes continue apace and on the present occasion a considerable section of the primitive races has finally disappeared into its vast mass raising the total strength of this religion by approximately 3½ lacs. As already stated, Hindus now form more than 93 per cent population of the State. In 1921 the proportion was 88. They are most numerous in the Northern Plateau with 96 per cent, in the Hilly they form 95, in the Plain 94 and in the Southern Plateau 90 per cent of the whole population. Among the districts the proportion is highest in Narwar (97) and lowest in Mandsaur (88). The increase in the 10 years in the Hindu population of Gwalior is nearly 442,000 or nearly 16 per cent. The rates of increase for each Natural Division are given in the inset. The increase of Hindus in the Hilly Division

Hindus.

Natural Division	RATE OF INCREASE IN	
	General Popula- tion	Hindus
Plain	10	12
Northern Plateau	9	16
Southern Plateau	10	13
Hilly	17	129

is fortuitous, being entirely due to the inclusion of the Bhil and Bhilala populations, which on the former occasion were shown as Animists. Similarly the increase in the Northern Plateau is due to the inclusion of the Sahariya Tribe. Adding to the 1921 figures the population then treated as Animists and comparing this total with the total

returned as Hindus in 1931 the increase comes to 9'9 per cent which is a

little less than the increase of 10·3 per cent for the State as a whole. The following table exhibits the variation in respect of each class of Hindus

Class	POPULATION IN				VARIATION		
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1921-1931	1911-1921	1901-1911
Hindus including Tribes formerly treated as Animists.	3,270,268	2,975,931	3,015,946	2,706,543	+ 9·9	— 1·3	+ 11·4
Tribes formerly treated as Animists.	345,961	294,091	243,616	222,317	+ 17·6	+ 20·7	+ 9·6
Hindus excluding Tribes formerly treated as Animists.	2,924,305	2,681,840	2,772,330	2,484,226	+ 9·0	— 3·4	+ 11·4

It will be seen that high caste Hindus have increased by 9 per cent only and that it is the excessive fertility of the lower castes now for the first time included among them that has sent the percentage for this religion up to 9·9.

Muslims.

132. Of the 201,257 Muslims scattered throughout the State 104,298 or more than half belong to the Southern Plateau Division. The proportion of Muslims is smallest in the Narwar and Bhind districts where it is less than 2½ per cent. In Tonwarghar the proportion is 3 per cent and in Sheopur, Isagarh and Amjhera 4 per cent. Gird with 10·7 per cent has the greatest proportionate Muslim population; then follow Ujjain with 9·9, Mandsaur with 9 and Shajapur with 8 per cent.

The Muslims have increased by 15·2 per cent during the last decade. The increase has occurred in all the districts. The greatest expansion is in the Ujjain district, where it is 23 per cent, then follow Tonwarghar and Sheopur with 19 per cent, Mandsaur with 16·9, Gird with 16·6, Shajapur and Bhind with 15, Narwar with 13, Amjhera with 12·5 and last of all Isagarh and Bhilsa with 1 and 1·5 per cent respectively. The low rate in Bhilsa is in sympathy with the general decline in the population of that tract, while in the case of Isagarh it is due to the removal of the garrison.

During the past 10 years the Muslim population has grown at a greater rate than the Hindu. The following statement shows the movement of the two communities since 1891.

Year	MUSLIMS			HINDUS INCLUDING ANIMISTS		
	Population	VARIATION		Population	VARIATION	
		Actual	Per cent		Actual	Per cent
1891	183,844	...	...	3,159,678	...	...
1901	171,520	— 12,324	— 6·7	2,706,543	— 453,135	— 14·3
1911	165,894	— 5,626	— 3·3	2,896,765	+ 190,222	+ 7·0
1921	177,417	+ 11,523	+ 6·9	2,975,931	+ 79,166	+ 2·7
1931	204,297	+ 26,880	+ 15·2	3,271,576	+ 295,645	+ 9·9
Net variation since 1891.	...	+ 20,453	+ 11·1	...	+ 111,898	+ 3·5

It will be seen that since 1891 the Muslims have increased by 11·1 per cent against the increase of 3·5 in the case of Hindus. Examining the proportions per 10,000 we find that Hindus have diminished from 9,352 in 1891 to 9,286 in 1931; the Muslims have in the same 40 years increased from 544 in 1891 to 580 in 1931. The general conclusion to be drawn from these figures is that the Muslim population is increasing in actual numbers at a greater rate than the Hindu and also is bearing a larger proportion to the total population. The reasons for these variations are fairly certain. It is usually held that Muslims are more prolific than Hindus, but unfortunately for want of vital statistics it is not possible to deduce comparative rates of fertility of different religions. Judging by the proportion of children aged 0-1 and 0-10 taken on 100,000 Hindus and 100,000 Muslims, it seems evident that the Muslims gain more in vital statistics by longevity, fresh accessions from outside, later marriage age, less neglect of female children and widow re-marriage than by natural fertility. The following table demonstrates this clearly.

	1931		1921	
	Hindus	Muslims	Hindus	Muslims
1. Children aged 0-1 per 100,000 population.	3,172	3,136	2,251	2,286
2. Children aged 0-10 per 100,000 population.	27,201	27,068	27,511	25,829
3. Persons aged 20-30 per 100,000 population.	18,646	18,960	16,853	17,691
4. Persons aged 40 & over per 100,000 population.	17,906	18,792	21,074	22,572
5. Married girls under 15 per 1,000...	214	163	198	136
6. Married women aged 15-40 per 1,000.	838	841	817	829
7. Widowed women aged 20-40 per 1,000.	158	116	146	108
8. Children aged 0-10 per 100 married females aged 15-40.	164	163	178	167
9. Proportion of girls to 1,000 boys aged 0-5.	990	1,008	976	1,019

There is in this State little conversion to Islam and the figures in lines 1 and 2 do not confirm the view that proportionately more children are born in Muslim than in Hindu families. The proportionate deficiency of infants aged 0-1 shown by the Hindu figures in 1921 is accidental, being due to the heavier loss of potential parents sustained by the rural section of that community during the influenza epidemic. It is therefore almost certain that the Muslims owe their advantage mainly to their longevity and in a minor degree to the erratic factor of immigration. Statistical estimate of the

relative influence of these factors is difficult, but the comparative figures in lines 3 and 4 of the above table are distinctly in favour of Muslims as against Hindus. The reasons for the greater vitality and longevity of Muslims are obvious. In the first place, Muslims taken as a whole are far better off than Hindus in the sense that they do not include so large a proportion of the very destitute as the latter do. The death rate among Hindus must therefore be higher than among Muslims. Secondly, of the total urban population 23 per cent are Muslims and 72 are Hindus, while in the rural population the figures are 4 and 95 respectively. Agriculture in most parts of the State is an acutely overcrowded occupation and consequently Hindus, who are most dependent on it suffer from overpopulation and a high death rate to a greater extent than Muslims, who follow more lucrative trades and professions or are engaged in general labour in towns. Apart from these general considerations which apply throughout the State, there is the additional fact that 51 per cent of the total Muslim population is found in the Southern Plateau Division, the most prosperous part of the State, while the total population of this Division is only 35 per cent of the whole.

Jains.

133. Jainism is the third strongest religion in the State and shows an increase of 14·4 per cent. Much of this increase is artificial, being due to strict observance of instructions on the part of enumerators. The figure of 1921 was probably too small, being the result of the disappearance of a large number of Jains among the total of Hindus. Of the total number of 45,079 Jains about 48 per cent belong to the Southern Plateau. They are also found in considerable numbers in the Bhind and Isagarh districts and in Ujjain they have increased from about 4,400 in 1921 to 6,150 at the present census. The age and sex constitution of this community is unfavourable to rapid expansion.

Christians.

134. The total number of Christians is 1,198 as against 1,650 in 1921. The whole of the decrease is practically confined to the Nimach Cantonment where the number has declined from 775 in 1921 to 363 in 1931. The total number of Christians other than Indian has dropped from 890 in 1921 to 242 in 1931, while Indian Christians show an increase of 196. Persons of the Christian faith are found in all the districts except Amjhera and Sheo-pur. They range in numbers from 2 in Narwar to 510 in Mandsaur.

Aryas.

135. The number of Aryas has increased from 167 to 1,308 during the decade. The increase is most marked in Ujjain (+415), Isagarh (+216) and Shajapur (+130). The followers of this sect are now found in every district.

Others.

136. The number of Sikhs and Zoroastrians is insignificant and calls for no comment.

III. Distribution in Urban and Rural Areas.

137. Subsidiary Table IV shows that Hindus are proportionately more numerous in rural areas and that Muslims and Jains are mostly town-dwellers. Zoroastrians almost to a man live in towns. Out of a total of 239 only 16 have been returned as living in rural areas and the latter are either living in municipal suburbs or are employed on railways or irrigation works.

SUBSIDIARY

General Distribution of the

Religion and Locality	Actual Number in 1931	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION IN					
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Gwalior State ...	3,271,576	9,286	8,806	9,145	8,470	8,155	8,870
1. Plain ...	1,209,126	9,375	9,236	9,419	8,771	...	...
2. Northern Plateau	787,432	9,569	8,989	9,373	8,409	...	...
3. Southern Plateau	1,123,339	8,984	8,752	8,916	8,381	...	...
4. Hilly ...	151,679	9,476	4,589	6,944	5,721	—	...
Muslim							
Gwalior State ...	204,297	580	555	535	583	544	544
1. Plain ...	68,418	530	499	465	539	...	..
2. Northern Plateau	25,101	305	317	300	319	...	...
3. Southern Plateau	104,298	834	788	791	857	...	...
4. Hilly ...	6,480	405	422	498	538	...	...
Animist							
Gwalior State ...	...	...	507	193	761	1,197	551
1. Plain ...	..	...	168	29	562	...	...
2. Northern Plateau	...	...	583	219	1,109	...	...
3. Southern Plateau	...	...	284	115	477	...	...
4. Hilly ...	...	...	4,840	2,370	3,504	...	...
Jain							
Gwalior State ...	45,079	128	123	124	183	103	33
1. Plain ...	11,442	89	91	84	125	...	...
2. Northern Plateau	10,122	123	111	107	162	...	...
3. Southern Plateau	21,608	173	163	175	281	...	...
4. Hilly ...	1,907	119	140	186	237	...	...
Christian							
Gwalior State ...	1,198	3	5	2	3	1	1
1. Plain ...	297	2	3	2	3	...	...
2. Northern Plateau	41	1	1	1	1	...	...
3. Southern Plateau	860	7	11	2	4	...	...
4. Hilly ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Others							
Gwalior State ...	920	3	4	1	...	...	1
1. Plain ..	429	4	3	1	...	...	...
2. Northern Plateau	201	2	3	...	...	...	...
3. Southern Plateau	290	2	2	1	...	...	...
4. Hilly ...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...

TABLE I.

Population by Religion.

VARIATION PER CENT.					Net Variation from 1881 to 1931	REMARKS
1921- 1931	1911- 1921	1901- 1911	1891- 1901	1881- 1891		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+ 16'3	—4'5	+ 14'2	—9'3	+ 3'7		In 1881 and 1891 the Gwalior State was censused as a part of the Central India Agency and hence relevant figures for the State as a separate unit are not available. Calculations for column 14 could not therefore be made.
+ 11'8	—5'6	+ 1'8	...	...
+ 16'3	—9'1	+ 23'4	...	...
+ 13'1	+ 2'8	+ 23'2	...	...
+ 142'1	—40'3	+ 50'8	...	...
+ 15'0	—0'2	—3'3	—6'4	+ 12'7		
+ 17'1	+ 3'2	—18'2	...	...
+ 5'1	—6'2	+ 4'3	...	...
+ 16'7	—0'0	+ 6'8	...	...
+ 12'5	—10'2	+ 15'1	...	...
—100'0	+ 130'5	—73'0	—44'5	+ 145'2		Information not available
—100'0	+ 381'6	—95'1	...	...
—100'0	+ 75'2	—78'2	...	...
—100'0	+ 168'9	—75'1	...	...
—100'0	+ 126'9	—16'0	...	...
+ 14'4	—2'6	—29'0	+ 54'9	+ 249'4		
+ 7'2	+ 4'3	—32'1	...	...
+ 20'7	—5'5	—26'6	...	...
+ 17'2	—3'3	—28'0	...	...
—0'2	—16'8	—2'3	...	...
—27'3	—2'1		
—25'0	+ 26'9	...	...	...
+ 5'1	—46'6	...	...	...
—29'0	—5'8	...	...	...
—100'0	—75'0	...	...	...
+ 0'3	+ 4'9	+ 329'2	—33'3	—62'1		
+ 32'4	+ 197'2	+ 1,062'5	...	...
—0'5	—32'4	+ 58'3	...	...
+ 7'8	—40'4	+ 182'1	...	...
—100'0	+ 713'3	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by Districts

Natural Divisions and Districts				NUMBER PER 10,000					
				HINDUS					
				1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwalior State	...	...	...	9,286	8,806	9,145	8,470	8,155	8,870
Natural Divisions									
1. Plain	...	...	...	9,375	9,236	9,419	8,671	...	...
2. Northern Plateau	...	...	...	9,569	8,989	9,373	8,409	...	...
3. Southern Plateau	...	...	...	8,984	8,752	8,916	8,381	...	...
4. Hilly	...	...	...	9,476	4,589	6,944	5,721	...	...
Districts									
1. Gird	...	...	...	8,840	8,781	8,923	8,799	...	...
2. Bhind	...	...	...	9,536	9,542	9,580	9,442	...	...
3. Tonwarghar	...	...	...	9,652	9,657	9,640	8,876	...	...
4. Sheopur	...	...	...	9,562	8,348	9,473	6,455	...	...
5. Narwar	...	...	...	9,680	9,161	9,431	8,440	...	...
6. Isagarh	...	...	...	9,463	8,811	9,302	8,366	...	...
7. Bhilsa	...	...	...	9,364	9,145	9,396	8,458	...	...
8. Ujjain	...	...	...	8,845	8,712	8,811	8,111	...	...
9. Mandsaur	...	...	...	8,773	8,233	8,585	8,000	...	...
10. Shajapur	...	...	...	9,055	8,834	8,988	8,714	...	...
11. Amjhera	...	...	...	9,476	4,589	6,944	5,721	...	...

TABLE II.

of the Main Religions.

OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE											
MUSLIMS						ANIMISTS					
1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
580	555	535	583	544	544	...	507	193	761	1,197	551
531	499	465	539	...	...	...	168	29	562	...	...
305	317	300	319	...	...	...	583	219	1,109	...	...
834	788	791	875	...	...	...	284	115	477	...	...
405	422	498	538	...	...	...	4,840	2,370	3,504	...	...
1,076	1,030	959	905	...	...	...	97	50	188	...	...
303	286	273	291	...	...	...	2	...	249	...	...
291	266	285	302	...	...	...	20	10	720	...	...
421	338	387	541	...	...	...	1,259	123	2,961	...	...
230	221	229	255	...	...	...	537	259	1,195	...	...
377	409	388	412	...	...	...	630	169	983	...	...
528	494	489	552	...	...	...	280	44	864	...	...
994	952	958	1 155	...	...	...	198	83	436	...	...
901	883	807	945	...	...	...	514	247	514	...	...
801	767	782	739	...	...	...	206	93	356	...	...
405	422	498	538	...	...	...	4,840	2,370	3,504	...	...

SUBSIDIARY
Distribution by Districts

Natural Divisions and Districts	NUMBER PER 10,000					
	JAINS					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
Gwalior State	128	123	124	183	103	33
Natural Divisions						
1. Plain	89	91	84	125	...	...
2. Northern Plateau ...	123	111	107	162	..	...
3. Southern Plateau ...	173	163	175	281	...	...
4. Hilly	119	140	186	237	...	...
Districts						
1. Gird	70	74	55	100	...	...
2. Bhind	157	164	147	258	...	...
3. Tonwarghar — ...	56	57	65	102	...	...
4. Sheopur	17	5	17	42	...	...
5. Narwar	90	77	81	110	...	...
6. Isagarh	155	144	140	237	...	...
7. Bhilsa	106	78	70	125	...	...
8. Ujjain	151	128	143	291	...	...
9. Mandsaur	299	326	355	529	...	...
10. Shajapur	143	143	137	192	...	...
11. Amjhera	119	140	186	237	...	...

TABLE II.—(contd.)

of the Main Religions

OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE.

CHRISTIANS						OTHERS					
1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
3	5	2	3	1	1	3	4	1	...	...	1
2	3	2	3	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
7	11	2	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...
7	12	9	8	...	...	7	6	4	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	2	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
8	8	4	7	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
22	39	5	12	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Christians—Number and Variation.

Natural Division and District		ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN			VARIATION PER CENT	
		1931	1921	1911	1921-1931	1911-1921
1		2	3	4	5	6
Gwalior State	...	1,198	1,650	1,685	— 27'3	— 2'1
Natural Divisions						
Plain	...	297	396	312	— 25'0	+ 26'9
Northern Plateau	...	41	39	73	+ 5'1	— 46'6
Southern Plateau	...	860	1,212	1,288	— 29'0	— 5'8
Hilly	...	...	3	12	—100'0	— 75'0
Districts						
Gird	...	268	389	288	— 31'1	+ 35'1
Bhind	...	5	1	16	+400'0	— 93'8
Tonwarghar	...	24	3	8	+700'0	— 62'5
Sheopur	...	...	3	...	—100'0	+300'0
Narwar	...	2	1	3	+100'0	— 66'7
Isagarh	...	39	38	70	+ 2'6	— 45'7
Bhilsa	...	10	33	10	— 69'7	+230'0
Ujjain	...	323	259	135	+ 24'7	+ 91'8
Mandsaur	...	510	918	1,110	— 44'4	— 17'3
Shajapur	...	17	2	33	+750'0	— 94'0
Amjhera	...	...	3	12	—100'0	— 75'0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Religion of Urban and Rural Population.

Natural Division	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE					NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
	Hindu	Muslim	Jain	Christian	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Jain	Christian	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gwalior State	7,232	2,305	430	20	13	9,544	365	89	1	1
1. Plain	7,505	2,256	211	14	14	9,664	264	70	...	2
2. Northern Plateau	7,611	1,821	562	3	3	9,711	195	92	...	2
3. Southern Plateau	6,827	2,542	587	30	14	9,297	587	113	3	...
4. Hilly	6,812	2,126	1,062	...	...	9,629	306	65	...	...

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XI.

KEY TO SOCIAL MAP.

(SCALE—1 SQUARE INCH = 500,000 PERSONS.)

Gird District.

<i>Population</i>	...	...	...	364,806
Hinduised Tribal	...	...	19 or 0.0	Per cent
Hindu	...	...	247,697 or 67.9	"
Depressed Hindu	...	...	74,760 or 20.5	"
Muslim	...	...	39,232 or 10.8	"
Jain	...	...	2,569 or 0.7	"
Others	...	...	529 or 0.1	"

Bhind District.

<i>Population</i>	...	...	...	418,224
Hinduised Tribal	...	...	583 or 0.1	Per cent.
Hindu	...	...	318,949 or 76.3	"
Depressed Hindu	...	...	79,290 or 19.0	"
Muslim	...	...	12,689 or 3.0	"
Jain	...	...	6,554 or 1.6	"
Others	...	...	159 or 0.0	"

Tonwarghar District.

<i>Population</i>	...	...	...	369,648
Hinduised Tribal	...	...	52 or 0.0	Per cent.
Hindu	...	...	286,225 or 77.4	"
Depressed Hindu	...	...	70,526 or 19.1	"
Muslim	...	...	10,732 or 2.9	"
Jain	...	...	2,081 or 0.6	"
Others	...	...	32 or 0.0	"

Sheopur District.

<i>Population</i>	...	...	...	137,034
Hinduised Tribal	...	...	601 or 0.4	Per cent
Hindu	...	...	112,761 or 82.3	"
Depressed Hindu	...	...	17,663 or 12.9	"
Muslim	...	...	5,765 or 4.2	"
Jain	...	...	238 or 0.2	"
Others	...	...	6 or 0.0	"

Narwar District.

<i>Population</i>	...	...	...	401,586
Hinduised Tribal	...	...	617 or 0.2	Per cent.
Hindu	...	...	300,036 or 74.7	"
Depressed Hindu	...	...	88,075 or 21.9	"
Muslim	...	...	9,237 or 2.3	"
Jain	...	...	3,610 or 0.9	"
Others	...	...	11 or 0.0	"

Isagarh District.

<i>Population</i>	...	...	...	421,311
Hinduised Tribal	...	...	517 or 0.1	Percent.
Hindu	...	...	319,948 or 75.9	"
Depressed Hindu	...	...	78,239 or 18.6	"
Muslim	...	...	15,864 or 3.8	"
Jain	...	...	6,512 or 1.5	"
Others	...	...	231 or 0.1	"

Bhilsa District.

<i>Population</i>	...	...	235,288
Hinduised Tribal	...	332 or 0.1	Per cent.
Hindu	...	168,678 or 71.8	"
Depressed Hindu	...	51,315 or 21.8	"
Muslim	...	12,422 or 5.3	"
Jain ...	...	2,489 or 1.0	"
Others	...	52 or 0.0	"

Ujjain District.

<i>Population</i>	...	...	405,961
Hinduised Tribal	...	723 or 0.2	Per cent.
Hindu	...	280,313 or 69.1	"
Depressed Hindu	...	78,019 or 19.2	"
Muslim	...	40,346 or 9.9	"
Jain	...	6,149 or 1.5	"
Others	...	411 or 0.1	"

Mandsaur District.

<i>Population</i>	...	...	272,166
Hinduised Tribal	...	1,727 or 0.6	Per cent.
Hindu	...	198,569 or 73.0	"
Depressed Hindu	...	38,547 or 14.2	"
Muslim	...	24,525 or 9.0	"
Jain ...	...	8,139 or 3.0	"
Others	...	659 or 0.2	"

Shajapur District.

<i>Population</i>	...	...	336,980
Hinduised Tribal	...	677 or 0.2	Per cent.
Hindu ...	...	228,594 or 67.9	"
Depressed Hindu	...	75,845 or 22.5	"
Muslim	...	27,005 or 8.0	"
Jain ...	...	4,831 or 1.4	"
Others ...	...	28 or 0.0	"

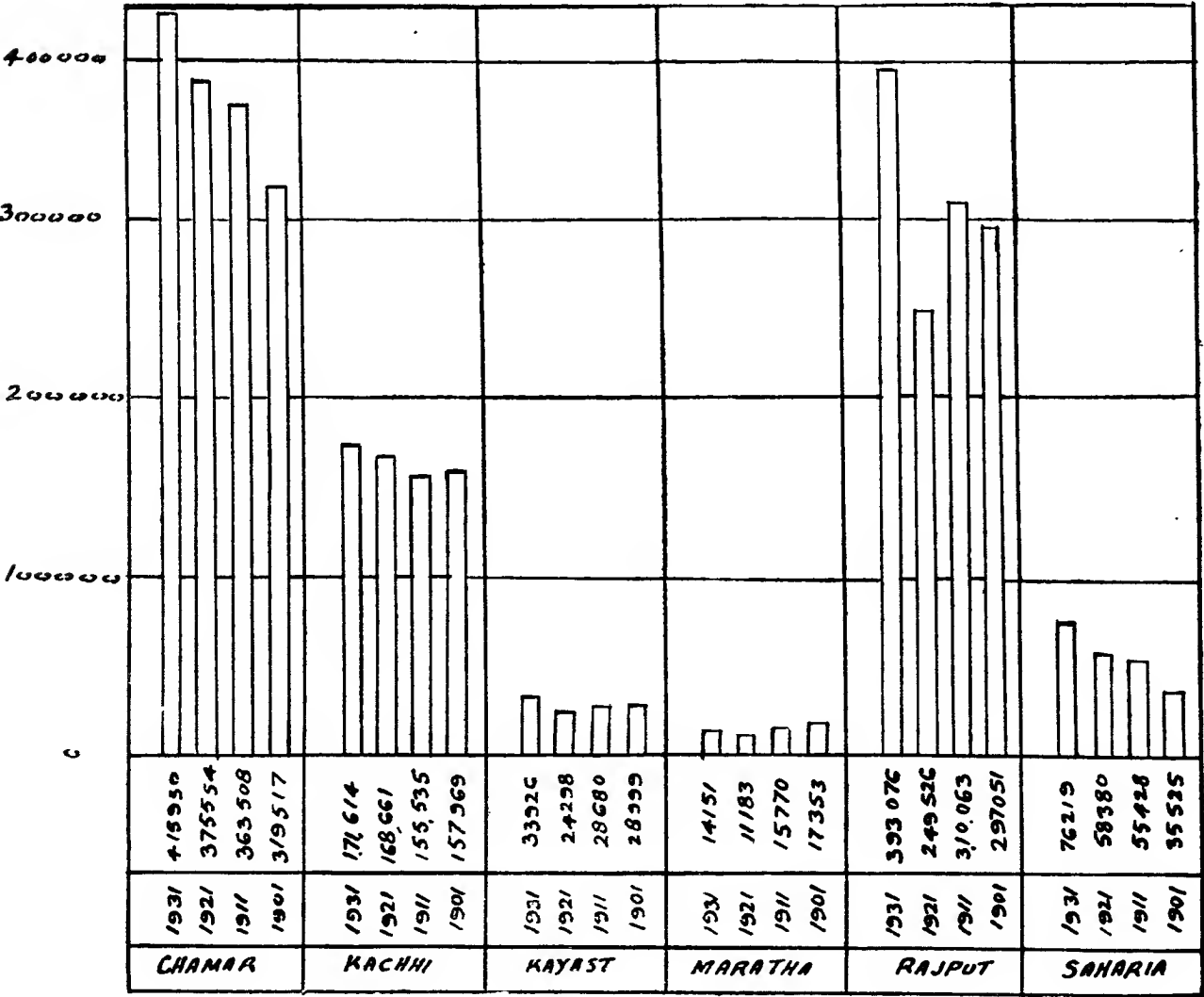
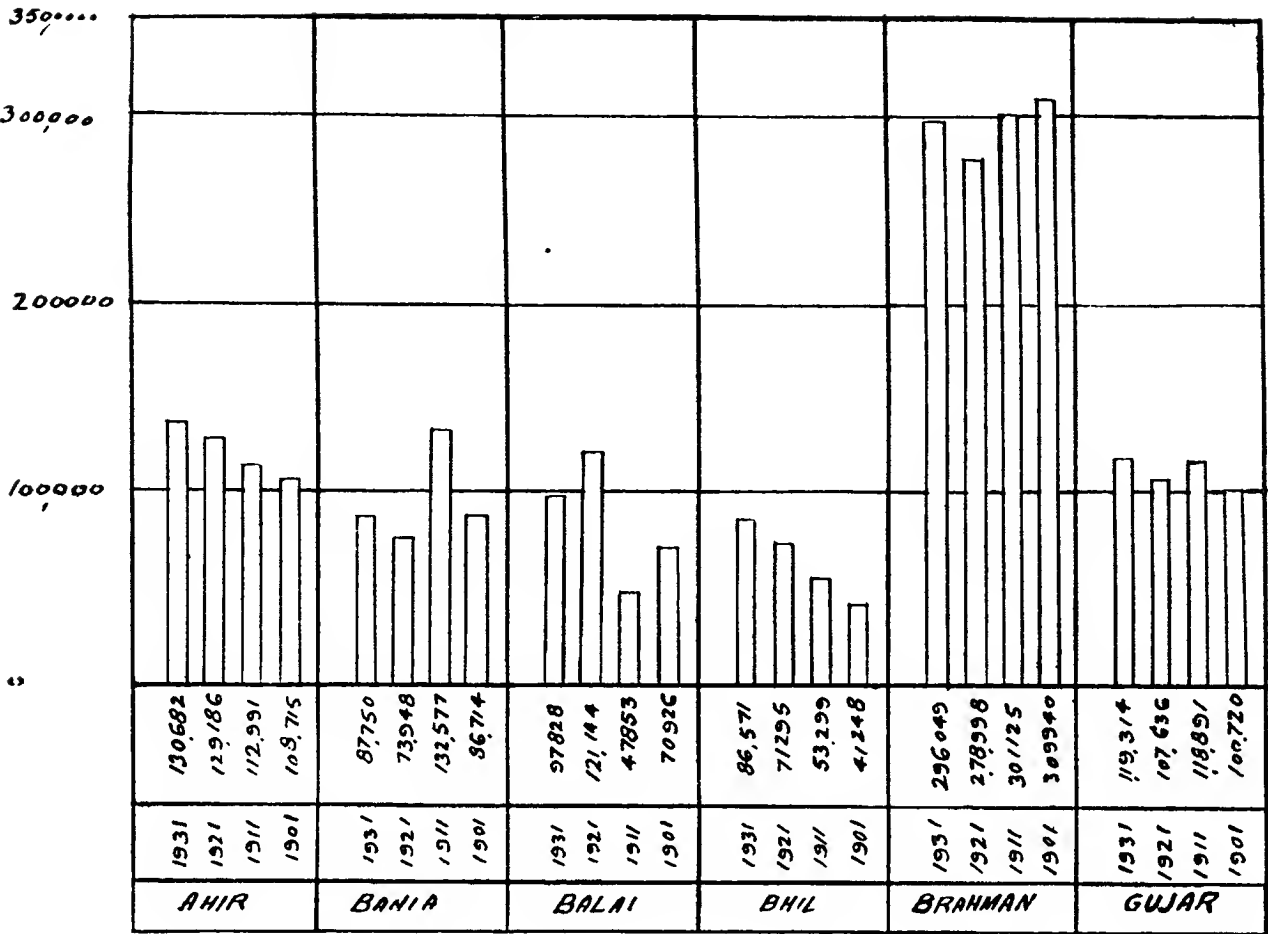
Amjhera District.

<i>Population</i>	...	...	160,066
Hinduised Tribal	...	8,443 or 5.3	Per cent.
Hindu ...	...	127,423 or 73.3	"
Depressed Hindu	...	15,813 or 16.1	"
Muslim	...	6,480 or 4.1	"
Jain ...	...	1,907 or 1.2	"

NOTE.—The following Hindu castes have been classified as Depressed;—

1. Bagri.
2. Balai.
3. Barar.
4. Burgunda.
5. Basor.
6. Bedia.
7. Bhangi.
8. Chamar.
9. Kanjar.
10. Khatik.
11. Koli.

STRENGTH AND VARIATION IN CERTAIN CASTES 1901-1931



CHAPTER XII.

RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.

I. Introductory.

138. The statistics around which this chapter is written are contained in Imperial Tables XVII, XVIII and XIX. Imperial Table XVII Part, I, gives a summary for each district of the number of persons returned under each caste. Table XVIII exhibits the variations since 1901 in the strength of primitive and forest tribes. Imperial Table XIX gives the territorial distribution of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. At the end of this chapter will be found one Subsidiary Table showing the variations in the number since 1901 in important castes and the proportion of each such caste to the population of the State.

**Statistical
Reference.**

The preparation of caste record presents considerable difficulty particularly in places like Gwalior where the same caste is spelt differently and has different labels attached to it in each district. But every precaution has been taken to show in Imperial Table XVII nothing but genuine and exclusive castes. To this end a caste index was compiled on the results of the last census and this together with the very complete instructions issued to the enumerating staff has undoubtedly improved the return. It was hardly possible to provide for all cases in the list and therefore in the comparatively few doubtful cases where new names were either shown as separate castes or amalgamated in some real caste, the entries were classified in the Central Office in accordance with the general caste index for India. It may therefore be claimed that the present record contains a minimum of misclassification due to such errors.

It has, however, not been possible to eliminate the effect of deliberate and intentional errors. The tendency on the part of some groups to misdescribe themselves as belonging to some higher caste than their own appears to be gaining ground and will probably grow more and more prominent at every future census. This factor has probably been much more effective in vitiating the caste figures at this census than on any former occasion.

II. Distribution of main Castes and Variation since 1901.

139. The number of castes is so large that it is not possible to discuss in detail their distribution and the variation in their strength as compared with previous censuses. Ordinarily the main castes only will be dealt with and others will be referred to only in a few cases of special interest.

General.

The total number of castes or sections of the community recorded are

Religion			NUMBER OF CASTES IN	
			1931	1921
Hindu	...	...	117	102
Hinduized Tribal	...	...	7	9
Jain	...	...	12	9
Muslim	...	...	40	37
Total	...	...	176	157

given in the inset. The diagram facing this page shows the strength of the main Hindu castes and the variations in their number since 1901.

The largest single caste are the Chamars with 415,950 members or nearly 12 per cent of the whole population followed by Rajputs (393,076) and the Brahmans (296,049). There is then a considerable drop to the Kachhi (171,614), Ahir (130,682) and Gujar (119,314) after which no caste numbers a lac.

Hindu Castes.

140. *Chamars*.—Chamars are by far the largest caste in the State. They are most numerous in the Narwar and Isagarh districts and their number rapidly decreases towards the south. The caste has grown by nearly 11 per cent since the last census. The variations from district to district are unimportant. The increase from 48,000 to 73,000 in Narwar and the decrease from 48,000 to 36,000 in Bhilsa are interconnected. The present census was taken before the harvesting season and consequently there was on this occasion no emigration of Chamar labourers from the former to the latter district. The increase in the Sheopur district is fictitious; there was in 1921 a concentration of Chamar labourers on the Aoda dam then under construction in that district.

Rajputs.—Next to the Chamars the Rajputs are the most numerous caste in the Gwalior State and they are by far the most widely distributed. Numbering not much short of 4 lacs they are found in every district and it is only in the isolated districts of Amjhera and Sheopur that the number is small. They are most numerous in Bhind, Tonwarghar, Ujjain, and Shajapur. This caste grows not so much by natural processes as by accessions from outside. This accounts for the extraordinary increase of 56 per cent in its number during the decade. There are gaps and breaches all along the frontiers of this caste and to each of the innumerable septs composing it there is a vast fringe in which there is always room for some to crawl under and for those who are courageous enough to leap over the fence. Actual fusion of one community with another seldom takes place without the express verdict of the society and in many cases claims may be persisted in for generations without success. But there are indications that a census is used as a lever by many communities and individuals for raising their social status—on paper. The general trend of the present figures seems to show that this caste has received large accretions from such castes as Ahir, Kachhi, Kurmi, Lodhi, Mina, Rawat, Sondhia, etc. The number of Rajput clans returned at this census was 34 of which the Tonwar and Rawat septs are most numerous.

Brahmans.—Brahmans have 26 clans and their total strength is 296,049 forming 9 per cent of the Hindu population and 8 per cent of the total population. The Sanadhya, found mostly in the northern districts, are by far the most numerous section of this community. In 1901 the Brahmans numbered 309,940 forming 10 per cent of the whole population. Since then the proportional and absolute strength of this community has undergone a continuous decline. The number now returned, though it exceeds the figure for 1921 by 6 per cent, is still 14 thousand less than in 1901.

Kachhi.—There is an increase of 1·8 per cent in the number of Kachhis. Owing to the resemblance of names the members of this caste claim a connection with the Kachhawaha sect of the Rajputs and it is probable that many of them have returned themselves as Rajputs. They are practically confined to the Plain and Northern Plateau Divisions. A large number have overflowed into Bhilsa, but elsewhere the number is small.

Ahir.—The Ahirs who aggregate 130,000 show only a nominal increase over the number returned in 1921. It is probable that many persons returned as Ahirs in 1921 have been shown on the present occasion under the Nandbansi, Yadav and Rawat septs of the Rajput caste. The Ahirs are found in all the districts except in Mandsaur where the number is very small. In Ujjain the number of Ahirs has nearly doubled itself during the decade, while there has been a fall of about 8,000 in Isagarh. In 1921 the female figures for this district exceeded the male figures by about 4,000, while on the present occasion the male figures exceed those of the females by about 2,000. There has apparently been some confusion in the 1921 figures for this district, which it is now difficult to explain.

Gujar.—The distribution of the Gujars who number about 120,000 is much the same as that of the Ahirs except that they are most numerous in the tract known as Gujarghar in the Tonwarghar district. The present census shows an increase in the number of Gujars of 11 per cent over that returned in 1921. The increase is most noticeable in Mandsaur where this caste has grown from 7,900 in 1921 to 12,766 in 1931.

Among the castes numbering between 50,000 and 100,000 the most important variations since 1921 are :—

1. *Increases per cent* :—

Bania 18·7, Gadaria 5, Bhil 21, Koli 47, Sahariya 31, Kirar 13·6, Mina 3, Kumbhar 18, Teli 7, and Nai 9.

2. *Decreases per cent* :—

Balai 19, Lodhi 2.

Bania.—The Bania community consisting of 15 sub-castes numbers 87,750 and forms 2·4 per cent of the total population, the Agarwals (26,952) being the most numerous. In this community there are both Jain and Hindu members, who in many cases intermarry freely and may therefore be taken as a homogeneous group.

The Agarwals are chiefly found in Northern Gwalior. The Gahois (7,550) are most numerous in the Narwar district, while the Maheshwaris are practically confined to the Ujjain and Mandsaur districts. Jaiswals (1,431), Oswals (2,071) and Porwals (2,526) are met with in the Malwa districts.

This caste has grown by 19 per cent since 1921, the gain among the Agarwals, Gahois and Maheshwaris amounting to 24·4, 23·4 and 53 per

cent respectively. The Jain Banias—Oswals, Porwals and Jaiswals—have decreased by 247, 99 and 34 per cent respectively. This is due to the elimination of Jains from the returns of Bania proper.

The figures for the Kumbhar, Teli and Nai castes need no comment. The Bhils and Sahariyas are exceedingly prolific and both show an extraordinarily high rate of increase since 1921. They are recognized as distinct tribes and do not lose to any other caste. The Bhils are practically confined to the Amjhera district, while the Sahariyas are most numerous in the Sheopur, Narwar and Isagarh districts.

The low rate of increase among the Minas and Gadariyas is probably due to their disappearance among the Rajputs.

There is an increase of 14 per cent in the number of Kirars who aggregate about three quarters of a lac. They are found mainly in the Northern districts and their number decreases towards the south. The question of social precedence has not been examined at this census, but the statement about the association of this caste with primitive and criminal tribes which has appeared in a recent book entitled *Gwalior Rajya ka Itihas* requires refutation. This version is based on the previous census reports in which Kirars have been classified as Animists. The caste say that they immigrated from Muttra, that their occupation has always been cultivation and that they were degraded owing to their taking to widow-marriage. This statement seems to be correct, as in the Central Provinces where the caste has emigrated from Gwalior there is an unmistakable bond of fellowship between them and Gujars and Raghubansis. All these castes claim, and probably with truth, to be degraded Rajputs.

Balais and Kolis, etc.—The violent fluctuations exhibited by the Koli and Balai castes from census to census are impossible as facts. The Balai is probably an off-shoot of the large Koli caste and in many places the two groups are in their own parlance indistinguishable. Consequently it may and does happen that a large section of the one passes into the ranks of the other. For this reason whenever the Koli strength has risen the strength of the Balais has fallen and *vice versa*. This is seen from the following table :—

Caste				1931	1921	1911
1.	Balai	...	—	97,828	121,144	47,853
2.	Koli	...	...	75,351	51,190	63,362
3.	Bharud	...	...	364	211	22,819
4.	Ajna	...	..	9,773	10,229	19,511
Total				183,316	182,774	153,545

In the above table I have included the figures for the Bharud and Ajna castes, because there is reason to think that the boundaries between these and the Balai and Koli castes are hazy. Bharuds have almost ceased to exist as a separate unit, while Ajnas are in the process of joining themselves to the larger Balai group.

Lodhi.—Lodhis who are also found in the Northern districts show a decrease of 2 per cent. The explanation against Rajputs will explain the decrease.

Smaller Castes.—Of the minor castes Marathas have increased in all the districts except Gird, Narwar and Amjhera. The increase in Isagarh, Tonwarghar and Bhind is due to colonization, while in Ujjain and Mandsaur to the presence of Maratha troops. The Kayasthas show an increase in all the districts except Bhilsa. Their number has risen in Ujjain from 1,308 in 1921 to 3,247 in 1931, in Shajapur from 1,560 to 7,203 and in Amjhera from 164 to 593. These increases are difficult to explain. Among the Dhobis, the largest increases have occurred in Bhind, Bhilsa and Ujjain districts. Sondhias are practically confined to the Ujjain and Shajapur districts. Their number has decreased by 44 per cent since 1921. This is due entirely to the fact that a large number of them have returned themselves as Rajputs. To the same cause is to be attributed the decrease of 15 per cent among the Kurmis.

141. Basor and Bhangi are the only two castes that are definitely known as untouchables throughout the State. Besides these there are 9 others which for want of a better word may be called depressed. Mixing with these castes pollutes the purity of the higher castes. The numerical strength

Depressed
Classes.

Caste				NUMBER IN		of these two groups is shown in the marginal table. The highest proportion (22·5 per cent) of depressed Hindus is found in the Shajapur district and the lowest in Sheopur (12·9). The Social Map facing page 215 exhibits the proportional distribution of clean and depressed Hindus in each district.
				1931	1921	
Untouchables—						
Bhangi	...	...	...	27,405	21,629	
Basor	...	...	...	13,052	16,108	
Total				40,457	37,737	
Depressed—						
Bagri...	...	...	...	23,209	21,548	
Balai	...	...	...	97,828	121,144	
Bargunda	...	...	...	1,931	2 144	
Barar	...	...	...	1,384	...	
Bedia	...	...	...	5,807	4,712	
Chamar	...	...	...	415,950	375,514	
Kanjar	...	...	...	402	231	
Khatik	...	...	...	15,800	9,536	
Koli	...	...	...	75,351	51,190	
Total				637,662	586,049	
GRAND TOTAL				678,119	623,786	

142. As regards Muslim castes, little comment is needed. Neither increases nor decreases are very striking except in one or two instances. Fakirs have increased by 36 per cent, the increase being most marked in Ujjain and Mandsaur. Pathans who have increased by 29 per cent show an increase of 145 per cent in Mandsaur and a decrease of 42 per cent in Bhilsa. A most striking decrease is that among the Bohras, whose number has fallen by more than 50 per cent in Mandsaur and by about 35 per cent in Shajapur.

Muslim Castes.

III. Modern Tendencies.

143. A number of representations were received asking that this or that community may be relieved of its previous name and given a new one or may be removed from the group in which it was previously included and advanced to a socially higher position. In each case the aggrieved community thought of itself as a chosen people. Like the Irishman, who said

Representations
on behalf of the
Castes.

he was perfectly independent of Mr. Noah, because at the time of the Deluge one of his ancestors saved himself in a boat of his own "kinstruction," almost all the petitioners claimed their descent from prehistoric shadows. As usual isolated quotations from religious books and decisions of prominent Shastris were produced in support of their claims. The following are a few of the most important claims put forward at this census:—

(1) A community calling itself Kirars claimed that at previous censuses they had wrongly been classed as Animists. They represented that they were the descendents of a Rajput King, Bijeypal of Biana, one of whose sons founded the village 'Kirarai' in district Muttra. Without accepting the origin of the caste given by them, I accepted their claim to the extent of showing their group separately and making it clear in the Report that the Kirars were not a primitive or criminal tribe.

(2) The Minas of Kumbhraj claimed to be classed as Mina Rajputs. The claim could not be allowed to the extent of including the whole community among Rajputs. They have been shown as a separate caste among Hindus.

(3) From Jodhpur the Mali community applied asking to be recorded as "Saini Rajputs." It was pointed out that the matter lay in their own hands as the enumerators were to enter the name given by them. But curiously enough not a single Mali in this State returned himself as Saini Rajput.

(4) The same remarks apply to the representation from the Nais who claim that they are "Nayee Brahmins."

(5) The Lodhis and also the Kurmis claimed, as at every census, to be classed as sub-castes of Rajputs. They, too, have been shown as separate castes, their transfer to the Rajput group as a whole being considered inadvisable. There is no doubt that many members of these castes have returned themselves as Rajputs.

(6) The Mathur Kshattriya Mahasabha of Agra claimed that the Sunars should be designated as "Mathur Kshattriyas" but no person in this State returned himself under that designation.

The Future of
the Caste
System.

144. It is natural to ask the questions, "Is the Caste System changing and, if so, in what direction?" The data collected at this census are exceedingly meagre, but even so they show that the Indian scene is changing with kaleidoscopic rapidity. In the social sphere we see two prominent tendencies at work. Firstly, the picturesque in caste is fast dying out. There are clear signs that this ancient institution is dropping piece by piece its heavy armour of form and formulæ. Even among the orthodox sections of the Hindu community the emphasis has definitely moved from the non-essential to the essential aspects of the system. Thus the restrictions on occupation, social intercourse and food and drink and the authority of the caste Panchayats are growing weaker and weaker every day and most communities are now ready enough to adapt themselves to changing conditions when called upon to surrender their caste principles and prejudices in sufficiently insistent terms.

More significant is the other tendency which finds vigorous expression in extensive caste displacements induced by the introduction of Western innovations. The most effective storm centres of revolt are the lower classes. In the case of these people the perception of what political advance implies has been instantaneous. An unerring intuition has taught them that caste betterment is the only condition of their survival, while widespread sympathy with their aspirations has opened their eyes to the realities involved in further political advance. These factors have combined to kindle in the masses new hopes and to harden their determination to break through social barriers. It all comes down to a question of self-preservation. And despite what sentimentalists may say self-preservation is the first law of Nature.

Taking into consideration the total effect of these and other influences such as education, travel, etc., etc., the inference may safely be drawn that the social and psychological bases of the Hindu Caste System have been rudely shaken.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Variation in Caste, Tribe or Race, since 1901.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons				Proportion to the Population of the State				Net Vari- ation 1901- 1931
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu									
1. Ahir ...	130,682	129,186	112,991	108,715	'037	'041	'037	'036	+ 21,967
2. Ajua ...	9,773	10,229	19,511	17,615	'002	'003	'006	'005	— 7,842
3. Bagri ...	23,209	21,540	11,289	3,261	'006	'006	'003	'001	+ 19,948
4. Bania ...	87,750	73,948	132,577	86,714	'024	'023	'042	'028	+ 1,036
5. Beragi ...	30,203	30,095	17,259	17,003	'003	'009	'005	'005	+ 13,200
6. Balai ...	97,828	21,144	47,853	70,926	'027	'037	'015	'023	+ 26,902
7. Banjara ...	19,731	14,138	4,181	5,259	'005	'004	'001	'001	+ 14,472
8. Basor ...	13,052	16,108	8,532	3,208	'003	'005	'002	'001	+ 9,844
9. Bhangi ...	27,405	21,629	21,374	23,225	'007	'006	'006	'007	+ 4,180
10. Bhat ...	7,425	7,950	10,850	9,788	'002	'002	'003	'003	— 2,363
11. Bhil ...	86,571	71,295	53,299	41,248	'024	'022	'017	'013	+ 45,323
12. Bhilala ...	38,455	26,482	1,563	17,145	'010	'008	'001	'005	+ 21,310
13. Bhoi, Dhi- mar, or Kahar	43,469	43,469	37,195	48,162	'012	'011	'011	'016	— 4,693
14. Brahman.	296,049	278,998	301,125	309,940	'084	'087	097	'102	— 13,891
15. Chamar ...	415,950	375,554	363,508	319,517	'118	'127	'117	'106	+ 96,433
16. Chidar ...	8,876	9,475	9,114	4,653	'002	'002	'002	'001	+ 4,223
17. Chhipa ..	10,486	6,842	7,733	8,939	'002	'002	'002	'003	+ 1,487
18. Darzi ..	20,264	18,485	16,328	17,346	'005	'005	'005	'005	+ 2,918
19. Dhakad ...	30,945	27,530	27,291	17,162	'008	'008	'008	'005	+ 13,783
20. Dhobi ...	40,585	33,187	29,540	31,278	'011	'011	'009	'011	+ 9,307
21. Dholi ...	5,277	5,309	4,716	526	'001	'001	'001	'000	+ 4,751
22. Gadaria ..	87,741	83,476	76,567	73,930	'024	'026	'021	'024	+ 13,811
23. Ghosi ...	8,616	9,872	15,252	3,998	'002	'003	'005	'001	+ 4,618
24. Gujar ..	119,314	107,636	118,891	100,720	'033	'033	031	'033	+ 18,594
25. Gosain ..	12,999	10,854	11,024	12,902	'003	'003	003	'004	+ 97
26. Jat ...	23,941	21,517	21,914	24,639	'006	'006	'006	'008	— 1,148
27. Jogi ..	7,232	4,512	4,690	5,467	'002	'001	'001	'001	+ 1,765
28. Joshi ...	6,530	6,697	6,128	5,110	'001	'002	'002	'001	+ 1,220

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(contd.)

Variation in Caste, Tribe or Race since 1901.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons				Proportion to the Population of the State				Net Vari- ation 1901- 1931
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu (contd).									
29. Kachhi ...	171,614	168,661	155,535	157,969	'048	'052	'051	'052	+ 13,645
30. Kalal ...	15,225	14,915	15,831	14,947	'004	'004	'004	'005	+ 278
31. Kanderā ...	9,263	9,218	9,838	10,752	'002	'002	'002	'003	— 1,489
32. Kayastha.	33,926	24,298	28,680	28,999	'009	'007	'007	'009	+ 4,927
33. Khangar...	17,100	12,767	17,627	10,403	'004	'004	'005	'003	+ 6,697
34. Khati ...	48,160	33,125	25,063	...	'013	'011	'006	'000	+ 48,160
35. Khatik ...	15,800	9,536	11,549	7,409	'004	'002	'002	'002	+ 8,391
36. Kirar ...	75,897	66,877	50,975	62,397	'021	'016	'016	'021	+ 13,500
37. K o l i , Koshti.	78,911	51,190	63,362	66,512	'022	'021	'022	'022	+ 12,399
38. Kurmi ...	47,577	56,118	40,707	21,982	'013	'013	'007	'007	+ 25,295
39. Kumbhar	62,485	53,048	52,610	46,547	'017	'016	'015	'015	+ 15,938
40. Lodbi ...	91,773	93,997	81,543	73,070	'026	'025	'024	'024	+ 18,703
41. Lohar ...	30,146	25,135	26,674	21,917	'008	'007	'007	'007	+ 8,229
42. Mali ...	31,903	28,999	30,139	29,130	'009	'0027	'009	'009	+ 2,773
43. Maratha...	14,151	11,183	15,770	17,353	'004	'003	'005	'005	— 3,202
44. Miua ...	67,125	60,128	46,943	61,274	'019	'018	'015	'021	+ 5,851
45. Mirdha ...	13,153	11,961	12,305	8,448	'003	'003	'004	'002	+ 4,705
46. Nai ...	54,373	49,837	46,010	57,474	'015	'015	'014	'019	— 3,101
47. Rajput ...	393,076	249,526	310,063	297,051	'111	'078	'099	'099	+ 96,025
48. Rawat ...	16,397	38,826	57,181	31,082	'004	'012	'018	'011	— 14,685
49. Sahariya...	76,219	58,380	55,428	35,525	'021	'018	'018	'011	+ 40,694
50. Sondhia ...	25,518	45,698	25,780	30,921	'007	'0014	'008	'010	— 5,403
51. Sonar ...	22,215	20,997	22,006	25,845	'006	'006	'007	'008	— 3,630
52. Sutar ...	50	33,339	41,029	55,626	'000	'011	'013	'018	— 55,576
53. Tamboli ...	7,422	6,742	6,533	8,773	'002	'002	'002	'002	— 1,351
54. Teli ...	55,779	52,096	51,844	42,584	'015	'016	'016	'014	+ 13,195
Musalman									
1. Bohra ...	8,944	11,593	6,108	5,110	'002	'003	'002	'001	+ 3,834

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(concl'd.)

Variation in Caste, Tribe or Race since 1901.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons				Proportion to the Population of the State				Net Variation 1901- 1931
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Musalman —									
<i>(contd.)</i>									
2. Faqir ...	11,178	8,207	8,274	4,800	'003	'002	'002	'001	+ 6,378
3. Mewati ...	8,820	7,644	8,127	...	'002	'002	'002	'000	+ 8,820
4. Pathan ...	57,628	44,743	45,465	47,623	'017	'013	'013	'015	+ 10,005
5. Pinjara ...	12,166	8,739	6,379	4,331	'003	'002	'002	'001	+ 7,835
6. Saiyad ...	10,780	9,534	9,041	12,004	'003	'003	'002	'004	— 1,224
7. Sheikh ...	45,850	44,149	38,207	58,812	'014	'013	'012	'016	— 12,962
European and Anglo- Indians									
1. Europeans	111	629	147	101	'00003	'0002	'00004	'00003	+ 10
(a) British Subjects.	101	549	139	61	'00003	'0001	'00003	'00002	+ 40
(b) Others ...	10	80	8	40	'00003	'00002	'000002	'00000	— 30
2. Anglo- Indians.	131	261	115	59	'00003	'0001	'0003	'00002	+ 72



100-100

